The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1878—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DIAMONDS, BRONZES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

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IS INVITED TO OUR MAMMOTH DISPLAY, HERETOFORE UNEQUALED IN CHICAGO, OF DIAMONDS, BRONZES, ANTIQUES, ARMOR, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL SILVER, RICH AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY IN ALL LINES, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, NOVELTIES, AND KEEPSAKES, WHICH WE SHALL OFFER DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS AT PRICES GUARANTEED FAR BELOW THOSE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

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PIANOS.

AN **Unanswerable Document!**

"This is to certify that the Pianofortes of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, comprising Concert and Parlor Grand, Square and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, presented the greatest totality of excellent qualities and novelty of construction, and in all points of excellence they received our highest average of points, and accordingly our unanimous opinion concedes to Steinway & Sons, 'Highest degree of excellence in all their styles.'"

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J. E. Hilgard
William Thomson
E. Levasseur
Ed. Favre-Perret
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James C. Watson
F. A. P. Barnard
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Judges on Musical Instruments, Group XXV., Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

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227 to 235 South Desplaines-st.,

Have, in connection with their PACKING-HOUSE, the **FINEST RETAIL MARKET** In the city, and parties desiring choice cuts of meats, both Beef and Pork, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as our facilities enable us to offer them unusual advantages. We make a specialty of our

BRAND OF LARD,

And take pride in calling attention to the fact that for purity and sweetness it cannot be equaled, being made exclusively from the leaf and trimmings, and free from all impurities usually found in Lard, making it objectionable to parties wanting a nice clean article. Our

CELEBRATED PORK SAUSAGES

Have only to be tried to be appreciated. We invite the public to give our establishment a call and verify the above facts. Van Buren-st. cars go to door. SIGN, CORN-FED HOG. Orders given to drivers, or by postal, will receive prompt attention.
PIERCE & WHITTEMORE, Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED MILES, FOR THE **NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD** FROM THE **MISSOURI RIVER TO THE YELLOWSTONE.**

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company hereby invites proposals for grading, bridging, and completing ready for the track superstructure, that portion of its line extending from the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the present terminus of its railroad at Bismarck, to the Yellowstone River, at or near the mouth of Glendive Creek; being a distance of about 200 miles. Separate bids to be made on sections of twenty-five miles each. The first, or easterly section, to be completed by July 15, 1879; the second section, by Aug. 1, 1879; the third section, by Sept. 1, 1879; the fourth section, by Oct. 1, 1879; and the other sections, before Jan. 1, 1880. Bids for each section may be either in gross or by measurement. Proposals are also invited for ties, of same size, quality, and number per mile, as those now being used by this Company for renewals of its track superstructure in Minnesota and Dakota; to be delivered for each section on or before the completion of the grading thereon. Maps and profiles of the line may be seen, and information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 23 Fifth-av., New York City, where sealed proposals will be received, up to, and including the 17th day of Decemb 78. By order of the Board of Directors.
Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, President.

Proposals for Oil.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1879, for supplying one hundred and six thousand (106,000) gallons of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board or to the Light-House Inspectors at Staten Island, New York, and San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN RODGERS,
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FINANCIAL.

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ALEX. ROBT. CHISOLM, Proprietor.

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New York and Glasgow.
BOLIVIA......Dec. 7, 3 p m | DEVONIA, Dec. 21, 3 p m
CIRCASSIA, Dec. 14, 8 a m | ANCHORIA, Dec. 28, 8 am
New York to London direct.
CALIFORNIA, Dec. 18, noon | AUSTRALIA, Dec. 28, 8 am
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $28.
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Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
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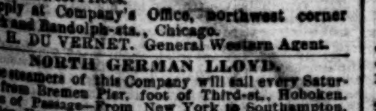
MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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MESSRS. MATSON & CO., since closing their Auction Sales, have been opening their Importations and Home Products designed for the Holidays, and now exhibit the most complete and exquisite assortment, in every department, to be found in this country. They ask attention to Diamonds, Onyx, Cameos, Mosaics, Watches, Chains, Clocks, Roman and Vienna Bronzes, Jewelry, &c., &c.

This House, the first established in this city, and ALWAYS taking the lead in the magnitude and character of its business, INTENDS to maintain this prestige in the future with increasing growth and favor.

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Toys and Fancy Goods

Invites his little friends with their parents and guardians to call on him
DEC. 4
AND SEE HIS
LIVING Christmas TREE
And all the WONDERS and NOVELTIES brought out during the year.
The display will be greater and more attractive than ever before.

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CHARMING Holiday Presents
JUST RECEIVED BY THE
WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.,
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SEWING MACHINES.

Pre-eminent in) (Quality and Merit.
WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT
Sewing Machine.
Lightest Running,
Swiftest,
Easiest in Working,
Most Durable.

Only Sewing Machine in the world with NO TENSION to manage. Simplest in mechanism, therefore easiest to learn, and never out of order.
☞ Send for Descriptive Circular.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.,
200 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WE NOTICE

That the FAR-AWAY MOSES, mentioned in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," has opened a Turkish Bazaar at 213 State-st. There you will find every kind of Turkish Fancy Goods, also Carpets, Rugs, Embroideries, all of the finest quality, wholesale or retail. Will keep open for a short time. Call and examine our goods

HALL & BARTON,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
Rooms 33 and 34, 150 Washington-st.

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RELIEF Immediately for Nervous Diseases, Debility, CATARRH, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Female and all Skin Diseases. New mode of using Electricity, at the ELECTRO-THERMAL BATH INSTITUTE, 69 Randolph-st. Near all cars. Call. Advice and Book free. Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—The firm of VINCENT & CO. expires this day by limitation, Messrs. Neely & Hambleton and Munger, Wheeler & Co. retiring. VINCENT & CO.
Chicago, Nov. 30, 1878.

BATHS.

BATHS My TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Sulphur, and Medicated Vapor BATHS, for ladies and gentlemen, have no equal in the West. DR. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Copelin Photographer
75 MADISON-ST.,
Take Elevator.
Cabinets, $6; Cards, $3.

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DRESS GOODS!

SPECIAL SALE.

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV.

We will offer during the week the following "Specialties!"

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200 pcs 24-in Mixed Camel's Hair at 25c
250 pcs 24-in Silk Mixtures - at 25c
150 pcs 24-in All-Wool Matelasse, very fine at 40c
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300 pcs 48-in Beserabian Stripes at 50c
200 pcs 48-in Bourette Lyonaise at 65c
250 pcs 44-in All-Wool Camel's Hair - - - - - at 75c
300 pcs 44-in Silk and Wool Mixtures - - - at $1
100 pcs 48-in All-Wool Heavy Matelasse - - at $1

All of the above are from 15 PER CENT TO 40 PER CENT UNDER THE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION! AND ARE GUARANTEED THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY!
We also offer a large variety of

DRESS NOVELTIES!

Of our own Importation, which we have MARKED DOWN from

25 Per Cent to 50 Per Cent

Less than former prices!
And call especial attention to the stock, as it contains everything

CHOICE! STYLISH! DESIRABLE!

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"GOING OUT OF BUSINESS."

The old-established and well-known House of
A. J. NEUBERGER
Has instructed us to sell without reserve, at
AUCTION,
At STORE 167 RANDOLPH-ST., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 a. m., and following days at same hour, their entire stock of Good, Reliable, and Stylish
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Easy Chairs,
Library & Dining-Room Furniture,
Marble-Top & Inlaid Tables,
Etc., Etc., affording an opportunity to buy First-Class Goods at your own price.
Every article fully guaranteed.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois
RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
123 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1878.

TO FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS:

The Coupon due Dec. 1 prox., on the First-Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Fourth National Bank of New York City. J. C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks, Gold, and Bonds; also Stock contracts, such as "straddles," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amounts, bought and sold on regular commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Scrips and Vouchers,
Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

RAILROAD LANDS.

NOTICE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1.—We have, under this date, appointed C. F. Hattermann, Esq., of Chicago, the sole Agent for the sale of our Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Lands (comprising 600,000 acres) for Chicago and the Northwest, and he will impart all desired information with regard to their sale, location, etc. SIMON HERTZ,
General Agent A. & C. R. R. Lands.

STOVES.

STOVES DURING THE NEXT 30 days we shall sell at greatly reduced prices our stock of Ranges, Cook and Parlor Stoves. We have a few large Heating Stoves for stores, also Double Heaters, including the new Superb and Graphic Base-Burners, which we offer at lower prices than can be obtained in this city.
MACLEAN & RETTERER, 38 State-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Nation's Legislators Once More on Duty at the Capital.

Senate Proceedings of the Usual Dull and Dignified Sort.

Fernando Wood Starts Up an Unprofitable Debate in the House.

Democratic Defense of Election Outrages and Frauds in the South.

The Fiat Crowd Putting on Solemn and Secret Airs.

An Address Assuring the People that the Rag-Baby Still Lives.

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson Looking After the Custom-House Cases.

IN THE SENATE.

THE USUAL FORMALITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The Senate was opened with the usual formality. Fourteen Senators were absent to-day, among them Conkling and Kernan of New York, Jones and Sharon of Nevada, Hoar of Massachusetts, Gordon of Georgia, Cockrell of Missouri, and Barnum of Connecticut. The most observed of those present was the bridegroom Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, whose desk was covered with bouquets. Senator Johnson, of Virginia, who has been very ill, was present, but in such feeble health that he had Senator Saulsbury present a petition intrusted to him. Sir Edward Thornton was in the diplomatic gallery, accompanied by Lady Thornton, the Misses Thornton, and two gentlemen of his Legation. The Chinese Ambassador was also present, accompanied by Yung Wing and Secretary Bartlett. When that portion of the President's message which spoke of

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

was read the diplomats paid marked attention, and Sir Edward Thornton appeared relieved when he heard how mildly John Bull was treated in the matter of the fisheries award.

The Senators present listened attentively to the reading of the message. That portion of it which relates to the protection of the ballot at the South excited much interest. Senator Blaine remarked in a low tone to a Senator sitting next to him that his resolution not only provided for all that the President wanted, but would give Gen. Butler an opportunity to show whether there had been any bulldozing in Massachusetts.

The Senate adjourned after the message had been read, and caucuses of the two parties appointed committees to reconstruct the Committees.

IN THE HOUSE.

WILL COVER UP THE FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The House presented a scene of animation customary at the beginning of a session. Partisan bitterness was for the time forgotton, and Representatives of opposing parties greeted each other as if they were not fresh from the heat and rancor of a campaign.

The Democrats announced their programme for the winter campaign. It is to stifle all inquiry looking to the investigation of Democratic frauds. The National Democracy under the lead of Tammany Hall has declared that no investigation shall be held into any allegations of fraud the object of which is the possible discovery of Democratic culprits. The Democratic House that declared itself an enemy of fraud and a friend of investigation announces at the very threshold of the new session, through the leader of the House, that it is beneath the dignity of the President of the United States and of Congress to listen to any charges of Democratic fraud in the South. So earnest was the desire to declare this at the outset that

PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENTS WERE IGNORED

and political debate precipitated upon a simple motion to refer the President's message to the Committee of the Whole, and, immediately the message was read, Fernando Wood, of Tammany Hall, whose functions as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and leader of the National Democratic party in the House of Representatives make it his duty to present motions of that kind, moved to refer the message to the Committee of the Whole, and in doing so he arraigned the President for having submitted that portion of his message to the radical Republicans. Wood in brief said that he had been able to

DISCOVER NO WRONG

in the South; that the President himself only spoke of isolated instances in two States, and the fact that outrages had been committed in two States only the leader of the Democracy considered altogether too trifling to be adverted to by the President in his communication to Congress. The Republicans were quick to discover the dilemma of the Democracy, and to take advantage of it. This Gen. Garfield and Eugene Hale did in very spirited speeches. To-night the rank and file of the Democracy from the West and South are

CURSING THEIR LEADERS

and raising the old cry that New York never led them anywhere except into blunders and to disaster. The Democrats will not be able to deny that their first step have been to denounce the policy of the opposition to investigate into the frauds they have committed, and to declare it is necessary that citizens of more than two States must be outraged, murdered, and disfranchised before the Democracy would favor the intervention of the Federal power to protect assaults upon its sovereignty.

THE OUTLOOK.

RECONCILIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The events and consultations of to-day show beyond question that the Republicans are solidly united, and that the position taken by the President in regard to Southern affairs has placed him again in full accord with the party, and the results of the last election have been the subject of general congratulation. In districts where the Republicans were defeated, that party has gained strength since the election. On the other hand the Democrats are demoralized over repulses which were unexpected to them. They are puzzled to see the way out of the greenback question. They are worried over the complications of the cipher dispatches, and many of them admit that election matters in South Carolina were overdone.

THE GREENBACK MEN

are giving every trouble by a seeming determination to continue and strengthen their organization, looking to holding the balance of power when the next House meets.

The message commanded unusual attention. The Democrats were, if possible, more anxious than the Republicans to hear what would be said upon Southern affairs, while the Republicans were delighted. The attack of Fernando Wood was both unusual and unexpected. It was immediately and severely criticised on his own side as a mistake before the short debate he aroused had closed. The prompt response of Garfield and pointed remarks of Hale, both warmly applauded by the entire Republican side, told the Democrats plainly of the perfect unity among their opponents and of the grave mistake Wood had made.

The next step was worse still, being a venture of fun on the part of Cox, of New York, at the end of which Wood was glad to call the previous question.

The Democratic plan doubtless contemplated

A WORKING SESSION,

and the hope was that work on the Appropriation bills could be started before any distracting questions were allowed to come up. The false step of Wood, however, has made debate certain, and placed the responsibility of beginning it upon the Democrats, and this they do not like.

Senator Blaine's resolution in the Senate is recognized as a serious thing. It will without doubt give rise to debate in the Senate that will fix the attention of the country, and, if passed, as it is almost certain to be, the Republicans intend to make a full expose of the outrages and frauds of the late elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. Even if the House Democrats succeed in warding off political debate with the Appropriation bills, it will

OPEN IN THE SENATE

with a clear field.

The Committee on Appropriations have planned to pass the Naval, Pension, Fortification, Indian, and Diplomatic bills before the holiday recess. The work of the Committee is rendered much easier than usual by the fact that the estimates have been by order of the President kept down in nearly all instances to the appropriation made by the last House.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

There has been a conference of leading Republicans on the question of the cipher dispatches, and they have concluded that it will be the wiser policy to allow the Democrats to assume any responsibility in the matter, and, if there is to be an investigation, to permit it to originate with the Democrats. The argument is that the case before the people of the cipher dispatches is fully made; that the jury has rendered a verdict, and that any additional evidence from any investigating committee is needless. On the other hand, if the Democrats decline to investigate the subject they will simply be passing the judgment which the people have already rendered. This view of the case is said to be taken by Senator Blaine, and others prominent in the Republican councils. Gen. Cox, of Ohio, Republican member of the Potter Committee, says that the Committee will either close its proceedings or investigate the cipher dispatches, and expose the frauds in the Democratic party managers.

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Democratic members of the Potter Investigating Committee held a private conference to-day, at which it was agreed that Chairman Potter should call a meeting of the Committee for next Thursday. It was also informally agreed that, in case the House shall not in the meantime specially direct an investigation of the cipher telegrams, the Committee will proceed to make an investigation of them, and all similar matters under the general authority conferred upon it at the last session. It is likewise the intention of the Committee to take additional testimony on the subjects of the inquiry, the investigation of which was left unfinished last summer.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Senator Beck's bill regarding the trade dollar provides that "for the period of twelve months after the passage of this act, the outstanding trade dollar shall be receivable as a legal-tender for all debts and demands, including customs dues, owing to the United States, and said trade dollars so received shall be coined as soon as possible into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains."

THE FACTIONS.

NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The members of the Central Executive Committee of the National party have issued an address to the people of the United States reviewing the rise and progress of the party, predicting continued success, and the rapid spread of its principles, and expressing confidence that the party will elect its candidate for the Presidency in 1880, with majorities in Congress and in nearly all the State Legislatures.

The address denounces the action of the banks, speaking through the Clearing-House Association of New York, and says the contest is not between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is between the money power and the people; between bank bills based on untaxed bonds and a Government legal-tender currency, and the people have no chance whatever of ever securing their emancipation from industrial thralldom, either through the party of money power, the Republican party, or its ally, the Democratic party.

An appeal is made for organizations in the interest of the National party in every school district, city, town, and ward.

THE GREENBACKERS

held a meeting this evening with closed doors. They claim sixteen members in the next Congress, who will act independently, not joining either party in caucus, and this number, as the balance of power, will enable them to decide the Speakership and claim the Clerkship and Chairmanship of important committees. They say either Wing, of Ohio, Kelley or Wright, of Pennsylvania, would be acceptable to them as Speaker, and their preferences are for a Democrat. They propose to maintain in Washington an office for the distribution of political information, but do not, as has been stated, intend to start here a Greenback organ.

The following resolution was adopted at the Conference to-night:

Resolved, That the National, party so far as it is represented by this conference, denounce the resumption of specie payments as a fraud and delusion, impracticable in this or any other civilized country; yet if persisted in by the Secretary of the Treasury we insist that it shall be so carried out as to be equal in its operations in all sections, and enforced for the redemption of the National banknotes as well as for the legal-tender notes issued by the Government.

BEN HILL.

HE IS DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S TREATMENT OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—A sample of representative Democratic opinion on the message is furnished by the views of Senator Ben Hill, who, in an interview to-night, referring to the Southern portion of the message, said it was an outrage of really criminal proportions. There is, he said, not the slightest foundation upon which to base the absurd charges of cruelty and violence towards the blacks with which the people of the South have been charged. Hill claimed to be thoroughly familiar with the occurrences in South Carolina. He says the experience of the blacks in Georgia is that they are better under Democratic rules and that the strongest supporters that the Democratic policy has are the colored people. "Georgia," Ben Hill said, "is practically solid for the Democracy for all time to come. Our people would rather be placed in their graves than again be subjected or affiliated with Radicalism in any shape. This," said he, "is a thing I very much regret. Sectionalism in any form is deplorable."

Commenting further on the hostility of the South to Republicanism, Hill said: "We like the President. He has expressed kindly feelings towards us, and followed them with kindly deeds, and our people entertain towards him and his policy nothing but the most cordial feelings. I have been credited with enmity to Hayes. There is not a word of truth for its basis."

NEW BILLS.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Harris to-day:

WHEREAS, The epidemic which has recently prevailed in large districts of several States of the Union has been so destructive to human life and the interests and prosperity of the whole country as to make it a subject of the gravest public concern, and its prevention in future an important duty, to the end that its return may be prevented so far as prompt and decided action can prevent; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a joint select committee of four Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, be constituted a committee to investigate and report upon the best means for preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever and cholera, within the limits of the United States; that said Committee be allowed a clerk, and, if in the course of its investigations it is found necessary, a stenographer; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers; to employ experts and scientists, not to exceed seven in number, and send them to and by a sub-committee to visit the recently infested localities, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest and most accurate information; and that said Committee may report at any time during the present session of Congress, by bill or otherwise.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Following is the text of Senator Blaine's bill regarding the recent elections:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated in any of the States of the Union; whether the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States, or of any class of such citizens, was denied or abridged by the action of the election-officers of any State in refusing to receive their votes, in failing to count them, or in receiving and counting fraudulent ballots in pursuance of a conspiracy to make the lawful votes of such citizens of none effect, and whether such citizens were prevented from exercising the elective franchise, or forced to use it against their wishes, by violence, or threats, or hostile demonstrations of armed men, or other organizations, or by any other unlawful means or practice.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be further instructed to inquire and report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide by additional legislation for a more perfect security of the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States in all the States of the Union.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of these inquiries the Judiciary Committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—A communication from Gen. W. T. Sherman addressed to Chairman Saunders, of the Joint Commission having under consideration the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, was to-day laid before the Commission. The General, after stating his readiness to respond promptly to any summons of the Committee, says:

I am sure, from official and personal intercourse, that Secretary Schurz and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt have been extremely anxious to, and have labored hard for, the honest administration of affairs of the Indian Bureau, as organized by law. I personally know that Mr. Hayt went as far as he could properly go to prevent the recent removal of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's band of Indians from the Missouri River to their present locations, which must, he thinks, certainly result in the next war, and that their removal resulted principally from the President's promise, based upon the advice of Gen. Crook; and I further believe that both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Hayt have done all that men could do from their quarter to remove weak and dishonest Agents, and to replace them by honest Agents. I wish you—and, if proper, the public—to construe the present conflict or antagonism to be not personal; not a question of honesty, but natural and necessary conflict of antagonistic systems." After commenting at considerable length upon previous Indian wars, the General says: "It requires no prophet to foresee more wars near at hand, especially with the Sioux recently located on the Upper Niobrara.

He asserts that the "present Indian Agents with these two bands, as also with other tribes of Sioux on the Missouri River, at Lower Brule, at the Cheyenne, Standing Rock, and Fort Peck Agencies, are utterly and ridiculously powerless to keep their Indians peaceable without the aid of the army." He further says: "To me it is a matter of demonstration that at the present time and for years to come the Indian Bureau itself, without the help of the army, cannot maintain in peace the larger tribes of Indians, and peace is essential to enable white emigrants to fill up the surplus country as farmers, grazers, and miners."

The General continues at length, giving the reasons why the Indians should be controlled by the War Department, and says: "It ought to be a question of national economy and efficiency instead of one of mere patronage."

THE INDICTED.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY THOMSON'S ARRIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Assistant District-Attorney Thomson arrived here this morning, having been instructed by the Attorney-General to come here. Thomson, upon being approached by THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening, stated that he was under special injunctions to say nothing as to his mission or its results, except this: That he had come here under orders from the Attorney-General; that he was not at liberty to discuss the subject matter of his business, and that he had had two interviews to-day with the Attorney-General and three with the President. He leaves to-morrow for Chicago. From other sources, however, it can be stated that the object of Thomson's visit here was to confer with the Attorney-General and President relative to the Custom-House indictments. One object of summoning Thomson here was to ascertain if possible

THE CHARACTER OF THE EVIDENCE

upon which the indictments were found, whether, in point of fact, the Government would itself undertake to press the prosecution with vigor. It cannot be learned that Thomson left either with the President or the Attorney-General any documentary evidence, or that he did more than to give in a general way the history of the transactions and the nature of the evidence upon which the indictments were found.

Those who are very near to the President say that Hill will not be retained in his place pending trial. Thomson, it is certain, did not examine any of the official correspondence on file in the office of the Supervising Architect. It is not improbable that the prosecution may hereafter ask permission to

EXAMINE THE RECORDS

and to read every line of this correspondence, but if the prosecution has not taken time or been permitted to do this, the defense has not neglected it. Charles Reed and Clarkson N. Potter have been in consultation here to-day. Reed spent the greater portion of the day in reading the official correspondence of the Architect's office, which related to the Chicago Custom-House, to which the prosecution has as yet had no access. He says to-night that in his judgment as a lawyer if the Grand Jury could have seen that correspondence, and have understood from it the explanation of various acts, it would not have been possible to find indictments against Hill and Potter.

POTTER.

HE DECLARES THAT HE FAILS TO UNDERSTAND WHY HE IS INVOLVED—HIS READINESS TO MEET THE CHARGES.

New York Tribune, Nov. 30.

William A. Potter, who was arrested yesterday, is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, nephew of Bishop Potter, of this State, and a brother of Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee. He was appointed Supervising Architect as the successor of A. B. Mullett, and continued in that position until he resigned in July, 1876. He completed the New York Post-Office building, many changes from the original plans having been made under his supervision. He also, during his term of office, constructed many public buildings in different parts of the Union.

Mr. Potter was found last evening at the residence of his brother and bondsman, Clarkson N. Potter, No. 16 Gramercy Park. He did not appear to be disturbed over his arrest, and manifested an anxiety to meet the charge before a jury. Referring to the arrest and the cause which led to it, he said:

"I did not know that I was even suspected of being engaged in any conspiracies to defraud the Government until I saw it mentioned in the papers a few days ago. This morning I was formally arrested, gave bond for my appearance, and I am to appear for trial before the United States District Court at Chicago at the December term. Why I should have been indicted is incomprehensible to me, and I can only ascribe it to one of the vagaries for which Western courts are sometimes noted. When I went to Washington to serve as Supervising Architect, I found two contracts for the Chicago Post-Office which had been made by ex-Supervising Architect Mullett. On examining them I believed their effect, if enforced, would be detrimental to the interests of the Government. I therefore set at work to break them down, in which I was more or less supported by the law-officer of the Treasury Department. I finally requested Secretary Bristow to submit them to the Law Department, and the result was a decision against our office and in favor of the contracts. Why I, who did all that was possible to break the contracts, should be indicted, and Mr. Mullett, who made them, should not be indicted, but used as a witness before the Grand Jury, I cannot comprehend. I understand that Collector Smith, of Chicago, is at the bottom of the affair. He has been striving to have Mr. Hill removed for a long time, so as to have the place of Supervising Architect given to some patron of his.

"I am mentioned only once in the indictment, and that is in the general clause in which, with a number of other persons, I am charged with unlawfully entering into a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of $850,000. In the numerous special causes of action I am not even referred to. My resignation as Supervising Architect was sent in on July 31, 1876, and the conspiracy with which my name is coupled, and of which it is sought to make me a member, is alleged in the indictment to have been formed in September, 1876, or thirty days after I ceased to be Supervising Architect. When I visited the Government Building at Chicago as Supervising Architect, I found it in a dreadful condition. The stone was of inferior quality. It was reported against several times on account of glaring defects, and I opposed any further continuance of the contracts. It is an easy thing to secure an indictment against a citizen, but I can refer to the records of the Supervising Architect's office to show how I stood. I believe that Mr. Hill will be as well able to show his entire innocence. I believe him to be one of the most upright men I have ever met. He has been an able and faithful officer to the Government, and he enjoys, as he should, the fullest confidence of his superiors. Of course, under the circumstances Secretary Sherman could not act otherwise than to suspend him from office pending the investigation, but he showed his confidence in him by declaring a belief in his innocence. He will be fully vindicated if the case reaches a jury.

"The fact is," concluded Mr. Potter, "that Mr. Mullett has been envious of every person who has been Supervising Architect since his time. He showed it during my time, and he has been equally bitter against Mr. Hill. He made the stone contracts which form the basis of the Chicago indictment, which I tried to break because they were detrimental to the Government's interest. As I am indicted, and he one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, I am anxious to be tried, so as to set the matter forever at rest."

THE TREASURY.

DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The December debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$687,984,100	
Five per cent bonds	703,263,650	
Four and half per cent bonds	250,000,000	
Four per cent bonds	177,500,000	
Total coin bonds		$1,798,750,756
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000	
Matured debt	23,706,240	
Legal-tenders	346,718,071	
Certificates of deposit	37,080,000	
Fractional currency	16,150,342	
Coin and silver certificates	36,236,420	
Total without interest		$436,200,833
Total debt		$2,272,638,8[illegible]
Total interest		30,102,081
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$223,564,756	
Currency	4,669,826	
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	37,080,000	
Total in Treasury		$275,314,583
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,027,414,325
Increase during November		3,214,242
Decrease since June 30, 1878		8,372,500
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States		39,835,[illegible]
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		10,445,910
Balance of interest paid by the United States		29,389,123

THEN AND NOW.

Following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury Dec. 1, 1877, and Dec. 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$8,816,396	$4,669,826
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	9,806,002	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	36,055,000	37,080,000
Coin	133,970,214	223,564,756
Coin and silver certificates	32,391,400	36,236,420
Coin less coin and silver certificates	101,578,814	187,328,336
Outstanding called bonds	23,931,950	22,990,700
Other outstanding coin liabilities	5,463,354	4,813,887
Outstanding legal-tenders	351,340,288	346,681,016
Outstanding fractional currency	18,043,020	16,150,342
Outstanding silver coin	37,3[illegible]	39,791,600
Total debt less cash in Treasury	$2,046,027,065	$2,027,414,325
Reduction of debt for November	1,323,684	......
Increase of debt for November	......	3,214,242
Reduction of debt since July 1	14,131,157	8,372,500
Market value of gold	102.87	100.25
Imports twelve months ending Oct. 31	475,792,387	428,904,007
Exports twelve months ending Oct. 31	617,653,399	734,290,025

SUPREME COURT.

OPINIONS ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The civil suits of the United States against H. B. Claflin & Co. for the alleged reception, purchase, and concealment of large amounts of fraudulently imported silk between the years 1871 and 1874 were decided to-day in the United States Supreme Court in favor of Claflin & Co., defendants in error. The suits were for the recovery of double the value of the goods in question, and the amount involved was nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The Court holds that the recovery sought, under the second section of the act of 1823, cannot be had because that section and the act were repealed by the act of 1866; that it cannot be had under the act of 1866 for the reason that the latter contemplated criminal and not civil proceedings.

No. 67. John Meech, plaintiff in error, against E. A. Clark, collector, etc., in error, to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. The principal question involved in this cause is whether the State of Tennessee is obliged to receive in payment of taxes now depreciated notes of the Bank of Tennessee, as it bound itself to by Sec. 12 of the charter of the bank in 1838, or whether it can repudiate that contract as to notes issued after May 6, 1861, on the ground that the State Government was then forcibly seized by insurgents and its powers usurped. The cause raises several Federal questions of interest and importance. The Court, in the opinion delivered by Justice Miller, holds that the theory that there can be two political entities called States within the same geographical limits, one loyal and one rebellious, is fanciful and untenable. There never has been more than one political society in existence as an organized State of Tennessee from the day of its admission into the Union in 1796 to the present hour.

Second—That there is no foundation for the theory which maintains such a separation of seceding States from the National Government as to make their legislation, while in rebellion, void and invalid unless ratified by positive law enacted since their restoration.

Third—That there is no evidence in this case to prove that the issue of notes by the Bank of Tennessee after May 6, 1861, was made for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the insurgents or in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that, consequently, the contract which the State made in 1838 to take the notes of the Bank of Tennessee in payment of taxes is, and has all the time been, under the protection of the Federal Constitution. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion.

Justice Bradley delivered a dissenting opinion, denying the assumption that the Governments of the seceded States were lawful Governments.

The Chief Justice also delivered a dissenting opinion, in which it was maintained that the ordinance of Tennessee invalidating the contract of 1838, as far as the new issue of bank notes is concerned, was an authoritative declaration by the people of the State, who were cognizant of the facts that the issues in question, after May 6, 1861, were in furtherance of rebellion, and, therefore, not entitled to constitutional protection.

No. 673. Memphis & Charleston Railroad

Company et al., plaintiffs in error, against L. Gaines, Comptroller, in error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The principal question in this cause is whether plaintiffs in error can be compelled to pay taxes upon their capital stock, road, and appurtenances in accordance with the recent acts of the General Assembly of Tennessee, when by their original charters they were variously exempted from taxation.

Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 76. Richard P. Stoll, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, against Robert P. Pepper, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF A SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED REPUBLICAN—HIS HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS BURNED BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT BECOME A DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The following affidavit, made by Benjamin Johnson, a colored citizen of Beaufort, S. C., needs no explanation or comment, and calls for the prompt attention of the Department of Justice:

State of South Carolina, Beaufort, Beaufort County: Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, Benjamin Johnson, colored, resident of Beaufort County, residing near Allendale, in the Calhoun Plantation, owned by James Calhoun, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I have rented land from James Calhoun for the past two years. I was owned and raised by Albert Mims, near by. My family consists of a wife and four children. During the past year we have raised a crop of cotton, corn, peas, and potatoes. I built a house and cotton-barns on the lands I leased of Calhoun, and had my crop stored in the same, consisting of 6,500 pounds seed cotton, 150 bushels cob corn, 25 bushels peas. My crops, together with my buildings and household goods, were burned Nov. 8, under the following circumstances:

I left home in the morning to attend a Republican meeting at Mims' Cross-roads. My wife and children went to visit her father's family, four miles off. During our absence our house was burned. I was told by Mrs. Munday and George Best, who live within sight of my house, that they saw a party of red-shirt cavalry going to and coming from our house, and that immediately after they came away the fire broke out, consuming the buildings and contents. I had been acting as Chairman of the Republican Club, and had been repeatedly threatened by the Democrats for belonging to the Republican Club, and for not voting as they desired me to. Edward Peeples, William Peeples, and others came to me with a petition, or pledge, and wanted me to sign it, agreeing to become a Democrat, and told me if I did not sign it I would have to leave the country. The night after the burning of my house Democrats visited my lot. I was outside, on the lookout. They saw me and shot after me with their rifles. I ran into the swamps. They followed me as far as the thicket. I staid in the swamp all night and part of the following day, and as soon as I could safely, I made my way to Beaufort.

His
BENJAMIN × JOHNSON.
mark.

Witness to signature—George A. Crofut, M. B. Trerett.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of November, 1878.

JAMES M. CROFUT, Notary Public.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION AGAIN.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled and organized on Tuesday of last week. It is politically divided as follows, compared with that last chosen, after the latter had been weeded to suit the requirements of the bulldozers at that time:

	—1878-'9.—		—1876-'7.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	5	29	18	15
House	3	121	60	64
Total	8	150	78	79

The votes cast at the late election for State officers were canvassed by this Legislature on Wednesday, and declared to be as follows: For Governor—Wade Hampton, 119,550; all others, 213. For Lieutenant-Governor—W. D. Simpson, 119,094; all others, 10.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Committee on Banking and Currency will to-morrow take up the Senate substitute for the repeal of the Resumption act, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive greenbacks for customs, and for 4 per cent bonds. Several members of the Committee hold that he has no authority to accept anything but gold for customs, and they now propose to give him the right to do what he says in his report he desires and intends to do, unless otherwise directed by law. Representative Phillips, of the Committee, will propose an amendment that, whenever coin reserves falls below $50,000,000, specie payment shall be suspended until it is restored to that figure.

SECRETARY THOMPSON ILL.

Secretary Thompson was taken quite sick at the breakfast table this morning, and was carried to his room. His family have been considerably troubled about his condition throughout the day.

Midnight—Secretary Thompson's attack was vertigo. He is better.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Action of the Philadelphia Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The National banks are not in haste to follow the example of their New York associates. They had a meeting to-day, and adopted the first three of the resolutions adopted by the New York Clearing-House, but on the fourth, the committee reported, and the report was unanimously accepted, that "Your committee has given special attention to resolution No. 4 of the New York Clearing-House, agreeing to receive silver legal dollars only as 'special deposits, payable in kind,' and deems it inexpedient to take any action at present in regard to it, and so recommends to this Association, and begs leave to add that we are duly impressed by sense of the duty of the banks to contribute by their action toward the full resumption of specie payments, which should include the speedy and permanent attainment of a gold standard of value corresponding with that accepted and in use by the most intelligent and prosperous nations; and, regarding the silver dollar as of inferior actual value to the gold dollar, and that its emission and circulation in a larger quantity will be productive of manifold evils;

NEVERTHELESS,

it is a lawful dollar, and no action of the banks discrediting and disregarding it can prevent its use as money; but these considerations impose upon Congress the duty, as it has the power, to remove the evil referred to by legislation establishing the equality of the gold and silver coins and United States notes. The apprehension that there will be inflicted on the country a currency of uncertain and declining value has been and is now the chief obstacle to a return to natural prosperity, and your Committee entertain the hope that Congress at its approaching session will remove this obstacle by providing sound and stable currencies, interchangeable with each other at par, thereby averting the threatened evil of a fluctuating measure of value, which is so repressive of enterprise and injurious to the industrial and other interests of the people." The fact is that there is a strong sentiment in this State in favor of silver, and the city banks are afraid to disregard the sentiments of the country institutions regarding the new dollar.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Clearing-House Association to-day resolved that the Associated Banks of Philadelphia, after the 1st of January, 1879, will decline receiving gold coins as special deposits, but will accept and treat them only as lawful money, and will discontinue special gold account by notification to terminate them on the 1st of January next.

Second, they will forbid special exchanges of gold checks at the Clearing-House.

Third, they will pay and receive balances at the Clearing-House either in gold coin or in United States legal-tender notes.

Your Committee has given special attention to resolution No. 4 of the New York Clearing-House, agreeing to receive silver legal dollars only as "special deposits, payable in kind," and deems it inexpedient to take any action at present in regard to it, and so recommend to this Association. Regarding the silver dollar as of inferior actual value to the gold dollar, and that its emission and circulation in larger quantity will be productive of manifold evils, nevertheless it is a lawful dollar, and no action of the banks discrediting and degrading it can prevent its use as money, but there are considerations which impose upon Congress the duty, as it has the power, to remove the evil referred to by legislation establishing the equality of the value of gold and silver coin and United States notes.

CANADA.

The Governor-General Goes from Montreal to Ottawa.

Scenes Attending the Departure from the Canadian Metropolis.

The Rain Graciously Descends in Bucketfuls upon Their Excellencies.

Arrival and Welcome of the Satrap at His Seat of Government.

Lorne Makes Himself Solid by Paying a Deserved Tribute to the Courtly Dufferin.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The fine weather with which the Viceregal party have been favored for the past week has come to an end, and this morning at 10 o'clock, in the midst of a heavy storm of rain and sleet, the Marquis and Prince Louise left Montreal for Ottawa. Notwithstanding the wretched state of the weather and roads, large crowds surrounded the carriage all the way, and the cheering at the Bonaventure Station was tremendous. An interesting feature in the proceedings previous to their departure was the presentation of an address from the Caughnawaga Indians, expressing loyalty and devotion to their Great Mother, the Queen, which was read by Chief Joseph. His Excellency made a suitable reply. Her Royal Highness yesterday sent the following message to the Princess of Wales on the occasion of the latter's birthday:

To the Princess of Wales, Sandringham, England: Happy returns, and much love.

LOUISE.

The Mayor has received the following letter of thanks:

WINDSOR HOTEL, Dec. 2.—*His Worship the Mayor of Montreal*—SIR: I am desired by his Excellency the Governor-General to request your Worship and the members of the corporation to express on his behalf to the citizens of Montreal his deep sense of the loyalty, courtesy, generosity, and kindness shown by the people in the reception of the Princess and himself, not only on the day of their entry into the city, but on every occasion on which they have visited any part of the town. It has been a welcome never excelled, and manifested in the most striking manner the deeply-rooted love borne by all sections of this great community of Montreal to their Sovereign, and to the loyalty they are willing to extend to her representative and to the daughter of their Queen. The Princess has been much touched by the heartiness with which her Royal Highness has everywhere been greeted, and his Excellency wishes especially to thank those whose strong and ready hand conducted his carriage along the streets and drew the Princess and himself through so long a portion of the route. He regards their assistance as a type of the strong and enthusiastic support and aid which he is confident he will ever receive from all in Canada.

To yourself, Mr. Mayor, and the city authorities, and also to those who organized the arrangements which were so successfully carried out, his best thanks are due, and he will ever look back upon the 29th of November as a day on which the population of a great Canadian city proved afresh the title they hold to the grateful recognition of the representative of the Crown.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
F. DEWINTON.

A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the officials of the corporation at not having been presented to the Governor-General and Princess by the Mayor.

ON THE TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRESCOTT, Dec. 2.—The Viceregal train arrived at Prescott Junction at 1:40 p. m. As it steamed up to the station the rain came down in torrents. A large platform, with an arch at either end had been erected, and was very tastefully decorated, and covered with a scarlet carpet. A guard of honor from the Forty-first and Forty-second Battalions was present, and the Prescott battery of artillery were stationed a short distance off, and, as the train came in, fired a Royal salute. Owing to the heavy rain, it was thought advisable that their Excellencies should not leave the train, but both the Marquis and Princess appeared on the platform of their car and were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Mayor Buckley then advanced, and on behalf of the Corporation of Prescott read the usual address. After Lord Lorne had read his reply, the train again started for Ottawa.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Everybody is disappointed here, owing to a storm which has been in progress all day. The grand public reception to Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise has been postponed until Wednesday, which had already been proclaimed a day of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion. Their Excellencies arrived at the station here at 4:30 p. m. The arrival of the train was heralded by the discharge of fog signals placed at intervals along the line. A deputation of the City Council waited on their Excellencies, who were received on the platform by a guard of honor composed of 100 men from the Governor-General's Foot-Guards, under the command of Col. Ross. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Nepean Battery, and their Excellencies, accompanied by a brilliant military staff, were escorted to the dais in the pavilion prepared for their reception, and presented with the Corporation address. The Governor-General's reply was of considerable length. He said:

It is here that we shall take up our abode among you, and the cordiality of your words makes me feel that which I have known since we landed,—that it is to no foreign country that we come, but that we have only crossed the sea, to find ourselves among our own people, and to be greeted by friends on coming to a home. In entering the house which you have assigned to the Governor-General, I shall personally regret the absence of the distinguished nobleman whom I have the honor to call my friend, and whose departure must have raised among you the sad feelings inseparable on the parting of one whose career here was one long triumph in the affections of the people. A thousand memories throughout the length and breadth of the land speak of Lord Dufferin. It needs with you no titular memorials, such as the names of streets and bridges, to commemorate the name of him who not only adorned all he touched, but, by his eloquence and his wisdom, proved of what incalculable advantage to the State it was to have in the representative of the sovereign one in whom mature judiciousness, impartiality, kindness, grace, and excellence were so blended that his advice was a boon equally to be desired by all, his approbation a prize to be coveted, and the words that came from his silver tongue (which always charmed and never hurt) treasures to be cherished. I am confident that the land he served so well knew how to value his presence, and that you will always look upon his departure with regret proportionate to the pleasure Ottawa experienced from his sojourn among you. I am confident that we shall find with you a generous and kindly desire to judge well of our efforts to fulfil your expectations; and, although you speak of the recent growth of your city, and contrast it with the places which have become famous in the world, I need not remind you that there is a special interest and significance in casting in our lot with those whose fortune it is not to inherit history, but to make it. I accept your expressions of confidence, and promise that I shall do my best to deserve it.

At the conclusion of the reply, the Viceregal party entered their carriages, and were driven to Rideau Hall.

To-morrow will be devoted to receiving addresses from the various deputations who are here, and a military review will probably take place. There will be a torchlight procession on Wednesday evening, and the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will be escorted through the city to see the illuminations, which promise to be extensive and novel.

To the Western Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Although a drizzling rain continued from early morning until the arrival of the Vice-Regal train, it did not dampen in the slightest degree the emotion aroused in the hearts of the people of the Ottawa Valley. The city was full of strangers, who flocked in from every part, and with citizens of all classes, irrespective of creed or nationality, joined in one grand outburst of enthusiasm,—a fitting culmination to the series of princely greetings which have marked the progress of the Vice-Regal train. The welcome was broad, hearty, and generous, and demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the loyalty of the Eastern people.

Wellington, Sparks, Ridau, and other streets were profusely decorated with evergreens, mottoes, bunting, and a variety of other ornaments, which presented a scene of great beauty.

Upon the arrival of the train their Excellencies were conducted to the beautifully-decorated pavilion by the Mayor and City Aldermen, where the address of the corporation was presented, to which the Governor-General replied, a portion of his remarks being as follows:

The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa—GENTLEMEN: It is with the greatest satisfaction that I accept your loyal address, and hear in it those expressions of devotion to her Majesty the Queen which indicate the feelings which live so truly in the hearts of every man, woman, and child in Canada, and which do not only prove the natural impulse of all who enjoy the birthright of British citizens, but demonstrates the natural convictions of a people who, in the knowledge they have acquired of the political institutions of the world, cling with a tenacity and firmness never to be shaken to the Constitution which their fathers molded, and under which they experience now the blessings of freedom and the tranquillity of order beneath the sceptre of a gracious ruler, whose throne is revered as a symbol of constitutional authority, and whose person is honored as a representative of benignity and virtue.

The attachment which binds the Provinces of British North America to the flag has never been more strikingly shown than during the past year, and we know the readiness displayed to share the dangers and to partake of the triumphs of the mother country is no fleeting incident, but a sure sign that the people of this Empire are determined to show that they value as a common heritage the strength of union, and that the honor of the Sovereign will be upheld with equal loyalty by her subjects in every part of the globe. We have now traversed, in coming here, some part of the important Provinces of the Dominion. In all the places we have visited—and I regret it was not in our power at this season of the year to visit more—we have met with the same kindness and the same hearty cordiality. I can assure you we are deeply sensible of all that is conveyed in such a reception. It will be a pleasant duty to convey to the Sovereign a just description of the manner in which you have received her representative and her daughter. It is with peculiar feelings of pride in the grandeur of this Dominion that I accept, on the part of the Queen, the welcome given us at Ottawa, the Capital of the greatest of the Colonies of the Crown.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Governor-General and Princess were escorted to the Viceregal residence.

All the other ceremonies—illumination and torchlight procession—were postponed on account of the storm.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 2.—William Dunaphy was handling a revolver yesterday, when it accidentally discharged, the charge striking his son 16 years old in the abdomen, who died shortly after.

DROWNED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—A skiff containing five boys was upset by the steamboat Sargoud when backing out from the landing at the foot of Canal street this evening. Three of the boys, John Eckert, Andrew Earnest, and James McFarland, aged respectively 14, 15, and 17, were drowned.

STRUCK A SNAG.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The steamer Katydid, from New Orleans, picked up a snag last Saturday night, near Greeneville, Miss., tearing off her upper and lower guards and doing great damage.

A FATAL FALL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 2.—This afternoon Mr. Charles Lehman, aged 80, fell through an open hatchway at Stevens' wagonshop, and was instantly killed. He was a well-known citizen and very wealthy.

THIRTEEN FOR ONE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—Her Majesty's steamship Orontes, on her passage hence for Bermuda, lost a man overboard. The boat's crew of thirteen, who went to the rescue, were all drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

TROUBLE AFAR OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The British ship Eskbank, from Glasgow to Portland, via Honolulu, struck Diamond Head, Hawaiian Islands, Nov. 3. The vessel will probably get off. The cargo is much damaged, and is being taken out.

SUICIDE.

A Sea of Troubles Roars with Frightening Fury in the Ears of a Citizen of Rockford, and He Kills Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 2.—This community was horrified at the announcement of the suicide of George M. Smith by hanging. Arising at 5 o'clock, as was his habit, he went to the barn, as his wife supposed, to take care of his horse. Being absent longer than his wont she became alarmed, and, fearing he had done some rash act, alarmed her brother, who went to the barn and found the body of his brother-in-law dangling from a rope attached to a beam above. Mr. Smith has been engaged in business in this city for more than twenty years, in the dry-goods trade. Oct. 19 he made an assignment to George A. Sanford, Cashier of the Second National Bank, his liabilities amounting to over $40,000, and his assets about $35,000. Being thus heavily involved, and having no prospect of ever paying off this indebtedness preyed on his mind, being aggravated more by facts coming out at the late meeting of the Board of Supervisors, where a defalcation of over $400 was discovered. Mr. Smith was a member of the Board and Chairman of the Poor-House Committee. It was traced to his hands. Knowing the further disgrace and distrust he would be compelled to meet by his friends, expulsion from the Board, and probable indictment by the next Grand Jury, he took his own life. His sad fate has cast a gloom all over the city. Smith was widely and favorably known. He was one of the most genial and kind-hearted men. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss, who receive the utmost sympathy of the whole community.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the west portions by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

For the Lower Lake Region, warmer, cloudy weather with rain areas, westerly winds backing to southerly, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley partly cloudy weather, with frequent rain or snow, warm southerly, veering to colder northwest, winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, areas of light snow, followed by clearing weather, colder northwesterly winds, higher pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Section 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.688	36	80	N. W.	8	.30	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.705	40	73	W.	11	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.702	43	67	W.	11	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.743	40	73	N. W.	10	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.736	37	81	W.	3	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.732	36	80	S. W.	4	.....	Fair.

Maximum, 43; minimum, 36.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.48	49	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Bismarck	29.62	40	W., brisk	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.54	38	S.W., brisk	.14	Lt. rain.
Cairo	29.95	48	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.97	46	N. W., brisk	......	Fair.
Chicago	29.73	36	S. W., gen.	......	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.90	42	S. W., fresh.	......	Fair.
Cleveland	29.76	38	W., fresh.	.03	Cloudy.
Denver	30.03	38	N. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Detroit	29.69	36	W., gentle.	.02	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.46	39	Calm	.06	Lt. rain.
Escanaba	29.52	35	N. W., light.	......	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.32	30	S. E., fresh	.10	Lt. snow.
Ft. Gibson	29.95	44	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.68	40	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.54	40	S., fresh	......	Lt. rain.
Marquette	29.58	32	S.W., light.	......	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.68	39	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Nashville	30.03	42	S.W., light.	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.19	49	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.50	59	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Oswego	29.51	47	W., fresh.	......	Threat'g.
Pittsburg	29.77	39	W., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.64	34	W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.50	40	W., fresh	......	Lt. rain.
San Francisco	30.21	59	N., gentle	......	Clear.
St. Louis	29.80	48	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.43	37	S., fresh	.18	Lt. rain.
Toledo, O.	29.71	41	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.19	45	S. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.58	49	N. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.

FOREIGN.

Suleiman Pasha Degraded for His Conduct During the War.

Andrassy Beaten at All Points by the Austrian Delegations.

They Insist upon Legislative Control of All Appropriations.

Expelled German Socialists Coming to the United States.

THE EAST.

EXAGGERATED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.—The trouble in Khyber Pass is greatly exaggerated. A single officer rode the entire length of the Pass unmolested.

TURK AND ARAB.

LONDON, Dec. 3—5 a. m.—A correspondent at Constantinople says a battle has been fought at Medjid between the troops and Arab insurgents. The latter were defeated and lost a quantity of material.

DEGRADED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—Suleiman Pasha has been degraded and sentenced to confinement in a fortress for his conduct during the war.

EVACUATED.

The Russians have evacuated various places in the neighborhood of Demotica.

ALBANIA AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Dec. 2.—Several skirmishes have taken place between the Albanians and Servian outposts, and some men have been killed and wounded.

NOTES ON AFGHANISTAN.

London Vanity Fair.

The greatest length of Afghanistan is 750 miles, the least 540, while its greatest breadth is 550 miles, and its least 370; so that it is rather larger than the whole of the United Kingdom put together. It is mountainous all through, with a series of elevated flat-bottomed valleys. It has no large rivers, and those it contains are generally fordable at all seasons. The climate varies; at Ghuzni it is extremely severe in winter, the thermometer sinking to 10 or 15 degrees below zero, while it always begins to freeze in October. At Cabul in the middle of October the thermometer is always below zero at night, while from June to September the climate is very hot. At Candahar it is also hot in summer, but in winter the climate is perfect, as is also that of Quetta. All the so-called roads are very bad, and there are no bridges. The population is about 5,000,000, entirely Mahometans, almost exclusively of the Sunni creed. The regular army consists, for Cabul, of 31,000 men; Candahar, 18,000; Herat, 22,000. Total, 71,000, of whom 45,000 are irregular horsemen.

The following table of distances between points likely to appear in the story of the war may be useful:

	Miles.
Cabul to Quetta	370
Cabul to Balkh	355
Cabul to Merv	440
Cabul to Herat	219
Cabul to Peshawur	192
Cabul to Candahar	316
Cabul to Ghuzni	86
Cabul to Edwardesabad	209
Candahar to Quetta	147
Candahar to Ghuzni	232
Candahar to Herat	367
Quetta to Herat	513
Quetta to Mooltan	290
Quetta to Ghuzni	293
Peshawur to Jellalabad	87
Kohat to Ghuzni	264
Kohat to Thull	66
Kohat to Kurum Fort	90
Edwardesabad to Thull	42
Edwardesabad to Korum Fort	90
Edwardesabad to Ghuzni	239

ITALY.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Rome Correspondence London Daily News.

The member for Ancona, Signor Elia, has received the following letter from Gen. Garibaldi, dated Caprera, Oct. 8:

MY DEAR ELIA: The letter of the able engineer, Jonni, strengthens my conviction that the works in progress on the urban reach of the Tiber will not save Rome from inundations. Such useless undertakings, equally with the fortifications of the city, were started under the fatal auspices of a friend, and they have not only cost already the trifle of 25,000,000 lire, but they will evoke demands in the Chamber to prosecute them, and so occupy with fresh palaver a session that might be very useful to our poor country, obliged as it is to beg a shameful dole of food and raiment from the foreigner. Government and Parliament have certainly the will to improve the condition of Italy; but the best intentions will be made futile by the harangues and interpellations which are even already announced, so that probably the end of the new session will find us where we were at the beginning. Well worthy of Parliament and of the Cairoli Ministry would be the three following results: (1) The nation armed, (2) The one tax for all, and (3) The priests at the plow. All other outcome is but misery, and the Socialist tide will end by engulfing the unprepared vessel of the State. In a few words I will explain the three results which I deem to be indispensable for the strength and well being of the country. The armed nation means one hundred millions of pay and maintenance saved, by sending the young soldiers home and keeping up the cadres with few men, and it means one hundred millions' worth of work from these youths, making two hundred millions gained by Italy. The armed nation means 2,800,000 soldiers. Leaving 2,000,000 soldiers of the first grade in the Alta Italia to give a lesson to our old taskmasters, accustomed to ensconce themselves on our premises, there will remain 800,000 soldiers from 40 to 50 years of age for all domestic purposes, and chiefly for public security, which, maintained by the inhabitants of the cities and towns themselves, will be better than maintained, as now, by Calabrian carbineers in Lombardy and Lombard carbineers in Calabria, where neither know the localities nor the dialect. That soldiers who have served in the ranks for a number of years lose the habit of labor is another vice of our standing armies, whereas if the 18,000 carbineers, no longer scattered over the peninsula, were united in a corps d'armee, who would not wish to have them on a day of battle to decide the victory? The one tax for all. Taking off that load of imposts, which causes the misery of the nation, would be a little fortune for each! And then the 16,000,000 financiers, all picked men and bearing arms, would give another fine division to the army. Of the priests I wish I could speak like Dante:

"Guarda e passa."

But too true is it that they are the heaviest scourge of our poor country and we must bestow a thought on them. I believe, however, that by putting them to work we should have what happened at Porta Pia,—none of them would raise a rebellious word. Meanwhile Italy, with her maize scurvy, her emigration, and all her other miseries, pays the priests from sixty-five to seventy millions annually. With all the wish in the world to do right the Cairoli Ministry would find it impossible to effect it without the measures I have indicated, and this I proceed to prove. Twelve hundred millions are about the revenue of the State; six hundred millions go to pay the interest of the public debt; six hundred millions remain, and of these more than two hundred millions go to the army; one hundred millions, at least, to the navy; and three hundred millions remain to meet that other army of employes (more costly than the first), those numerous pensioners of the State, of whom I have the misfortune to be one, and all the other drains, foreseen or unforeseen, on the revenue. How, then, will Italy be able to keep her head above water?

Salute my excellent friends Jonni and Cesarius for me: a kiss to the little folks, and believe me, yours for life,

G. GARIBALDI.

EGYPT.

THE NILE INUNDATION.

The Nile inundation proves to have been more serious than at first reported. The damage done is estimated at over $5,000,000, and there has been considerable loss of life. In one place 210 feet of the dyke were carried away, and notwithstanding the critical nature of the disaster three days passed before anything was done to remedy it. At last one of the Pachas, at the head of a great number of laborers, set to work and was occupied for eight days in repairing a third of the break. Through the gap that remained the waters still poured in great volume, spreading destruction around. Many of the villages were partially swept away, and a great deal of the cotton crop was ruined. Painful stories are related of the sufferings of the natives, who, driven from their homes, had to swim for their lives. In one case, cited by a correspondent of the *Standard* (London), an Arab tried to save himself by clinging to a buffalo, which managed to swim safely to land, where it was found some hours after with the unfortunate man still clinging to the animal's tail, but quite dead. The lifeless bodies of a father and child, locked in each other's arms, were floated on to the shore near the same place. In some localities the water three weeks ago was still six feet deep over the fields, and the Town of Tamanoud, which stands on a vast plain near the river, was an island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL RECEPTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Preparations on a grand scale are making for the reception of the Emperor on Thursday. Bismarck will remain in the country, his physicians advising perfect rest. Gortschakoff will be present at the reception of the Emperor.

DIED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—M. Chevandier de Valdrome died to-day.

VON BEUST.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Count Von Beust has presented his credentials as Austrian Ambassador to France.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Dec. 2.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation to-day refused to discuss the bill sanctioning the insertion of the occupation grant in the Budget of 1879, and adopted a resolution in favor of a grant of 15,000,000 florins, upon condition that any further outlay must have the constitutional sanction. The Committee also adopted, by a vote of 12 to 6, the statement of their reporter upon the Foreign Office estimates, notwithstanding Count Andrassy declared it would be a formal declaration of want of confidence.

WILL EMIGRATE.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A special from Berlin says Herr Most, member of the Reichstag, who is now in prison, has been ordered to quit Berlin when his term shall have expired. He and several others similarly expelled have resolved to emigrate to America.

WILL NOT RECEIVE ANOTHER NUNCIO.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Geneva correspondent says the Swiss Confederate Government has informed the Catholic Cantons that it is determined not to receive another Papal Nuncio.

DEATHS IN THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

London Times, Nov. 19.

The death of the little Princess Marie of Hesse, which was recorded in the *Times* of yesterday, reminds us that up to the present date her Majesty has had born to her no less than twenty-six grandchildren, out of whom she has hitherto lost only five. According to "Lodge's Peerage," the list of these deaths is as follows: 1st, Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, son of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, died June, 1866, aged 2; 2d, Prince Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis, son of the Princess Alice and of the Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed by a fall in May, 1873, aged 2½; 3d, Prince Frederick Christian Augustus Leopold Edward Harold, son of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian, died May, 1876, aged one week; 4th, Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died in April, 1871, aged one day; 5th, the Princess Marie of Hesse, aged 4.

THE RAILROADS.

DISCRIMINATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Your recent articles on railway discriminations against Chicago are timely, and should be acted upon promptly. To call upon the Board of Trade is well enough, but from all past action of the Board there is not much to encourage the idea that it will lend any aid to any measure of public benefit. There is but one way to prevent extortion by the railways; it is simple and easy of application since the decision of the highest tribunal of the land in the case of the State vs. Munn & Scott. The duty of the General Government in itself, or through the States, to protect the rights of the many from the avarice or rapacity of the few, was recognized by Congress in the appointment of a Committee on National Commerce, or inter-State transportation, of which I believe Senator Windom is the Chairman. Although this Commission was appointed several years since, nothing has been reported by it as being accomplished, except the collection of a mass of statistics of the past. Such evidence is of no practical benefit; it will never be read, nor understood if read. The act of the Commission ignores the fact that with the past we are not fighting, but are working for the immediate present and the future. The courts have decided that the General Government or State Governments have a right, and it is their duty, to fix reasonable rates for services of chartered railways, and in fact all chartered corporations deriving their profits from *enforced patronage of patrons*. Included under this head are life-insurance companies. To decide what is reasonable compensation, and to fix maximum rates to be charged, is simple, if Commissioners would adopt the modus operandi corporations use to ascertain the cost to themselves. Railways estimate the cost of transportation at so much per mile. If it costs the New York Central one-half mill per ton per mile, the charge of three-quarters of a mill per mile would pay a large profit. Now, if the latter rate were fixed as the maximum, it would not prevent that corporation from doing it for less, but would prevent its charging more. And in the transportation problem it is this prevention which will cure the ills we are now suffering. That this enforced respect to the rights of property of the many must be enforced the past season and the present painfully show.

Last year the rates of freight from Chicago to New York, for example, varied from 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, and the corporations declared small or large dividends, as the cupidity of their Directors warranted. The producers obtained fair prices for their products. Smaller crops were the rule, and greater competition for their carrying caused low freights. This year, through the creation of pools by which to levy tribute on the industries of the entire country, they have levied an average increase duty, tribute, or steal of not less than 12½ cents per 100 pounds on grain, and 15 to 20 cents per 100 on all other freight. If you stop to think of this unlimited forced contribution to these public carriers, we are astonished that the people have not risen en masse in their rage and taken possession of these railways for their own benefit. The decrease in values of the crop from a 10 cent per 100 pounds advance, is an average of five cents per bushel on 3,000,000,000 bushels, or $150,000,000, and twice that amount on other property paying tribute. It may be said that the railroads do not carry a tithe of the crops, and cannot be held responsible for all this loss. But they are, because their rates for transportation fix the value on that they do not carry as truly as on that they do. See the condition of all property under the rule of Jay Gould on the road from the Pacific to the Missouri River,—roads built by gifts from the people laying tribute on their property only limited by their fears. Chicago suffers more from such acts than any city in the West, and her losses are reflected back upon the country more than the loss of any other city.

The pools established are contrary to the spirit of our institutions. They are illegal, and result in robbery of either the producers of property or innocent stockholders, and should be broken up by the General Government in the same manner and for the same reason as are smugglers.

Another robbery consists in the robber concern known as the cattle "eveners." The amount they get per car for their aid is just so much stolen from the owners of cattle shipped, and can be collected of the railways carrying the cattle by attachment and suit. Every car and locomotive can by attached and tied up by any person having grievances of this cattle kind to redress. A cat may not only look at the King, but in this instance can do the King bodily harm. The needs of the producers are not more laws, but the appointment of intelligent and honest men to enforce those on the statute-books. Such officers as Railway Commissioners should be appointed by the Legislature or elected by the people. The fact of State control of all railway corporations receiving their life from a State should be plainly, forcibly, and peremptorily enforced by our Legislature. No repeal of such control should for an instant be entertained.

A few figures will show the increase of tribute levied on the producers this year over last:

The cost per bushel last season averaged per 100 lbs 15 cents, or on 400 bushels.	$36.00
At present, at 35 cents on 400 bushels, the cost is...	$84.00
An increase of 133 per cent, or per car..	$48.00

This would make the dividends of 8 per cent last year yield a fraction less than 19 per cent. Is it any wonder that the stock of the New York Central sells at 112? Notwithstanding this great increase of profit to the owners, the operatives employed are made to accept less pay for their labor than last year. If this corporation earned 8 per cent last year, its earnings were remunerative; the additional earnings this year is a forced tribute permitted by the supineness of the people, and the neglect of their servants in Congress and Legislatures. This is as stupendous a robbery as the people of Turkey ever suffered from the iniquitous system of farming out the taxes. Our people are long-suffering, but terrible in their might when once awakened. In some instances the people do not suffer, but the stockholders do. Take, for example, the management of the Toledo & Wabash. The rates are fixed by the pool at say 16 cents per bushel from Missouri River points, which establishes the value of corn at 16 cents per bushel based on prices in Toledo, the Lake outlet of that road. No one can ship at less than 16 cents per bushel, and can only pay 16 cents per bushel for the corn, but we find that 23 cents is being paid by the agents of Reynolds Bros., of Toledo, and the corn is shipped to Toledo. Who loses by such payment of seven cents per bushel more than the public shipper can pay? Is it Reynolds Bros. or the stockholders? * * *

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

President W. K. Ackerman, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just returned from New York. He went there to have a consultation with the Directors of his road regarding the necessity of constructing an independent line to St. Louis, owing to the absorption of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad by the Wabash, and the intention of this line to build an independent road to Chicago. Mr. Ackerman confirms the reports heretofore published regarding the designs of the Wabash. He says his road is not anxious to build to St. Louis, but it will have to make the extension in order to be able to compete with the rival lines. The Directors of his road ordered the surveys to be made, and, as soon as the line has been properly located, steps will be taken to have it completed as speedily as possible. The surveying parties now in the field are making good progress, and find the people along the proposed route very enthusiastic in favor of the road. The route from Kenny between the Wabash and Alton to Edwardsville and thence to St. Louis is, so far, believed to be the most feasible one. This will be nearly an air-line, and will give the Illinois Central a shorter route to St. Louis than any other now running to that point from this city.

THE OPPOSITION AGAINST COMBINATIONS.

The railroads are getting greatly alarmed on account of the opposition that is manifesting itself everywhere against pools and combinations. Some of the railroad managers claim that if this hue and cry against the roads is not stopped soon, every road in the country will be forced into bankruptcy, as it will not be possible to maintain paying rates without pools. Many of them say that the papers and the people have no right to interfere with the management of the railroads; that these corporations are private property just as much as is Field & Leiter's dry-goods store. The more sensible of the managers, however, admit that their position does not hold water, and that the people have a right to know what the railroads are doing and how they are run. A railroad manager stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the spirit of pooling and centralization that has manifested itself lately among our railroads has much to do with the antagonism that has been engendered. The main trouble is that the Western roads have nearly all passed into the hands of a few Eastern magnates, who look upon these roads as their private property, with which they can do as they please, regardless of the wishes of the people for whose benefit and by whose aid they were built in the first place. Thus Vanderbilt is using the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Canada Southern merely to make money for his New York Central Railroad. The wishes and wants of the people of the States and cities through which they run are not considered at all. Jay Gould is using the Union Pacific and other Western roads simply to aid him in his stock speculations, and not to help the people for whose benefit they were built and from whom they received their charters. Col. Thomas Scott looks upon the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis solely as feeders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and does not care the snap of the finger whether they do the people along their lines any good or not, so long as the Pennsylvania Railroad gets the benefit out of them. If a law were passed providing that a majority of the Directors of the various roads had to live within the boundaries of the States through which they run, most of the present antagonistic spirit against the railroads would pass away, for the people would then be assured that the roads were managed by men whose interest it was to operate them for the benefit of the States and cities through which they run. There are also many railroad managers who think the establishment of a National Railroad Bureau by Congress would do no harm. But such Bureau should confine itself to the collection of statistics and the settlement of the difficulties between the roads and the shippers and travelers. The making of rates should be left to railroad men who are experienced. Rates made by inexperienced parties would not work well, as has been shown in various States where the Railroad Commissioners had tried their hands. The Bureau could force the railroads to make uniform reports and submit them under oath, as is now the case in England. If fraudulent reports were submitted, the parties signing them could be proceeded against for perjury. The greatest damage done to the railroad interest in this country was caused by the unreliable reports submitted by very many companies. If the reports were known to be truthful, there would be no difficulty in securing all the money needed for new lines and extensions. As it is at present, capitalists are unwilling to invest, because they have no assurance that the money will be properly accounted for by those who have the custody of it.

CHICAGO & VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Articles of association of the Chicago, Brazil & Vincennes Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; capital stock, $1,680,000, of which $614,000 have been subscribed. The road is to run from Chicago to Vincennes, a distance of 210 miles.

ITEMS.

No further headway has yet been made in the formation of an East-bound pool from this city. The roads remain firm in the figures for percentages last submitted, and these are 5 per cent more than can be divided. Great efforts are being made to surmount the obstacles, as the pools already formed at other points will surely go to pieces if a pool is not effected soon in Chicago.

On and after Dec. 9 the following stations will be open for business on the Audubon Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, running north from Atlantic: Oakfield, twelve miles from Atlantic; Exira, sixteen; and Audubon, twenty-six.

On the Harlan Branch, running north from Avoca, the entire distance of fourteen miles from Avoca to Harlan will be completed at the same time.

It was rumored on 'Change yesterday that the new East-bound rates were being cut again by several of the Eastern lines. These rumors could not be traced, however, to any reliable source. The railroads disclaim the soft impeachment, and emphatically state that no cutting is being done in East-bound rates. But the large amount of foreign freight carried by some of the roads proves that some screw is loose somewhere. It is claimed that if a cut is made on this business it is done by steamboat lines from Philadelphia and New York unbeknown to the railroads, who claim that they exact the full New York and Philadelphia rates on all such business. This excuse is rather thin, inasmuch as the foreign freight agents of the various lines in this city are employed by the roads and not by the steamship lines, and they must know of the cut, if one is made. There is a great deal of competition between the steamship lines just now owing to the establishment of a new line from Philadelphia, and this no doubt affects the through rates on foreign business.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: The filing of objections to the confirmation of the recent sale of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, by the extension bondholders, was quite unexpected, and was really the result of the efforts of the committees of the main and extension lines to adjust matters. The extension bondholders claim that they have been treated quite shabbily. The bondholders of the main line want the former to pay one-half of the expenses of operating the lines jointly by the Receiver, and yet in the division of property are willing to give the extension but one-sixth of the rolling stock. Since the road was placed in the hands of the Receiver the earnings of both the main and extension lines have been used in improving the roadbed of the main line, and now the bondholders want the bondholders of the extension to help pay the Receiver's debts. This the latter think hard, as the main line has been placed in the best condition,—new iron and steel rails have been laid its entire length, new cross-ties have been put in, and the roadbed well ballasted with gravel, and ditches and new bridges and trestles have been built. Meantime nothing has been done to the extension, 151 miles in length; not even a construction-train has been worked upon it three weeks altogether, and the Extension Committee think that if they are to receive but one-sixth of the rolling-stock the main line should at least ask them to pay but one-sixth of the indebtedness. It is understood that as soon as the troubles between the two companies are adjusted the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company will take the extension line under its wing, as they, by building twelve miles of road, can make the extension a valuable feeder.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, August Andre, from Antwerp; Bolivia, from Glasgow.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Arrived, Nederland, from New York.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Steamship Suevia, from New York for Hamburg, has arrived off the Lizard.

LARNE, Dec. 2.—Arrived, State of Georgia, from New York.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—Special Agent Weeks seized a large quantity of dry goods, silk patterns, rugs, carpets, etc., on board the Bremen steamship Nuternborg, for violation of the Revenue laws.

About a dozen inspectors and a large number of watchmen were discharged in the Custom-House under orders from Washington.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

FROM THE
Hon. Thurlow Weed,
Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, [Signed]
DR. RADWAY. THURLOW WEED.

R. R. R.
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application,
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.
Liver Complaint, &c.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED
By Dr. RADWAY'S
REMEDIES.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
READ
"False and True."
Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

FAT LIVE-STOCK.

Exhibition of Gourmands' Dinners on the Hoof at the Exposition Building.

Mammoth Beeves, Huge Hogs, and Pinguid Sheep, Spring Chickens and Game.

Devons, Durhams, Herefords, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Polands, and Chinese.

The first fat-stock show ever exhibited on this Continent is in progress at the Exposition Building, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and bids fair to be a very successful enterprise. It is under very efficient management, and the officers and committees have spared no pains or labor in perfecting arrangements. The officers having the Chicago Fat-Stock Show in charge, being also the officers of the State Board of Agriculture for 1877-'8, are as follows:

President—D. B. Gilham, Alton.
Ex-President—John P. Reynolds, Chicago.
Secretary—S. D. Fisher, Springfield.
Treasurer—John W. Bunn, Springfield.
Vice-Presidents—Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville; Henry D. Emery, Chicago; Jonathan Periam, Chicago; George S. Haskell, Rockford; J. L. Moore, Polo; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; Charles Snoad, Joliet; Emery Cobb, Kankakee; D. W. Vittum, Jr., Canton; Samuel Douglas, Monmouth; David E. Beaty, Jerseyville; James W. Judy, Tallula; William M. Smith, Lexington; James R. Scott, Champaign; E. H. Bishop, Effingham; B. Pullen, Centralia; M. T. Stookey, Belleville; James M. Washburn, Carterville; John Landrigan, Albion.

Superintendents of Departments.—Class A—Cattle, Mr. Dysart; Class C—Sheep, Mr. Vittum; Class D—Swine, Mr. Stookey; Class E—Poultry, Mr. Emery.
Marshal of the Ring, Mr. Judy.
General Superintendent, Mr. Scott.
Superintendent of Forage and Stalls, Mr. Moore.
Superintendent of Press Department, Mr. Emery.
Reception Committee, Messrs. Gillham, Reynolds, Ellsworth, Smith, Pullen, and Cobb.
Auditing Committee, Messrs. Ellsworth, Douglas, and Snoad.
Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Gillham, Beaty, Cobb, Dysart, Douglas, Judy, Vittum, and Scott.
Committee on Printing, Messrs. Gillham, Fisher, Moore, and Periam.
Committee on Finance, Messrs. Cobb, Stookey, Bishop, Smith, and Beaty.
Committee on Transportation, Messrs. Gillham, Haskell, Cobb, Washburn, and Fisher.
Jury on Pedigrees—Class A, Messrs. Smith, Cobb, Landrigan, and Dysart.

According to the general rules and regulations, it is stipulated that no animal can be removed from the building until the close of the Exhibition, except for adequate cause, and by consent of the General Superintendent. No animal entered for premium at this show of fat stock will be eligible for competition at any future Exhibition. Animals and poultry entered for competition must have been the property of the exhibitor on and after Aug. 1, 1878, and affidavits have been required.

The judges will be appointed this morning, great care being taken to choose them from among experts, or those who have had experience in buying and cutting up animals. The duties of the awarding committees will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day, and will continue until their work is completed. The judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest bulk, taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcass. Each exhibitor is compelled to purchase an exhibitor's ticket, a firm being regarded as one exhibitor, and only one member of the firm is allowed entrance upon this ticket.

The exhibition is to continue until 10 o'clock Saturday night. The entrance fee to visitors is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

In organizing this fat-show, encouragement has been received in the way of subscriptions as follows, all of Chicago:

Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company	$1,000
Grand Pacific Hotel	200
Palmer House	200
The Commercial Hotel	50
Atlantic Hotel	25
Prairie Farmer Company	50
Western Rural	50
Farmers' Review	50
American Poultry Journal	25
Total	$1,650

THE CASH PRIZES

to be awarded upon individual animals under the head of "Class A"—Sattle, range from $15 to $100; "Class C"—Sheep, from $10 to $50; "Class D"—Swine, from $10 to $80; "Class E"—Poultry, from $5 to $25; and for the best display of dead game $100. In addition to this regular list of prizes, the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, has offered three challenge cups, valued at $100, $50, and $50, for best beef animal, any age or breed; best fat hog, and best fat sheep. The persons winning this challenge plate will be entitled to hold it for one year, when it must be returned, to be again subject to competition; but, when won by the same person two years in succession, it becomes his property.

The arrivals yesterday, although not as large as was expected by the management, were of the best possible quality, many monstrosities and curiosities in beef and pork being presented. The heaviest piece of beef brought in yesterday was shown by George Gray, of Rushville, Ind., in "Gov. Morton," a grade Durham, 5 years old, weighing 3,500 pounds. Another, "Hoosier Boy," 4 years old, of the same cross of short-horns, weighs 3,175 pounds, and neither of the animals are large-framed.

D. M. Monager, of Marshall County, Iowa, displayed a white steer short-horn, 4 years old, weighing 2,800 pounds, and a grade, 4 years of age, weighing 2,600.

But for perfect symmetry and beauty,—for a model from which to get up a cut for a butcher's sign,—presenting magnitude, strength, and fat, the grade Durham 5-year-old steer shown by Charles Miller, of Williamsville, Sangamon County, this State, caps the climax. This creature strongly rivaled the stuffed mammoth overhead in the gallery in his colossal proportions. He stands five feet eight inches in hight "in his stocking-feet," girts ten feet, and weighs 3,280 pounds. His attendant stated that this fellow never had any more attention than a common stock steer until he was 3 years old, but ran out without shelter of any kind.

James Anderson, of Lake Forest, showed a little beauty in the shape of a black bull 18 months old, a polled Angus, which had been imported but ten weeks from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The principal property claimed for this breed is early-matured beef. He is simply on exhibition, of course.

Van Meter & Hamilton, of Winchester, Ky., probably the largest stock-raisers in the world, brought in a herd of seventeen head, ten of them thorough-bred short-horns of their own breeding.

James N. Brown's Sons, of Berlin, Ill., well-known stock-dealers and raisers, exhibit a herd of five yearlings, thoroughbred short-horns. Their weights respectively are 1,450, 1,500, 1,550, and 1,650 pounds, probably as fine an exhibition of fat, young, or "baby beef" as has ever been seen anywhere. There are two or three other herds of fine fat cattle, one of which attracted a great deal of attention, being of the singularly marked Herford breed. Further mention will be made of them.

THE DISPLAY OF SHEEP

is moderately fair. John Snell's Sons, of Edmonton, Canada, show six pens, or eighteen head, of Cotswolds, which are hard to be beaten. Frank Wilson, of Jackson, Mich., shows one pen of three Cotswolds, the aggregate weight of which is 955 pounds, one animal weighing 360 pounds. There is one other pen of four sheep, whose owner was not about.

The display of swine is as yet meagre, but there is more to come yet. Frank Wilson also displays an Essex, 16 months old, weighing 430 pounds. H. C. Castle, of Wilmington, Ill., shows two spring pigs, Poland China, weighing 375 and 336 pounds, and two hogs of the same breed (one a breeding sow), weighing 700 and 500 pounds respectively. Mr. Davis, of Dyer, Ind., exhibits an animal which he is said to claim has four crosses, but it shows conclusively Suffolk and Chester White characteristics. It is milk-white, has very short hair, and its weight was unknown.

Reports by telegram were read by Secretary Fisher yesterday to the effect that a great deal more stock is on the road, and will probably be in to-day. The descriptions given above only include the more noticeable of the animals. There was up to last evening no poultry or game displayed, but it was understood that at least one coop of chickens had been entered. The stalls of the exhibitors fill the north half of the main Exposition Building, and plank, sawdust, shavings, straw, and forage have been abundantly provided.

Following is a condensed list of the entries made thus far:

CATTLE.

Short-Horns—J. M. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ill., twenty entries; Maj. H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill., sixteen entries; Winslow Bros., Kankakee, one entry; Van Meter & Hamilton, Winchester, Ky., thirty-two entries; J. Baugh & Son, Farmers' Institute, Indiana, four entries.

Grade Short-Horns—Charles Miller, Williamsville, Ill., four entries; J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., eighty entries; George Gray, Rushville, Ind., eighty entries; Maj. H. C. Nelson, Canton, Ill., sixteen entries; D. M. Moninger, Albion, Marshall County, Ia., eight entries; Van Meter & Hamilton, sixteen entries; H. C. Whitnah, Canton, Ill., four entries; John Fish, Canton, four entries; H. L. Parker, ——, four entries.

Herefords—F. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., twenty-four entries; William Powell, Beecher, twelve entries.

Grade Herefords—F. L. Miller, Beecher, sixteen entries.

Devons—Sandford Saun, McHenry County, eight entries; Thomas Bidwell, Green Valley, Ill., eight entries; William T. Smith, Oshkosh, Wis., four entries.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds—John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Can., twelve entries; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., nine entries.

Grade Cotswolds—John Snell's Sons, six entries; J. S. Brown & Son, Decatur, Ill., six entries; Z. D. Cantrell, Wanesville, Ill., six entries.

Southdown and Oxford Downs—Thomas Taylor, Wanesville, Ill., nine entries.

Merinos—Thomas Taylor, six entries.

HOGS.

Poland China—H. C. Castle, Wilmington, Ill., sixteen entries; B. J. Orton, Cambridge, twelve entries; A. L. Minor, Momence, Ill., four entries.

Poland Crosses—H. C. Castle, eight entries; Scheit & Davis, Dyer, Ind., twelve entries; M. T. Stookey, St. Clair, Ill., sixty-four entries.

Chester Whites—S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O., four entries.

Berkshires—T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., eight entries.

Essex—Frank Wilson, Jackson, four entries.

POULTRY.

Leaton & Stone, Bloomington, twelve entries; Oxford & Co., Irving Park, four entries.

There have been in all 400 entries of cattle, 127 of hogs, and nearly as many of sheep. A large number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry came in last night, and this morning the show will open in full blast, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

A prominent game-dealer in this city will exhibit a fine array of dead game.

THE CAPITAL.

What It Has Cost Us—Some Expenditures for "Works of Art."

Washington Correspondence Graphic.

Last June Congress called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated statement of all money spent by the Government since its origin in the District of Columbia. This statement has been prepared by Mr. Bailey of the warrant division, and is full of interesting figures. The total expenditures for what may be called permanent improvements, including original expenditures, the cost of repairs, furnishing, and keeping in order the public institutions in Washington are as follows:

The Capitol	$17,184,691.13
The Patent Office	13,197,908.19
The Treasury Department	7,062,942.42
Streets and avenues of Washington	5,975,294.98
The State Department	4,989,948.21
Loans, etc., to the District of Columbia	4,927,299.80
Benevolent Institutions	4,732,448.92
Penal Institutions	4,418,329.79
Water-Works	4,000,822.16
Navy Department (including yard)	3,899,136.04
Department of Agriculture	3,174,192.75
Smithsonian Institution	2,305,420.36
Post-Office Department	2,124,504.69
War Department	2,044,060.42
Parks and public grounds	1,826,537.33
The Executive mansion and grounds	1,640,449.90
The Library of Congress	1,575,847.24
Bridges, etc	1,290,568.12
The Botanic Garden	722,813.88
Works of art, paintings, statuary—Corcoran Gallery	602,569.18
Canals	527,418.83
Miscellaneous	350,540.05
Fire Department (buildings, engines, etc.)	199,299.60
Courts	78,468.82
Total	$92,112,395.87

The total represents the amount of money the Government has invested in the District of Columbia under the items named, none of which, under the statutes, is taxable. The Government owns all the streets, avenues, alleys, parks, and public grounds in Washington, and is proprietor of about one-half the acreage of the city. In lieu of taxes, it annually provides one-half of the money required to support the District Government.

The money expended for works of art seems enormous, but $125,000 of it is invested in the Corcoran Art Gallery in a peculiar way. When the War broke out Corcoran sympathized with the South, and went to Europe. The art gallery which bears his name had been erected, but not occupied. The Government seized it and used it during the War. When Corcoran came home in 1865, he brought suit for rent, and $125,000 was paid him, with the stipulation that it should be a part of the endowment of the gallery. The other investments for art have been very extravagant. There are many good pieces and many poor ones in the possession of the Government, but in almost every case extravagant prices have been paid, and the purchase made for other reasons than the artistic excellence of the article. For instance, the hideous nude statue of Washington, which stands opposite the east front of the Capitol, cost $42,170.74. The equestrian statue of Scott, at the intersection of Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, which is perhaps the best piece of its kind in the city, cost the enormous sum of $77,000. The equestrian statue of Washington, which stands at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, K, and Twenty-second streets, cost $58,270, and Clark Mill's statue of Jackson, which occupies Lafayette square, opposite the Executive mansion, cost $28,442. The marble figure of Lincoln, which stands on a marble shaft in front of the City-Hall, cost $15,000, and the wretched statue of Rawlins, which stands down on the river-bank, surrounded by negro cabins cost $13,000.

The ridiculous groups of Columbus and the Frontierman's family on the east portico of the Capitol cost—the former $55,000 and the latter $32,000. The historical paintings by Jonathan Trumbull in the Capitol rotunda cost $32,000, and Healy's collection of Presidential portraits cost $8,500, which was as good an investment as any made. Another good investment was the $60,000 spent in frescoing the Capitol corridors and committee rooms. Brady's collection of photographs of distinguished men cost $25,000.

It appears that Maj. L'Enfant, the Frenchman who planned the City of Washington in 1792, received only $1,394 for his services, while Walter, the architect who designed the Capitol Building, got $20,000.

It cost $48,338.88 to remove the seat of Government to Washington in 1800.

RENO'S FATE.

Another Account of His Death—Killed by a Confederate Soldier.

After publishing the Washington *Herald's* account of the killing of Gen. Reno, who was said to have been shot by a member of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry (Hayes' regiment), the Wetumpka *Alabamian* gives an interview with Josiah Skinner, a Confederate soldier, who claims to have been the real marksman who shot the General. The following is a report of the interview:

"Mr. Skinner, I learned yesterday that you were the man who killed Gen. Reno, and have called to get the particulars of the account from you?"

"All right, I will give you the facts, and tell them so that if there is any doubt about it they can be easily contradicted. Early on the morning of the battle of South Mountain, Maj. E. S. Ready was ordered to take command of his old company, which he organized here, and of which he was Captain, and to deploy them as sharpshooters upon our extreme left, so as to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. Near where we were placed was a house, just below which was a shoe-shop. Myself, John Wilson, T. Nichols, and Maj. Ready occupied the shop. While in there I saw an officer, of what rank I did not know, at a distance of about 200 paces, cautiously approaching the shop, along a hog trail. He would stop every few steps, as if listening. He carried his hat in his left hand, and his sword in his right, using it as a stick. I called Maj. Ready's attention to him, and he ordered me not to fire until he approached nearer.

"In the side of the shop was a small window of four small panes, which we broke out, and in which Nichols, Wilson, and I rested our guns. When the officer had approached to within about twenty paces of the shop Maj. Ready ordered me to fire; I did so, hitting him near the pit of the stomach. He fell. Immediately a soldier, whom I supposed was one of his body-guards, sprang to his assistance, and was shot down by Nichols. He was then surrounded by his men. We all then attempted to escape, but were all captured except myself. Maj. Ready, Nichols, and myself were wounded.

"After being captured, Maj. Ready requested to be taken to the place where the officer was shot, and asked the litter-bearers who he was, and was informed that it was Maj.-Gen. Reno.

"After Maj. Ready's return home, he told me whom I had killed, and congratulated me for it. Of course I do not know that it was Gen. Reno, but Maj. Ready was my informant, and he told me how he gained the information."

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The State Board of Public Charities meets at Jacksonville to-morrow, and will probably remain in session a week, inspecting the various institutions under its charge, and deciding upon the appropriations needed for the coming two years.

The Warden of the Southern Prison reports 306 inmates in that institution Dec. 1. During November sixty-six males and three females were received.

THE COUNCIL.

Completing the Fullerton Avenue Conduit—Redistricting the City.

The Fire Limits Not to Be Disturbed—Street Improvements, Etc.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair. The absentees were Pearsons, Phelps, Gilbert, Seaton, and Daly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ald. Rawleigh, by consent, introduced an order directing the Department of Public Works to issue a permit to W. E. Shaw to grade, curb, and pave West Adams street, from Robey to Hoyne. It was passed.

Ald McNurney, by consent, presented a communication from John A. Lomax offering $9,500 for the city's lot on the corner of Congress and Franklin streets,—one-third cash and the balance in one, two, and three years at 6 per cent. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Lawler, by consent, submitted an order instructing the Superintendent of Police to stop boys from using slings on the streets. It was passed.

Ald. Ballard, by consent, introduced an order directing the Department of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the grading, curbing, and paving of Harrison street, from State to the South Branch.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

Ald. Schweisthal, by consent, presented a resolution directing the Department of Public Works to advertise for bids for the construction of the necessary machinery to complete the Fullerton avenue conduit, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder, payment to be made in vouchers authorizing the confession of judgment, and the city to pay 6 per cent interest until the money is collected.

He said he understood that all but about $5,000 had been collected. That amount certainly ought not to prevent the utilization of what had cost $500,000.

Ald. Cullerton—Have the authorities arrived at the amount necessary to purchase the property where the pumping works are to be located?

Ald. Schweisthal—Condemnation proceedings have been commenced.

Ald. Cullerton—Does the city know what it will have to pay?

Ald. Schweisthal—I think so.

Ald. Cullerton—What is the amount?

Ald. Schweisthal—In the neighborhood of $6,000.

Ald. Cullerton—I understand the owners ask $60,000.

The Chair said unless a motion were made to suspend the rules, the resolution would have to go to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Ald. Cary, it went to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Waldo, by consent, presented an order directing the Department of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the paving of Halsted street from Sophia to Fullerton avenue. It was passed.

LIGHTING WITH OIL.

Ald. Ryan, by consent, introduced a resolution, setting forth that an ordinance having been passed Dec. 6, 1877, for an assessment for lamp-posts on Milwaukee avenue, from North avenue to Western avenue, and a portion of the assessment having been collected, and the Gas Company having refused to lay the mains, that the Department of Public Works be directed to put up lamp-posts and furnish them with oil, the cost to be taken from the money collected on the assessment.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to amend so as to cover all streets similarly situated.

Ald. Throop moved to refer to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Ryan moved to suspend the rules.

The latter motion was lost,—yeas 20, nays 11,—as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Ballard, Sanders, Mallory, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—20.

Nays—Cary, Beidler, Smyth, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Waldo, Schweisthal—11.

So the resolution went to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Ryan, by consent, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare an ordinance redistricting the city, so that the population in each ward will be as nearly equal as practicable. It was referred to that Committee.

WOODEN SHEDS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS.

The special order—the petition for the erection of wooden sheds by the United States Rolling-Stock Company at the foot of Robey street—was taken up.

Ald. Thompson, from the Committee on Fire and Water, submitted a report recommending that the prayer be granted, and that an order be passed directing the Superintendent of Buildings to issue a permit upon the Company giving a guarantee that they would employ the 300 men, the shed to be removed whenever the Council should deem it necessary for the public safety.

Ald. Smyth considered this a direct violation of the Fire ordinance, and he was opposed to making exceptions. If the desire was to aid the poor men, they should be allowed to erect cottages.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by adding a proviso that permission be given to every one to erect one and one-and-a-half story frame buildings in the district bounded on the south by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, north by Sixteenth street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by the city limits.

Ald. Thompson said he would rather vote to place the report on file than sanction the amendment.

Ald. McCaffrey doubted whether the Council had the right to compel a corporation to employ one man or any number. He looked upon the thing as a cloak to violate the Fire ordinance.

Ald. Stauber remarked that the employes desired it, since, unless the shed was put up, the work they would have this winter would be taken to Urbana, O.

Ald. Cullerton objected to allowing a rich corporation to erect a shed 600 feet long, when a man 200 feet off could build one only 14 x18.

Ald. Cary supported the report, seeing no inconsistency in it, as cottages would be permanent, and the sheds could be torn down after thirty days' notice.

Ald. Ryan moved to amend the amendment by adding: "Also, south by West Division street, east by the North Branch, and west by the city limits."

Ald. Rawleigh thought the Company could well afford to put up a brick shed, as the cost would be only $1,800 more.

Ald. Lawler said he would vote for the recommendation, simply to give the men work, but he was opposed to granting monopolies what were denied to poor men.

The amendment to the amendment was lost,—yeas, 9; nays, 22. Those who voted in the affirmative were Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Lawler, Ryan, Stauber, Janssens, and McCaffrey.

Ald. Tully moved to amend the amendment by striking out the Illinois & Michigan Canal and inserting Thirty-ninth street, and making the eastern boundary Stewart avenue instead of Ashland avenue.

This was voted down by the same votes as before, with the exception of Janssens, who said "nay."

The amendment was also lost, the vote being the same as that last mentioned.

The report was not concurred in,—yeas, 12; nays, 19,—as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Sanders, Lodding, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, Throop, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, Jonas—12.

Nays—Ballard, Cary, Mallory, Tully, Turner, Cullerton, Oliver, Beidler, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey—19.

On motion of Ald. Cary, the second special order—the ordinance reorganizing the Department of Public Works—was deferred for one week.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Ald. Cullerton presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance requiring all telegraph wires to be hereafter put under ground; also to send in an opinion as to the authority of the Council to order the removal of telegraph-poles from the streets and the laying of the wires beneath the surface. It was sent to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Tully submitted an order directing the Department of Public Works to confer with the officers of the St. Louis & Alton Railroad with reference to the construction of a viaduct over their track on South Halsted street. It was passed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the claim of Frank Adams for $3,500 for legal services be paid, was concurred in.

PAWNBROKERS.

The ordinance amending that in relation to pawnbrokers was taken up, and, after some modifications, was passed, there being four negative votes,—McNally, Oliver, Lawler, and McNurney. These worthies must now make out and deliver to the Superintendent of Police every day before 12 m. a minute description of all personal property, bonds, notes, and other securities received on deposit or purchased during the preceding day, giving the hour received, and the name and residence of the person or persons who left them in pledge or from whom they were purchased. No such property can be sold, redeemed, or removed from the place for twenty-four hours after the description is given to the Superintendent. No property is to be received before 6 a. m. and after 8 p. m., except from May to September, when the hours are 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. No one under 16 years of age is to be employed to take pledges, nor are pledges to be taken from minors or thieves. When licensed, only the pawnbroking business can be carried on where the shop is located by the proprietor. It is made the duty of the Mayor to revoke the license of any one convicted before a Police Justice of violations of the ordinance, whether an appeal is taken or not.

The Council then adjourned.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, for many years the Actuary of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York, being in the city, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter. Among other things he said:

Mr. Homans urged that life-insurance ought to be an unmixed good; that in no other way can the head of a family so easily secure, in the event of his own death, a certain support to his family or dependents. He acknowledged that there were some radical defects in the old system, but he thought these defects could easily be remedied by the policy-holders themselves, and, as the true principles underlying the business are made clear to them, they would insist upon their rights.

The appreciation in which life-insurance is held is evidenced not only by the enormous amount hitherto paid to the old companies, but also by the wonderful increase in the number of benefit or co-operative societies, particularly in the West. The assessments after death which characterize these latter associations Mr. Homans considers a fatal defect. Post-mortem assessments are credits without security, and any business based on such a violation of principle would inevitably, sooner or later, come to grief, and bring disappointment and loss upon the persistent members. Such associations are prohibited by law in many of the States, and should be banished in all.

Mr. Homans predicted that the insurance contracts of the future would be quite different from those now existing in our life-companies. Hitherto life-insurance has been paid for almost without exception by uniform or average premiums which necessitate reserves, or deposits in advance for insurances or endowments, promised to be furnished in old age, which the policy-holders may never live to enjoy, or, if living, may not need. These payments in advance, and in excess of all the requirements for the cost of insurance in the past, constitute the vast accumulations, amounting to something like $400,000,000, now held by our life-insurance companies. They are not absolutely necessary to secure the protection desired, and result solely from the artificial system of uniform or average premiums. Not only does the system of uniform premiums necessitate a larger outlay than is required to provide for current death-claims and expenses, but the policies are usually so worded that, if through necessity or choice the payment of any stipulated premium is omitted, the reserve deposits may be confiscated in whole or in part, at the pleasure of the company. The highest Court in the land has ruled that this is an injustice, and that an equitable surrender value could be recovered by an action in a court of equity. Mr. Homans urged that every company ought to be willing to state definitely in the policy contract the exact sum in cash or in paid-up insurance which would be given at the end of each and every year should the holder elect to discontinue the insurance. He urged that no policy should be accepted in any company which did not contain such a stipulation in black and white.

In former times, when a man borrowed money on the security of real estate and failed to pay the principal, or even the stipulated interest, promptly on the date when due, the lender could seize on the property, no matter how small the indebtedness was in comparison to its value. In time this evil grew to such magnitude that the English courts decided that the owner was entitled to an equity of redemption, and that any excess realized from a public sale should in fairness belong to the borrower, and should be paid to him.

The confiscation of the reserve or accumulated deposits on a life-insurance policy, which, be it remembered, are payments in excess of the cost of the protection in the past, and are provisions for something promised to be furnished in the future, is monstrous, and should not be longer tolerated. The company should be protected against the possible exodus of sound lives, but every policy-holder is entitled to an equitable surrender-value, and should insist upon its being "nominated in the bond."

Mr. Homans thought that lawyers and the courts were too apt to limit the rights and equities of a policy-holder to the rigid terms of the contract, and to lose sight of abstract rights and equities not named in the contracts which were drawn by one party—the company—while the other party—the policy-holder—was kept ignorant of his said equities and rights.

The vast accumulations held by life-companies in the form of reserves or deposits in advance are not only a source of danger and anxiety, but offer fearful temptations to designing men to get control of the funds and manipulate the same for their own benefit. Life-insurance may be purchased by the payment, each year by itself, of the mortality quota as determined by the tables for each age, together with a suitable margin for expenses and contingencies. This would necessitate increasing payments as the person grows older, but large accumulations would be rendered unnecessary, and the payments for many years would be far less than are required under the old system. As age increases the cost of insurance increases also, and this cost must be paid for under any system. By the plan of *natural* premiums (as contrasted with the uniform or average premiums), the insured never has at risk more than the price of one year's insurance, and has the reserve in his own pocket, under his own control, and free from the danger of confiscation should he be unable or unwilling to continue the insurance.

As the true principles of life-insurance are made clear, men will no longer hesitate in their choice, but will decide to pay for insurance as it is furnished, at current cost, each year by itself, under a form of contract at once simple, safe, and just, and will refuse the old, one-sided contract, which is not only more expensive, but is so complicated that few men can understand its meaning.

As regards the defects of present policies, the remedy is in the power of the holders themselves. But if they continue to give proxies to interested agents, who thus enable the officers to perpetuate their tenure of office and their power to decide how much of the reserve deposits, if any, shall be paid on surrender of a policy, the real owners of the trust funds will have no one but themselves to blame if their money is confiscated and their rights are disregarded.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—I have just received a circular from the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company, stating that it has been compelled to take from its policy-holders $45,000,000 more than was necessary for the safety of the Company; that it has "unwillingly taken premiums in amounts quite beyond the necessities of our business for years past," and "that there has been no year in the history of the Company when it could not have taken premiums upon a far cheaper scale than it has done, and even then have been able to return a respectable percentage in overpayments at the end of the year."

It now admits new members, and issues new policies to old members for additional insurance, as I understand from the circular, upon payment of 70 per cent of the usual premium for the first two years. My query is, if it receives so much larger premiums than is required for safety, why does it not reduce the premium I pay annually, and have paid for over ten years?

Again, what is the necessity for "new blood" in the Company? If, during the past three years, an alarming number of persons have dropped out, what of it? The Company will never have to pay death-losses on such; and, in fixing a surrender-value upon the policies of those dropping out, the circular states that the Company deducts enough "to satisfy all the claims of the Company and existing policy-holders," and "an additional sum." Now, what is the matter?

Is it necessary for the Company to postpone the period of the crucial test that comes to all the companies? As one of the tens of thousands interested, with some anxiety I inquire.

J. A. OWEN.

"PROXIES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—I hope you will continue to exert the powerful influence of your paper to break up the autocratic power of the officers of our large life-insurance companies, which has been grasped by means of proxies (so worded as to be of possible irrevocable powers of attorney to vote at any and all elections) given by policy-holders at the solicitation of interested agents. It is the curse of life-insurance, and its greatest danger. Unscrupulous men have been thus enabled to get possession of the trust funds and to perpetuate their power and office despite the efforts of the press, the courts, the Legislatures, and the policy-holders themselves. These latter have no voice in the management of their own funds, and are helpless in any efforts at reform.

Thanks to the insane folly of the officers of the Mutual Life, public attention is being aroused to the matter, and, if such papers as your own will give reliable information to their readers, life-insurance may soon become what it has long since ceased to be,—a reputable business. It ought to be a real blessing. Yours very truly,

K.

THE "SURRENDER CHARGE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 30.—In a recent communication, which has doubtless been read by thousands whose thanks are due to you, I showed a complete analysis of the "surrender charge" made against my policy, No. 43,171, Mutual Life of New York. The item of $483.25 (or the "insurance value" of the policy) is the present value of the payments that would be required of me to pay the death losses occurring during the nineteen years that my policy has yet to run, and which, if paid by me, or withheld for that purpose by the Company, would entitle me to an insurance, in case of death during the first year after the surrender of my present policy, of $3,569.40 and $3,435.55 the second year, and the eighteenth year after surrender $62.04, but which amounts, though fully paid up, are denied to me. Hence, if not entitled to the insurance, I ought not to be forced to pay for it; and the exaction of $483.25 for this purpose is illegal and inequitable.

The remaining policy-holders suffer nothing by my going out, but, on the contrary, receive from me *in advance* all that they *could* receive if I remained, with the added advantage of not being compelled to pay my heirs anything when I died, if within the nineteen years. It may then be very seriously questioned whether it will prove "economical" in the end, for certainly those who have retired in years past, and have subsequently died during the term for which they have paid, will come to the Company in the person of their heirs-at-law, and demand payment.

The recent "secret circular" declares that, though this fund has been withheld for purposes of dividend during the whole life of the Company, yet so great is it that but the saving of but one or two years will be required to infuse the new blood which the long-sighted managers foresaw would be necessary as the result of their reckless guesses, and will consequently raise the question in the minds of some who are farseeing outside of the Company as to what disposition has been made of a revenue resulting from a source so prolific.

Bills in equity will be filed in our courts asking for an accounting on existing policies, and when that time comes there is little doubt of an entire revolution in the affairs of the Company. It will prove an instrument for the puncture of this overgrown corporation, causing a collapse which will seriously endanger its permanence and safety.

The peril of the hour demands of policy-holders a closer scrutiny into its affairs, and an earnest attempt to save it before these high-handed transactions of its managers have hopelessly ruined the Company.

JAMES GOLDSBURY.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Some Anti-Jingo Remarks by the Leading Canadian Newspaper.

Toronto Globe.

Were it not for the gravity of the situation there would be something laughable in the exactness with which Russia is said to be meting out to England English treatment of Russia during the Russo-Turkish war. Britain "unofficially" supplied ships of war and naval officers to Turkey before the war took place. Russia "unofficially" equips the Ameer of Afghanistan with rifles, artillery, and ammunition. Britain sends her fleet to the Dardanelles. Russia sends Gen. Abramoff to Cabul. Britain interferes at the moment of victory, rescues Constantinople from Russia's clutches, and sets Turkey on its legs again. Russia prompts Shere Ali to be saucy when asked to receive an Ambassador from Lord Lytton. England stands quietly by during the Russo-Turkish war, and then intervenes with all the crushing weight that a new comer has when interposing between two exhausted combatants. She says at the outset of the war, "I will take no active part in the war, but nevertheless no permanent arrangement must be made without my consent." Russia follows this policy out to the letter on the Afghan question, if the *National Zeitung* is to be believed. Russia will not interfere—"officially" understood—in the contest between England and the Ameer, but will not consent to any rectification of the Indo-Afghan frontier without a previous understanding being arrived at between England and Russia. She will not consent to the annexation or destruction of Afghanistan, nor to the acquirement by Britain of the portions of the country commanding the passes of Balkh. These passes are the roads through the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, far away from India to the north of Afghanistan, and south and west of Bokhara, and as their possession by England would prevent the extension of Russia eastward from Khiva and Bokhara, the objection seems not an unreasonable one. But the fact of such an objection having been made is likely to have an effect on the British Lion similar to prodding him with a sharp stick. If Lord Beaconsfield be really resolved upon war with Russia he could not wish for a better pretext than this announcement, presuming that it has really been made. The question might fairly be asked: "What has Russia to do with any part of Afghanistan, and what does she want with it except as a means and a pretext for disturbing the peace of India?" Obviously nothing, from a Jingo point of view. Still, there is nothing to quarrel about as long as Russia does not actively interfere. The object of the war is officially stated to be the strengthening of the Northwestern frontier. Russia may fairly object to an arrangement which gives British India an impregnable frontier, but leaves the Russian Asiatic provinces at the mercy of an Anglo-Indian army, which the late war showed Britain would not scruple to use against her. In fact, the obtaining of an impregnable frontier is just as much a matter of life and death to Russia as it is to England. At present it seems very much as though the one of the two Powers which secures the best frontier in Afghanistan will be able to checkmate the other in Europe as well as in Asia. If Russia were to experience a reverse in Turkestan the hordes of semi-savage Turcomans which she professes to rule would be promptly about her ears. She would, therefore, have to cripple her European army for the sake of keeping in check a numerically inferior force hanging over her from the mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan. It is easily seen, therefore, that Russia really has some justification for anxiety, as well as, probably, the desire to be revenged for British officiousness in the late unpleasantness.

"Excellency."

New York World.

A correspondent asks us why the title of "Your Excellencies" is used in the addresses presented to the new Governor-General of Canada and the Princess Louise, his wife, instead of those appropriated by English usage to the personal rank of the Queen's daughter and the Duke of Argyll's son. The reason simply is that the title of "Excellency" is not exactly a title at all, but an "adjunct of dignity" granted by courtesy to certain officials who represent the sovereign of Great Britain, such as Viceroys, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors. Some years ago the Queen addressed the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as "Your Excellency," whereupon the wives of these high functionaries forthwith seized upon the distinction, and have ever since insisted upon it. In Canada and India the Governors-General have granted the use of the same addition to the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's Forces in those dominions. In our own country this adjunct of dignity has been legally granted, we believe, to only one public officer,—the Governor of Massachusetts, the Lieutenant-Governor of the same State having a legal claim also to the title of His Honor. It does not say as much as it might, perhaps, for the reality of our American democratic instincts that these two adjuncts of dignity have nevertheless been greedily appropriated all over the land by public personages, from the President in the White-House down to the least Police Justice of Chicago or Hardscrabble in his court-room over a bar.

Beaconsfield's Devotion to His Wife.

From a sketch in the New York World.

Disraeli has always sought fortune in the higher sense of glory and fame; and when it has come to him as pelf it has been by the pure favor of the goddess and not by his own exertions. His life-long devotion to his wife would be enough to prove, were any one impertinent enough to doubt it, that her jointure was not her attraction in his eyes. "They was like a pair of turtle-doves, they was," says the head gardener as he shows you through the shrubberies, cultivated by her constant care to suit her husband's taste. "They was like that to the last days of their lives. They would spend whole days out here together in the summer time, and it was her delight to take him to see things which she had done to please him unbeknown. If she thought he'd like to have a clearer view of the meadows she'd have openings cut in the woods. She used to tell me to do it on the quiet, and when it was all done she'd lead him to the spot. Do you see that monnyment yonder on the hill? Well, it's put up in memory of my lord's father, him that wrote the book; and my lady did it all of her own accord. She had the plans made and set the masons to work without sayin' a word to him about it; and then she takes him out one fine afternoon, and says he, 'What's that?' 'Let's go see,' says she, with a smile; and when they got near it he stood and looked at her for a full minute without speakin' a word. I've heerd as how he cried, but, not havin' been near enough to see it, I can't say. It was the finished monnyment to Isaac Disraeli, sir, fit for Westminster Abbey. She loved Isaac Disraeli's son like that."

As you listen to this you cannot but call to mind many another story on the same subject equally to the point. Only one need be told. Entering her brougham with him one night to drive down to the house for a great debate, Mrs. Disraeli had her finger nearly crushed by the slamming of the door. Mr. Disraeli did not notice the accident in his intense preoccupation of mind, and she made the really heroic resolution that he should not hear of it till he had left the house. He ran over the points of his speech to her, and she listened, only diverting her attention for a moment to make sure that the mutilated finger was well out of sight in the folds of her mantle. She knew that if he had seen it his all-powerful aid in the debate would have been lost to his party for that night.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$700 cash—12-room, 2-story frame dwelling, and lot 50x125, corner of Stewart-av. and Fiftieth-st. This house cost since the fire $2,400. It is close to the Rock Island Car-Shops and Stock-Yards. The title is perfect, and clear from all claims. Want the money at once, and will sell for $700. If you are looking for a good house and lot for almost nothing call and buy this. We have just taken it on a mortgage of $1,200. No humbug, but a great bargain.
$2,700—Fine brick dwelling (all modern improvements) and lot 25x125, No. 1135 Forty-first-st.; $700 down. This house cost about $4,000 to build, and is in a good neighborhood. It is certainly cheap.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 1½-STORY HOUSE, WITH lot, at $1,000 less than cost, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; sewer and water. Near street cars. GEO. A. McLANE, American Express office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 758 MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-second-st., a three-story and basement brick building, with brick stable; lot 25x162; a fine piece of business property. Look at it. JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$20 PER ACRE—THIS IS ONE OF THE best farms of 700 acres in Illinois; only 2 miles from Iroquois, 80 miles from Chicago, in Iroquois County, Ill.; good houses, fences, barns, timber, etc.; it is certainly a bargain; go and see it if you are looking for a good farm for little money.
$2,000—$500 down—160-acre farm, 100 acres under good fence; good house of 7 rooms, sheds, barns, etc.; 7 miles from Sloan, Woodbury Co., Iowa.; you could not put the improvements on this farm for $2,000; land the very best rolling prairie.
$1,100—160-acre farm, 5 miles from Sloan, Woodbury County, Iowa; all under fence; 55 acres under plow; 12 acres fine timber; house, barns, sheds, etc.; the land is splendid bottom land; $600 down.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—BRICK BANK BUILDING, two-story and basement; lot 25x140; first story arranged for banking business; vault, Hall's safe, etc.; built exclusively for banking; doing a net business now of $4,000 to $5,000 per year. The only bank in the town, and is a splendid farming country; in one of the best little towns in Iowa. This is No. 1 chance for a young man with $10,000 capital. Bad health cause of sale. Call and get full particulars. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; watches, jewelry, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, &c., and all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, WITHout removal, warehouse receipts and other collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS to suit, at lowest rates. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY improved property. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$500 FOR NINETY DAYS; SECURED by interest in an undivided estate and life-insurance policy; will pay $100 for use. Address S 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—$12,500 FOR 5 YEARS AT 7 PER cent on one of the best improved corners in the city; property well worth $60,000. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS,
To rent or for sale on installments, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE MUSICAL MARVEL OF THE AGE—THE Needham musical cabinet surprises the world and revolutionizes music; no musical knowledge, practice, experience, taste, or talent required in order to perform the finest music in the most finished manner; better than a piano; cheaper than an organ; call and see, and hear, and try them, no matter whether you ever expect to buy or not. THOMAS J. FINNEY & CO., General Agents, 179 State-st, Palmer House. First-class agents wanted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—HANDSOME PAIR SMALL HORSES, 2 sets light double harness, and light spring wagon with pole and shafts; $150 buys the lot if taken to-day or to-morrow. Horses are kind, gentle, and good travelers. 111 Twenty-second-st.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York. Wholesale, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.
Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size, 25 cents.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGON, WITH top; Stiver or Brewster preferred; will give short-time bank paper for same, drawing 10 per cent. Address P 74, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week; use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5 to $10. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

Country.

COMFORTABLE BOARD FOR A LIMITE NUMber can be had at the Heath Resort, Aiken, S. C., by addressing MRS. HAMILTON, Aiken, South Carolina.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THREE persons; North or South Side of the city. Address S 18, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS AT ED BUHLER'S FOReign bookstore, 235 State-st., near Jackson.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR A good farm, the best paying hotel for amount invested in Iowa; cleared 30 per cent on price asked last year; best reason for selling. Owner is at Room 30 St. James Hotel, Chicago, until 8th inst. Call or address as above.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT TO BE SOLD QUICK for good pay; a large concern, all complete; a big bargain; don't delay. Six steam power printing presses, type, cases, cuts, everything; engine, boiler, shafting, etc. 38 and 40 LaSalle-st. J. G. SCHERMERHORN.

$2,000 WANTED—WITH THAT AMOUNT, A gentleman of good standing and ability to establish a highly legitimate and entirely new financial business. Very large profits, no responsibility, no risk whatever. No particulars by letter. Appointment solicited. Address LEO, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed: advances made, 10 ¢ year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY, 116 AND 118 Franklin-st.; central location; lowest prices in the city; advances made.

NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY, 116 AND 118 Franklin-st., central location; lowest prices in the city; allowances made.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PLAIN OVAL SET, BLACK ONYX RING, marked with letter L. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to WM. L. OGDEN, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A SMALL SAFE: MUST BE CHEAP for cash. Address JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 157 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $200 to take retiring partner's place; safe investment; large profits. Room 6 Palace Hotel, 176 Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER TO post books evenings for small factory on the West Side. Address S 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FANCY GOODS AND toy salesmen and boys. Apply this morning, bringing references, to SEA, 76 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO OIL PRESSMEN TO WORK CALlahan presses. Apply, with references, to WM. V. KAY & CO., 45 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER FOR REPAIRing and new work; steady work. Inquire at LOEB & CO.'S, 106 Archer-av.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS PICTURE-FRAME joiners, at 21 Illinois-st. GEO. KELLER.

WANTED—A CANDY-MAKER. BERRY, 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK AT NO. 276 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. INquire at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day. P M R.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI levees; wages, $26 per month and board; cheapest tickets South. CHRISTIAN & CO., 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD STONE MASONS FOR Southern Iowa; wages, $2.50 per day; free fare and go to-night. Apply at 63 South Canal-st. McHUGH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE four months free, 500 firms describe 10,000 articles; circulation 10,000. J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR NEXT YEAR, THREE FIRST-class wholesale boot and shoe salesmen in one of the oldest and largest manufacturing houses in the city; none need apply unless they can control a good trade. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN WITH SMALL CAPItal to sell an article that sells to business men only. Call for three days on BESCH, at Sands House.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESmen of good address, to handle an article peculiarly adapted for the holidays. Address at once S 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS, WITH REFERences. 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OF INTELLIgence. SMART & BOLLES, 105 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL BEST FAST-SELLING articles. Lowest prices given. Catalogue free. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 524 Carroll-av.

WANTED—AT 1482 PRAIRIE-AV.—EXPERIenced girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR SECond work at 245 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1223 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SWEDE, or Scandinavian girl for general work. 520 West Monroe-st., basement door.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swede woman for housework; no washing or ironing to do. Apply at 88 South Halsted-st., down stairs.

WANTED—AT 53 CAMPBELL PARK—A GOOD German or Norwegian girl.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; must be a good laundress; good wages to a first-class girl; references required. Call at 641 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO DINing-room work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 828 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE GIRL TO take care of a baby. German or Swede preferred. Call at 1219 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EIGHT FEMALE VARIETY PERformers to go West; long engagements; good salary; fares advanced. Apply at Room 16 Gault House between 1 o'clock and 4, or send address. O. WHITE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to learn the dry-goods business; will work for my board four months; have no bad habits; am desirous to obtain a situation in Chicago; will try to give satisfaction. Address P.-O. Box 351, Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, or will do laundry work. Reference given. Please call for three days at 870 West Washington-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook and laundress. Good city reference. Please call for two days at 1279 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BOOKKEEPer, or correspondent; thorough business man; speaks fluently English, German, and French. Address M. F., 1001, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANIC TO take care of boilers, engines, and machinery; also meat-cutters of all kinds—do my own grinding. Am competent steam and gas fitter and blacksmith. Experienced in all the above-named branches. Economical. Good references. Address S 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Please call at 119 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; can give best of references. S 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl, to do general housework in a small family. Address 710 West North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second work; references given if required. Call for two days at 244 Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl, or light housework and sewing; English; city reference. Please address S 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general or second work; good reference. Call or address 45 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to do general housework. Call at 50 Huron-st. No postal-cards answered.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a German girl. Apply at No. 182 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do second work in a private family. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen till suited at 242 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork, by a respectable widow with one child 2 years old. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call or address 5 Ashley-st. near Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in private family. Address S 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL for general housework; would go to any part of city or suburbs. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook, for hotel or restaurant. Call at 691 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for light general housework or cook in small family; 2½ years in last place; references. Call for two days at 880 South Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. APPLY at 72 South Wood-st., for three days.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH EACH, TWO-STORY brick dwellings, 13 Fillmore-st., and 424 Irving-place; two-story frame, 80 Harvard-st., $10; six large rooms, 10 Harvard-st., $7; five large rooms, 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 132 Thirty-second-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 63, 97 South Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 480 North LaSalle-st., 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 17, 90 LaSalle-st.:
2-story and basement brick 1688 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
2½-story and basement stone 1824 Wabash-av., $25.
2-story and basement frame 26 Walnut-st., $22.
2-story brick 5 Tompkins-st., $15.
Frame cottage, Clybourne place, $10.
2-story frame 54 South Oakley-st., $25.
Rooms for families, South and West Sides.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. ROOM 8, 137 Fifth-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—111 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, en suite, double or single. Prices moderate.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 18X35, ON FIFTH-AV., near Randolph-st., only $30. Store, 18x80, on West Randolph-st., near Canal, $25. Stores in all parts of the city. E. W. WESTFALL, 147 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR MANUFACturing in brick block, 63 to 69 West Washington-st., with power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for husband and wife, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; five minutes from LaSalle and Randolph-sts. Address by letter, stating terms, J. PRUSS, care L. Lachat, 70 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURnished room (with fire, gas, and bath) on South Side in private family; American preferred. Address S 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building; also brick barn, being No. 754 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. (business building), for clear outside property, well located. JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—9 ACRES IN AUBURNDALE, Boston, for Western real estate; small incumbrance. J. M. JUDAH, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES—COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEARborn-st., exterminates roaches, bugs, moths, etc. Address postal and he will call and see you.

WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, starching-machines, collar-ironing machines, shirt-ironing machines, colandering-machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 669 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Rosedale."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "Mother and Son."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Lady Audley's Secret."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Sid C. France. "Marked for Life."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Hero." Afternoon and evening.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, foot of Adams street. Great Fat Stock Show.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KEYSTONE LODGE NO. 639, A. F. & A. M.—The Annual Communication of Keystone Lodge No. 639, A. F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, 62 and 64 North Clark-st., Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers and regular business. Every member is requested to be present, as the M. W. Grand Master will visit the Lodge officially. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. M.
THEO. HARZ, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, in their hall, 76 Monroe-st., for business and work. All members are requested to be present. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRAM, Secretary.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99¾.

The increase in the public debt during the month of November is officially stated at $3,214,242. This is more than accounted for by the payment of the $5,500,000 Halifax award, which entered into the current monthly account of the Treasury.

If Dufferin knew how to make a clever speech, Lorne knows how to pay a neat compliment. The latter's reply to the Corporation's address at Ottawa yesterday consisted in great part of a fervid tribute to the eloquence and tact of his distinguished predecessor.

Messrs. Hoffmann and Mann, successors to Messrs. Kern and Dietzsch as Sheriff and Coroner of Cook County, yesterday entered upon the duties of their new offices. The ineligibility and hold-over dodge failed to keep Kern in office a moment longer than the term for which he was elected.

The Fat Stock Show which began yesterday under favorable auspices at the Exposition Building is an enterprise worthy of the attention and support of Chicago. The display for a first attempt is extremely creditable and interesting, there being entered 400 superb specimens of fat cattle of the kind in demand for prime steaks and roasts, besides about an equal number of sheep and hogs.

The prospect of legislation which shall bring the trade-dollar up to an equal value with the standard silver dollar has stimulated speculation in the former,—large purchases having been made in Hong Kong for shipment to New York. Trade-dollars can be bought in China and laid down in San Francisco at 92½ cents each, leaving a profit of 7½ cents to the speculators, in case the bill is passed to make the larger dollar interconvertible with the standard coin.

The Common Council has passed a stringent ordinance for the regulation of pawn-shops, designed to prevent as far as possible their co-operation with thieves and burglars in the reception of stolen goods. The next thing to be considered is, whether the new ordinance shall be enforced, or whether it will be allowed to sleep until some other policeman or citizen shares the fate of Officer Race in attempting the recovery of stolen goods and the arrest of the thieves.

Now that Congress is again in session, public expectation is aroused about what the Potter Committee will do in regard to those cipher dispatches. It began to investigate, and the question is, Will it refuse to continue the work it commenced? If Mr. Tilden is innocent of all complicity with the conspiracy that was undoubtedly made to commit a fraud in obtaining Electoral votes enough to elect him, he ought to be vindicated. And if he is guilty, the public ought to know it. Let the investigation proceed.

The Philadelphia Clearing-House Association has no fondness for the silver dollar, and would like to see it excluded from an equal chance with gold and greenbacks; but it doesn't propose to imitate the pig-headed self-sufficiency of the New York Association in its attempt to nullify an act of Congress by ruling out silver as bankable money. The Philadelphia bankers, wiser than their brethren in New York, "deem it inexpedient" to take any such action at present, contenting themselves with a declaration that it is the duty of Congress to bring the gold and silver dollars nearer together in value.

Commissioner Senne, in his speech accepting the unusual compliment of re-election as Chairman of the County Board, expressed, in very plain terms, his views of the profligate extravagance that has for several years past characterized the management of county affairs by the Board, and correctly assigned this as the reason why the people at the last election refused to sanction the issue of $750,000 of bonds for the completion of the Court-House. It is a welcome sign of the change that has taken place in the character of the Board that its Chairman at the very outset of the reorganization should thus plainly point out the errors of the past and at the same time direct attention to the necessity for the adoption hereafter of the "pay-as-you-go" system. The Standing Committees have evidently been selected with reference to the inauguration of this system as far as possible, and the new Board starts out with a promise of meeting the expectations of the taxpayers in the matter of honesty and economy.

Mr. Blaine was yesterday prepared with a resolution looking to an investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the question whether the constitutional rights of citizens in any State (meaning the South) were violated at the recent elections, and also to report what further legislation is necessary for the protection of such rights. The resolution goes over until the Senate committees are readjusted, and that it will be passed in some form there is little doubt. Under its provisions the Senate will make a thorough investigation of the election frauds and outrages in South Carolina and Louisiana, and if the House Democrats refuse to take cognizance of the matter, why, so much the worse for them. The general impression on all sides is that Fernando Wood blundered when he precipitated the debate in the House on the Southern question in connection with that portion of the President's message. He succeeded in illustrating with remarkable clearness two important facts—first, that the Republican party is once more in entire harmony with the National Administration and with itself; and, second, that the Democratic party is disposed to apologize for the atrocious rascality and violence practiced by their brethren at the South—two things which it is not to the advantage of the Democratic party to make clear.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Those who read the President's message this morning will probably be impressed with it as a characteristic document, inasmuch as it takes an optimistic look at almost every subject it treats. The single exception is the yellow-fever epidemic, which it was not well possible to regard even as a blessing in disguise. It is a comfortable habit of President Hayes to take a rosy view of all things, and be content with a placid assurance that everything is for the best,—a frame of mind that usually pertains more to religious reflection than to the consideration of public questions. In affairs political it is sometimes wiser to be of a more inquiring turn of mind, and to seek for improvements rather than be satisfied with the existing condition of things. We have no doubt, however, that President Hayes personally experiences all the serene satisfaction to which his message gives expression, but this tone necessarily detracts somewhat from the vigor which is usually expected in the annual address to Congress and the people from the Chief Executive.

The treatment of the political abuses at the South scarcely bears out the earlier prognostications of a change of policy. It is impossible to avoid a feeling that the President is hoping against hope and belittles the facts, and that more outspoken condemnation of the Southern election frauds and outrages would have been timely and useful. He refers to the fact that "all disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all these States"; recalls that the Southern people "gave, in every practicable way, assurances that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and in spirit"; then remarks that a "more just and generous protection of the freedom of suffrage was generally anticipated than the record of the election discloses," and that such record "seems to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free." This is certainly as mild and inoffensive a way as any in which the matter could be put. It is true President Hayes promises that "no means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the 'alleged' crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty," but this is accompanied by another appeal to the Confederates which we fear will scarcely touch the hearts of the South Carolina "red shirts." The attention of Congress is directed to the recommendation of the Attorney-General to furnish funds for a more vigorous prosecution of the law to enforce the right of all citizens to vote; there is no danger but this suggestion will receive attention enough during the session, but it may well be doubted whether the President's message is calculated to influence or impress the ex-Confederates in Congress to consent to an enforcement of the negro's right to suffrage by process in courts to the extent of voting appropriations to that end. It is also safe to predict that the same ex-Confederate power will defeat the proposed repeal of the act passed by the last Congress forbidding the employment of troops for the purpose of executing the law. The Southern bulldozers will not be coaxed nor wheedled by the President's soft words, while the mass of the people of the North will regret that he did not express himself more strongly on the violation of faith on the part of the Southern "Home-Rulers."

The references to the silver question are brief, and would indicate that the President thinks it is as desirable to have as little discussion as possible about this matter. He intimates that he and Secretary Sherman have not changed their minds about silver remonetization,—which is apparent enough,—but contends that there has been an earnest effort to execute the law in good faith, in which conviction it is easy to believe that he has been deceived. He recommends that there be no more financial legislation this year, which we fancy is particularly designed to head off the free coinage of silver; but he has no word of condemnation for the attempt which is to be made to nullify the law as it now stands. The only comfort to be derived from what is said on the finance question is in the genuine confidence felt by the Administration that resumption will be a success, and in the evident purpose to use every effort to make it so.

There is also a paragraph which indicates that the President believes the provision for the Sinking-Fund may be suspended without harm for a time, inasmuch as there has been an actual reduction of $720,644,739 in the public debt during a period when a reduction of $518,361,806 would have fully complied with the law.

The President takes a rose-colored view of all our foreign relations. Concerning the payment of the Halifax swindling award of $5,500,000, he merely says that he has deemed it his duty to pay over the sum named and then protest! though he does not pretend that a protest under these conditions will be productive of any relief from the rascally extortion that has been practiced upon the American people. He also conveys the intelligence of an official announcement from the Spanish Government that the Cuban insurrection has terminated, and expresses the expectation of a revival of trade. It would have been more to the purpose to present for the consideration of Congress some project for securing from Spain a readjustment of our commercial relations with Cuba which should require the abandonment of the systematic discrimination against American trade which now prevails under the Spanish laws. With regard to Mexico and the border troubles, it is announced that the United States troops have already done much to remove the sources of dispute and suppress the raids, and there is a vague intimation that a force of Mexican troops will co-operate effectively on the other side of the Rio Grande to the same end. Perhaps the President's trusting nature is nowhere better illustrated than when he hopes for evidence of strength and permanency in a Mexican Government.

For the rest, the message is a matter of resume of the reports from the various Departments, with little that is important, new, or suggestive. It is intimated that it would be well to increase the number of Circuit Judges. It is hinted that Congress must soon decide whether it will increase the appropriations for the Post-Office Department, or rearrange the rates, or impair the service. A good word is spoken for Le Duc's Department of Agriculture and his ambition to open up new branches and methods. There is an indeterminate suggestion that Congress shall supplement the local systems of education with national aid, though it is not said how this should be done. And there is an evident leaning towards the Interior Department and the peace policy in the treatment of the Indians. But in all these things there is a conspicuous absence of clearly-defined plans, and a palpable lack of strong individuality in shaping the national policy in regard to the various interests under the immediate control of the Administration.

SHERMAN ON THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It has been but a few years since Mr. John Sherman, in his place in the Senate, reported a bill to demonetize and abolish the American silver dollar because the dollar was *too large* and was worth *too much* in gold; and in the same bill he proposed to reduce the weight and size of the gold coins 3½ per cent, so that a $10 gold coin should thereafter be worth only $9.65, thereby saving on every $100,000,000 of interest on the debt the sum of $3,500,000, and on the $2,250,000,000 principal of the debt a direct saving or scaling down of $78,750,000.

In his report yesterday John Sherman, as Secretary of the Treasury, argued to Congress that the silver dollar, which in 1868 was worth 4 cents more than the gold dollar, be reduced, because it was too small and of too little value, and because he in his conscience would not, though a legal-tender, pay it out for a public debt, unless the creditor especially asked for it. The openly-avowed clipper of the gold coin in 1868 feels the hair standing upright on his head when the law asks him to pay out silver dollars in 1878. "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" exclaims John Sherman in 1878, when ten years ago he proposed to swindle the entire world by abolishing the silver dollar because it was worth too much, and by so clipping the gold coin that 3½ per cent of the gold would be taken off before payment.

Mr. Secretary Sherman has boxed the compass on this silver question until he has made himself the laughing stock of the country. He has never held one opinion publicly long enough to have it discussed, though from first to last, it is now pretty evident, he has been the secret promoter and champion of an exclusive gold coin, and opposed to the monetization as well as the coinage of the silver dollar. Let us hope that he will now adhere to his latest scheme long enough to have it indignantly rejected by Congress, and long enough to be compelled to execute a law for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars, or resign.

In his report laid before Congress yesterday he asserts as a proposition of law and of fact that, when the Resumption act was passed in 1875, the only coin then known to the law as a legal-tender was gold, and therefore that law contemplated that the Government should resume specie payments in gold. In the light of the discussions of the past two years this statement of law and fact by the Secretary hardly rises to the level of pettifogging. He knows that not one man in ten who voted for the Resumption law knew that the silver dollar had been demonetized, and that not more than one man in 100,000 of the American people knew of that fact. Mr. Sherman undoubtedly knew that silver had been demonetized, but he kept his knowledge from the public.

When the Resumption law of 1875 was passed, there was a law on the statute-book providing that all the bonds of the United States issued and to be issued under the law of 1870 should contain on their face the written contract that they were to be payable, principal and interest, in the gold *or* silver coins of the United States of the standard in force in July, 1870. The Resumption law did not change that contract in any sense. Payment of the greenbacks had been contracted in a previous law, the payment to be made in "coin," and when the Secretary declares that it was ever intended to resume specie payments in gold, to the exclusion of silver, he states what is not warranted by law or by fact.

For eighty years the United States had maintained the double standard, and for the avowed purpose of protecting the Government and the people against any scarcity and increased value of either metal. Payment of debts were to be made in either gold or silver, at the debtor's option. That principal was retained and affirmed in the Funding act of 1870 by declaring the bonds (now including nearly all the public debt) to be payable in either gold or silver. For forty years silver was the cheaper coin, and the silver was the currency of the country; for forty years afterwards gold was the cheaper coin, and gold was the general currency. Now that gold has become scarce and dearer, its purchasing power having advanced from 20 to 40 per cent, Secretary Sherman and the money-lenders insist on discarding the silver, and making the dearer and scarcer gold the exclusive legal-tender of the country.

Mr. Sherman recommends that Congress shall (1) by law limit the total issue of silver dollars to fifty millions, or (2) that the size and weight of the silver dollar be advanced. Both propositions are equally intended to demonetize silver. They are designed to exclude it as a currency, and to compel payments in gold exclusively. The American dollar is a coin containing 371¼ grains of pure silver. That is the "dollar," and Congress no more guaranteed that it would purchase any given weight of gold than it agreed that a "bushel" of corn should always purchase a given quantity of silver. There are 371¼ grains of pure silver in the American dollar, and all debts and contracts, public or private, from 1793 to the present day, are legally payable in dollars each containing 371¼ grains of pure silver. To enlarge the dollar is as unjust as to enlarge the "yard" or the "bushel"; if it is to stand, it must continue to stand at its original definition,—371¼ grains of pure silver. Once change it, and it were better to abolish it.

Mr. Sherman proposes to reverse and nullify the saving principle of the double standard. He repudiates the debtor's option; he recognizes the right of the creditor to the option. In office he can abuse his trust in the interest of the money-lenders, but Mr. Sherman is not yet superior to law. Congress can close this whole business at once, can put an end to mono-metallism, and especially to Shermanism, by placing the coinage of silver dollars on the same footing with gold,—leaving the coinage unrestricted as to amount. It may be necessary for Congress, in order to protect the country against the Secretary of the Treasury during the nine months' vacation, to pass such a law during the present session.

THE KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

The Town of Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt County, Kentucky, located some sixty miles away from railroad or telegraph, is at present in the hands of a mob, divided into factions, and engaged in the cheerful Southern pastime of shooting each other down at sight. The Sheriff and his posse are barricaded in the Court-House, defending themselves as best they can. The peaceable people of the town have run away from it. Two gangs of outlaws at war with each other, and another gang bent upon rescuing a prisoner, hold it at their mercy. The Circuit-Court sessions have been broken up, and the Judge has fled,—no one knows where,—and the County Judge has been killed. Meanwhile, the Governor has not been heard from, though the facts were laid before him several days ago, and an application for help has been made in regular form.

The accounts of the vendetta are conflicting, but the true version of the story seems to be about as follows: On Monday last a gang of outlaws, headed by one Bill Strong, entered the town and took possession of it. During the day another gang, headed by one Aikman, entered and attacked the former party. The Strong gang barricaded itself in a log cabin, and the Aikman gang in the Court-House, and fighting was kept up all day, some on both sides being killed. The next day the Aikman gang left the Court-House and took up another position. Meanwhile, the Sheriff arrived with a prisoner who had been arrested for wife-murder in another part of the county. An attempt was made by still another gang of outlaws to rescue the prisoner. Some citizens banded themselves together to assist the Sheriff, who succeeded in getting his prisoner into the Court-House, although the County Judge lost his life at the hands of the mob in his defense of the Sheriff. At last accounts, the three mobs were in complete possession of the place, and the Sheriff and his posse were cooped up in the Court-House. Meanwhile, the Governor has taken no action in the premises, and apparently does not intend to interfere, and the Louisville papers which have come to hand, although they have extended narratives of the affair, have not a word of editorial comment upon this outrageous defiance of law, and this infamous attack upon law-abiding and peaceable people, who are aiding the constituted authorities to carry out the laws. It is a very vivid illustration of the civilization of that State, where it is a frequent boast that no murderer is punished. In view, however, of the unrestricted manner in which these wretches are allowed not only to shoot each other, but to kill peaceable people and hold a whole town at their mercy, without any interference from the State militia or any action by the Governor to prevent it, it would be in better taste if there was less boasting in that State of the chivalry of its people. The *Courier-Journal* has been very free of late in its criticisms on the growth of crime in the North. We would like to hear something from it on crime at home, and would like to have an opinion from it as to the probability of any of the Jackson villains being brought to justice.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary Sherman's report, being written within thirty days preceding the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments, has more than ordinary interest. The most of the statistical information contained in it has been anticipated, but the following general figures, however, will not be out of place. The receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1878, were:

Receipts	$257,763,879
Expenditures	236,964,327
Surplus receipts	$20,799,551
Net increase of revenue over 1877	11,236,707
Net decrease of expenditures	1,695,682

The actual and estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1879, are stated to be:

Receipts	$264,500,000
Expenditures	240,100,000
Excess of receipts	$24,400,000

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1880, are placed at:

Receipts	$264,500,000
Expenditures	275,137,251
Deficit	$10,637,251

This includes, however, an appropriation of $38,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, which may or may not be made.

The Secretary discusses the subject of resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next, and expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of the Treasury not only to resume but also to maintain specie payments. He assumes that the possession of 40 per cent of coin is sufficient to warrant a maintenance of specie payments. At the present time he has on hand $141,888,100 of coin. The Treasury notes as they are redeemed he expects to pay out again in exchange for bullion and coin, and thus keep up the supply necessary. He intends to issue coin or notes in payment of all debts, at the option of the creditor. Instead of issuing coin-certificates to the depositors of bullion, he will hereafter issue greenbacks, which of themselves will be coin-certificates. Treasury notes will be received in payment of customs duties.

The Secretary, faithful to his allegiance to the gold interest, argues against the use of silver. He claims that when the Resumption law was passed gold was the only legal-tender coin known to the law, and therefore that that law contemplated resumption in gold alone. He recommends that the coinage of silver dollars be limited to fifty millions of dollars, or that the bullion value of the dollar be increased by the addition of more silver.

The Secretary recommends that subscriptions be received in sums of $10, to be applicable in exchange for 4 per cent bonds. He renews the various arguments in favor of the National banks.

The coinage of the mints for the year ending June 30, 1878, was $80,120,000, of which $52,798,980 was in gold coins. He recommends that the Trade dollar be received at the mints at the ordinary price paid for silver bullion.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States on Sept. 30, 1878, he estimates at $259,353,390, and of silver, $99,090,557, making a total of $358,443,947.

The Treasury Department is represented as overwhelmed with a vast amount of claim business, and it is recommended that Congress transfer all this class of business to the Court of Claims. It is also recommended that Congress establish a law of limitations excluding all claims against or by the Government after a reasonable time.

It is recommended that, instead of the present complicated system of valuing imported sugars according to color, hereafter one rate of duty shall be collected on all sugar, and thus, by taking away the inducement, put an end to frauds. It is urged that the tariff be amended by the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties so far as is practicable, but especially in the matter of kid-gloves and silk goods, and that all allowances for damages of goods be abolished.

During the first four months of the year beginning on the 1st of July last the excess in value of exports over that of imports was $81,000,000. During the year preceding the value of the exports over that of the imports was $257,000,000. The decrease in the imports for the last year were in cotton, flax, and silk goods, wool and woolens, iron and steel manufactures.

The Secretary protests against any reduction of the rates of internal revenue.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Ionia, Mich., Nov. 30.—In your next issue will you once more give the section or clause of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, that demonetized the silver dollar (?). And please state with proof to what amount the silver dollar of 412½ grains was legal-tender previous to that time. A lawyer here tells me it was limited to certain amounts. I say it was in unlimited amounts for debts both public and private. Was the silver dollar driven out of circulation for forty years previous to 1873? If so, why? Some say the demonetization of silver was not a secret act; then why was it not known to the country at large for months, and even to Congressmen themselves? Respectfully yours,
A Reader.

(1) Our "Reader" must really excuse us from going again all over the history of the demonetization of the silver dollar. It is older than a thrice-told tale, and is familiar to millions. (2) The "lawyer" who tells you that the silver dollar of 412½ grains was, previous to Feb. 12, 1873, "a limited legal-tender," is either an ignoramus or is trying to impose on you. Feel yourself at perfect liberty the next time he repeats it to tell him he lies—under a mistake. The old standard silver dollar was the unit of value, and unlimited, both public and private, as a legal tender. Perhaps the shyster has confounded the Trade dollar with the standard dollar. For a short time the former was a legal-tender to the amount of $5. The Trade dollar was invented to disguise the demonetization of the old standard silver dollar, and, when that end had been served, its $5 legal-tender power was slipped away from it. (3) The bullion in a silver dollar for a long time previous to demonetization was worth more than a gold dollar. The European ratio has been 15½ grains of silver to 1 grain of gold. Such coins were equal to each other in value. The American ratio was 16 grains of silver to 1 gram of gold. The American dollar was therefore about 3¼ per cent too fat for the European standards, and American speculators were in the habit of picking our overweighted silver dollars, shipping them to England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Italy, where they would sell for 3¼ per cent premium in gold; that is, they would exchange for gold at the rate of 15½ ounces of silver for 1 ounce of gold, and of course this left a handsome profit. Now, however, the gold-bugs are howling that they are too light, although they are relatively 3¼ per cent larger than European silver pieces as compared with their gold coins. (4) It is too late to reargue the point as to the degree of secrecy observed by the conspirators in the villainous act demonetizing silver. You can tell all those "some-say" class of people that one thing is certain, none of them knew that silver had been demonetized until three years after the act had been committed, and that none of them ever had the pleasure of the acquaintance of anybody who did before some time in 1874. Stick that at them, and let them put it in their pipes and smoke it.

While the Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee theatres are doing well, the reverse is true of that business in New York. Nothing in that town is paying. The bad nights of the opera more than counterbalances the good ones. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* refers to Edwin Booth in the following uncomplimentary manner:

> Booth, who was once so attractive here, is doing badly. One great reason for that lies in the frequent change of bill—for very strangely the gentleman insists in going straight through his repertoire. His *Ruy Blas* amounts to nothing; his *Othello* is unequal; his *Lear* is bad; his *Richard II.* dull; his *Claude Melnotte* dreadful, and, luckily for the management, Mr. Booth begins to see himself the necessity of doing those things which he can do. Tradition hands over *Hamlet* to him as the foreordained exponent of the dyspeptic Dane. His deformed jester, *Bertuccio*, is a great performance, and the infirm old pump, *Richelieu*, is occasionally attractive as he delineates him, and there Mr. Booth's repertoire ends. Even in these successful and favorite characters, this artist is no longer the drawing star he was.

Private cablegrams cost, we believe, half a dollar each word. Her Imperial Majesty of England concluded not to spend any more half dollars than necessary in her dispatch congratulating her daughter and son-in-law on the enthusiastic reception which the Canadians gave them. She telegraphed: "Delighted at [the] reception; say so. [The] Queen." Six words, costing $3. The two *the's* were articles understood, and filled in by the receiver of the cablegram, whereby the thrifty old lady saved $1; and if it be true that a penny saved is as good as two earned, she made $2 by suppressing the superfluous "the's." As the English generally drop their h's, she could have saved in delighted f the Cable Company had charged by the letter, but as they didn't, she let it stand and made them send it for nothing.

Miss Clara Conway, Principal of the Kindergarten, has presented a bale of cotton to the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, to be sold for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Lieut. Benner, who sacrificed his life when in command of the relief-steamer Chambers during the epidemic. It was first proposed to sell the bale to the highest bidder, but the Committee intrusted with the disposal of it have concluded to sell by subscription and donate it again to the Cotton Exchange, to be forwarded to New Orleans, thence to all the other Southern cities, to be disposed of in the same manner. The first day $500 was subscribed. It is determined to confine the operations of this bale exclusively to the cities of the South, and it is believed that at least $10,000 may be raised for this laudable purpose.

Something more than the career of our very rich men will be needed to convince the intelligent observer that wealth and happiness are inseparably connected. The fortunes of William H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. A. T. Stewart combined would probably exceed the product of all gold mines in this country for any one year, and yet the troubles and cares of each are enough to drive an ordinary person quite distracted. The former is now having a bitter and acrimonious contest in the courts with the other members of the family over the will of their father, the revelations and details of which are most disgusting. Barnum's "happy family," composed of rats, reptiles, and birds of prey, lived together more peaceably than the wives and children of many rich men. Stephen Girard lived a mean and suspicious life, and died as he had lived. Astor had an insane son whose unfortunate condition was a constant shadow upon the family. A. T. Stewart was not a happy man at home. He used his great wealth to crush out his rivals in business, and in that way often ruined many a worthy young man. Singer, the sewing-machine millionaire, was not happy in domestic life, and since his death the number of his wives attest his fruitless attempts to find his "affinity." The Good Book assures us that a dinner of herbs where there is true love and sincere friendship is more to be desired than the most princely spread with envy, malice, and revenge to animate the guests. Many a day-laborer is happier in the possesion and enjoyment of wife, children, and friends than those who possess an unlimited amount of this world's goods.

"When the two races come in conflict," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "whether in politics or in industrial life, the weaker race goes to the wall." It then innocently adds, "The elections are evidence that the colored people, even where they have the numerical majority, cannot hold their own against the superior intelligence and courage of the whites." This is what the *News* calls putting the Southern question in a nutshell. Upon such a confession as that it is scarcely worth while to comment. If those who have the "numerical majority" are not allowed to make it tell at the ballot-box, then the constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored men of the South is a fraud, a humbug, and a disgrace to all the States that adopted but cannot and do not see it enforced.

London *Truth* says: "The surprise of the pedestrian competition at the Agricultural Hall was the ignominious failure of Sir John Astley's especial favorite, Weston; but the marked decline in this champion's ardor is probably owing to the fact that he has just been adjudicated a bankrupt, so that the five hundred would naturally have gone to his assignees. When he has passed safely through the shoals and quicksands of the Court, and is again working on his own account, we shall probably see an amazing improvement in his form. A man cannot be expected to exhaust himself for the sake of his creditors."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is of the opinion that it costs the people of this country at least $125,000,000 annually for funerals. It is an immense sum, but it is not too large an estimate. Our weddings have got to be so expensive that many a young couple are compelled to defer marriage because they cannot afford it; but economy can be practiced better at a wedding than at a funeral. Generally, the most expensive ride we ever take is in a hearse from the family mansion to the cemetery.

The price of wheat in Chicago and Milwaukee depends on whether Russia will or won't. If the Czar intends to take a hand in the Afghan business, then wheat will take a bulge, and there will be a chance to make a corner. If he keeps out and lets the Ameer fight his own battles, the foreign demand will not look so promising. If we knew exactly what Russia would do in the premises we would tell the boys on 'Change confidentially all about it, but as we are ignorant of his intentions, no advice will be given.

Because the Hon. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, the other day suggested that Vice-President Wheeler might be an available dark-horse candidate for the Presidency in 1880, an indignant Ohio newspaper inquires if Mr. Cox don't know a man in his own State fit to name in that connection. So it has got to be an offense in Ohio to consider the choosing of anybody outside of that State for a public position. Modest men in Ohio.

A St. Louis paper says that the operatic week just closed "has given pleasing evidence of the high musical abilities of our American girls." It observes that the leading women of Mr. Strakosch's present company are American born and raised, and when it is remembered that Albani and Abbott are still to be added to the list of our successful singers, "we have cause to be proud of our contribution to the operatic stage."

A correspondent writing from Memphis says: "Scarcely a month has elapsed since the resumption of business, and even now a stranger visiting Memphis can hardly realize that the dire scourge which has caused the expenditure of such vast amounts of money and the destruction of so many valuable lives ever existed within its midst."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is of the opinion that "The colored citizens of South Carolina have no rights that white people are bound to respect." What? After all the promises of Wade Hampton that the laws should be impartially enforced, and that the black should be as secure in his rights as the white!

In regard to the trial of Mrs. Anderson and her daughter, the Janesville *Gazette* inquires, "Why couldn't the pastor and the church have forgiven them at first, without putting the church in the unhappy position of going on with a trial which proved to be a farce?"

Gen. Hancock won the sword at the New York Cathedral fair recently. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was one of Hancock's principal competitors, and pressed him very close. But it is not the first time that a Federal General has been hard-pressed by a Confederate.

The Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.) thus dispatches Tilden: "That name is the type of utter despair. It is without life and without hope." The editor of the *Dispatch* hasn't seen Montgomery Blair's last letter on Tilden, or he would not talk in that despairing way.

The South Carolina Red Shirts have run up a majority of 71,000. They are sorry now that they made the State quite so solid, in view of its effect upon the North. The bloody shirt and the red shirt seem to be counter-irritants.

It looks as if Wade Hampton would be the next United States Senator from South Carolina, and our New York namesake wants to know if he will wear a red shirt in the Senate Chamber.

In Indiana they talk of a ticket with "Grant and Harrison" on it for 1880. "Harrison and Tyler" once made the greatest political race ever seen in this country.

It is not so bad to have a Washburn in Congress, but the country well knows what it is to have a Donnelly there. Don't contest, Ignatius, don't.

A young mush-head should be taught that an American Associated Press dispatch to the Chicago *Evening Free Presse* is not a special to any other afternoon sheet.

THE BENNER BALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The Benner bale of cotton sold to-day for $512. It classed middling fair, weighs 506 pounds, and sold at the rate of $1.02 per pound. It will be recovered in fine material of some character and forwarded to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, with a request to make a similar disposition of it for the benefit of the Benner heirs. No doubt free transportation will be given the bale to every Southern city.

Members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange most respectfully donate the Benner bale of cotton to the Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and Richmond, with the sincere request that each one pass it to the other after being sold, the proceeds to be forwarded to the Benner Fund, care of the Secretary of the Treasury, United States.

Memphis, Dec. 2.—The bale of cotton contributed to the Benner Relief Fund was sold at the Cotton Exchange to-day for $1.02 a pound, realizing $510. The bale will be shipped to New Orleans and other Southern cities to be similarly disposed of.

THE IRON MAN.

Further Autobiographical Matter from the German Chancellor.

Broodings of a Misanthrope—Friendly Feelings Toward the United States.

London Times.

Having selected from Dr. Busch's copious diary some of Prince Bismarck's utterances upon contemporaries, we may proceed to cull a few of the great man's opinions upon nations and politics. All of them are sharp, incisive, and manly, though some may be found extravagant and paradoxical. Beginning with France, the Prince indulges in the following remark upon the relations between Paris and the departments:

> Alsatians and German Lorrainers have long been providing France with able and serviceable men. But few of them advance to higher posts in the public service. They were laughed at by the Parisians, and were the butts of their ridicule. It is true people from the other genuine French departments were not much better treated by the Parisians. France is divided into two nations—Parisians who rule and provincials who delight in being slaves. An attempt seems to be making at last to emancipate the country from the tyranny of the Capital. Until lately everybody in the provinces who was somebody went to Paris, was received into the reigning caste, and forthwith became a king himself. However, if the peasants will no longer submit to the tyranny of the metropolis, it may yet be possible for us to reinstate Napoleon, and thus get somebody with whom to conclude peace. (This was said in September, 1870.) France is a nation of nonentities—a flock of sheep without any individuality. They have gold and luxury and all that, but no independence, no character, except in the lump. There are 30,000,000 of obedient Caffres, each one, when taken separately, sounding a brass and tinkling cymbal. Utterly destitute of distinctive attributes, it was the easiest thing in the world to form the homogeneous atoms into a compact mass to oppress Germany while disunited.

FRENCH PRIDE.

French preference for fine phraseology, in Bismarck's opinion, attains considerable proportions in politics. The atom of truth in this was on one occasion turned to good account:

> Our telegraphists were ever complaining that the poles were stolen and the wires cut. We offered to pay peasants for keeping watch at night, but could not induce any to serve us. At last we hit upon a glorious expedient. We proclaimed that each telegraph-pole would henceforth be named after the man who undertook its protection at night. This secured at once as many men as we wanted, and the poles were no more injured. The fellows in the picturesque nightcaps were accessible to glory.

THE UNITED STATES.

Touching Prince Bismarck's well-known partiality for the United States, Dr. Busch remarks, under date Sept. 12, 1870:

> America offers to mediate between Germany and the new French Republic. We prefer this mediation to any other, the more so as the Washington Government have no intention to interfere with the progress of our military operations. Prince Bismarck has long been well disposed toward the Americans. Some time ago he hoped to obtain permission to equip vessels in American harbors to act against the French. But there seems to be little chance in that quarter.

FRENCH CONTRASTED WITH GERMANS.

On French national character, as contrasted with the German, the Prince is proudly eloquent on many occasions:

> The French are gregarious, easily led and governed. In Germany every one presumes to have an opinion of his own. If any considerable number of Germans can be induced to take the same view the aggregate power exercised by these ordinarily discordant units is enormous. Should the day ever dawn when all Germans are agreed upon important topics it would be, indeed, a hurricane force. . . . Notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, I contend that there is an active remnant of faith left in our people. The sense of duty, so general in Germany, could not exist unless this were so. Our Sergeant has as keen a sense of obligation to King, country, and army as any officer of the lot. This pervading principle, which makes our men face death bravely in the dead of night at a solitary post, without fear or hope, is a strong feature of the race. But our privates know that there is One looking down upon them even though the Lieutenant is absent. They do not think or reason about it. It is a feeling, a sentiment, an instinct. If they begin to talk upon religion they sophisticize it away.

Even courtesy, so generally attributed to the French, the censorious Prince denies them:

> I am quite sure that the expression *politesse de cœur* is not French, but a translation from German. This is a peculiar sort of politeness I have met nowhere but in Germany. It is the politeness of good will, charity, philanthropy. Even our common soldiers have it, though sometimes displayed in uncourtly fashion. The French certainly know nothing of the kind, being polite only from hatred or envy. The English, perhaps, are the only ones who resemble the Germans in this respect.

A LITTLE GERMAN VANITY.

A peremptory apothegm regulates relations between French, Russians, and Germans in a few imperious lines:

> The Germanic race is the great manly, generating principle. Celts and Slavs are feminine nations. The like characteristics are displayed in Germans, English, and Americans. France, too, was an entirely different country while ruled by Franks. In 1789 the Germanic nobility of Gaul were put down by the native Celt; and we have the result before us. Take Spain. While Gothic blood prevailed the Kingdom was very unlike what it is now. Again, Northern Italy, conquered by and named after the Germans, a great country once, has been too completely Italianized to be worth much. Even in Russia the German Varagers had to arrive to compress the loose mass into a State. Of late the genuine Russ is bent upon asserting his nationality against the Germans in the Baltic provinces. Mark my words: If the Muscovite ever lords it over the Courlander Russia will be disorganized.

Prince Bismarck's partiality for a Russian alliance is evidently not based upon respect for Russian nationality. What the Prince has to tell us upon the political relations between Germany and France reflects the contradictory qualities of this extraordinary man. Keen, sound, and temperate in his dispatch of actual business, he is wild and extravagant in his speculations upon contingencies. The utterances we have now to record are such that it can scarcely be believed that they all emanate from the same individual.

CARES NOT FOR GRATITUDE.

Gen. Wimpffen, to whom, fresh from Algiers, the command of the French army was deputed, when the die had been cast, sought to obtain lenient terms by promising the eternal gratitude of the French nation. To this argument Prince Bismarck replied:

> We might rely upon the gratitude of a sovereign, but we can have no faith in the gratitude of any nation, least of all the French nation. There is nothing stable in France. Governments and institutions change constantly, and no Cabinet is bound by the promises of its predecessors. Were the Emperor upon the throne, we might count upon his requiting our good offices; as it is, it would be silly not to profit by our success. The French are a jealous, envious race. They could not or would not forgive us Sadowa, although it did not injure them in the least; and do you think there is anything in the world to persuade them to forgive us Sedan?

By the side of this shrewd estimate we have fantasies such as these:

> I do believe that France, already broken up into parties, may shortly be decomposed into various States. They are Legitimists in Brittany, Red Republicans in the south, Moderate Republicans further north, and Imperialists in the army. It is just possible that each division will work out its principles, when the country would be broken up.

WORRIED AT RESISTANCE.

In other passages the Prince descants at length upon his idea of resuscitating Burgundy as an intermediate State between Germany and France. The fancy is quite seriously treated. Equally strange is another flight of imagination which transports French prisoners to people Sibera; or that axiom of his, delivered in cold blood, that orders should be issued to punish soldiers for capturing when they ought to kill Turcos. Altogether, the long resistance offered by Paris had an irritating effect upon the Chancellor. He does not cease to complain that the French are too well treated, and the franc-tireurs, more particularly, too leniently dealt with. He constantly derides the clemency of military commanders for sparing prisoners, peasants, and others convicted of firing on German soldiers. He has a grim laugh at a General who, after many previous warnings, at last sentences a culprit to death, and then gives his wife a letter of introduction to the Emperor to procure her husband's pardon. Of course, he is right enough in demanding that franc-tireurs with a modicum of military insignia removed at a moment's notice should not be accorded a soldier's privileges. To watch for the Germans in peasants' garb and fight them as "soldiers" upon assuming a supplementary collar or a cuff, was a practice which the victims justly declared illegal. But what shall we say of the Chancellor raging about it in terms bad enough at the time and inexplicable when put into type eight years afterward:

> Their mean, cowardly franc-tireurs, who, with hands in pockets, see our soldiers pass, and when their backs are turned fire a volley with rifles taken from behind the hedge, what are we to do with them? If this goes on we shall kill every male in the country. I declare it would be no more than what is done in battle daily. In battle, too, we kill at 2,000 paces, without knowing or seeing each other.

SEVERE ON THE PARISIANS.

While venting his anger upon the irregulars he is no less severe upon the Parisians, who defend their Capital as a fortress and expect it to be treated as a city. Nor is he more kindly disposed towards the German Generals who delay bombardment. The very highest personages in camp, including their wives, are sharply dealt with for preferring a "false humanity toward the foe" to quick victory and the sparing of their own soldiers' lives. The "sentimentality" of forming magazines for the provisioning of Paris after surrender is likewise cried down, as calculated to put off capitulation. "I could be hard were I a King. But I am not one." When capitulation was at last accomplished by famine and cannon, the same man whose impatience had made him indulge in such warm language was suddenly metamorphosed into a calm, moderate negotiator. So long as his main points were yielded, details, which might have lured a less sagacious mind into obstinacy and consequent trouble, were summarily dismissed by him. He loudly declares against spilling another drop of blood merely to inflict the humiliation of a German garrison in Paris.

A BOLD SCHEME.

A continuous volley of threats refers to the restoration of Napoleon III. Whenever the French negotiators prove intractable the Prince lets fall the remark that there is nothing to prevent Napoleon summoning the French Legislature to Cassel and concluding peace with the German Emperor and Parliament abiding at Versailles. From his converse with intimates we see this was more than a passing threat; he really meant it, and would have attempted it; though it is difficult to believe that the project could have been realized as long as a spark of patriotism lived in France.

ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND'S NERVE.

When Russia canceled the Black Sea stipulations in the Treaty of 1856 Lord Granville apprehended "future complications in consequence of an arbitrary action calling all treaties into question." Then Prince Bismarck burst out laughing:

> Ha! ha! Future complications! Parliamentary speechifying and all that! Too timid to do anything! The accent is clearly laid on future! That is the sort of phraseology a man employs when he means to do nothing. There is as little to fear from these English now as there was to hope from them four months ago. If they had forbidden it when Napoleon declared war against us, there would have been no war and no canceling of the treaty of 1856. I really cannot see that Russian diplomatists are the vile, dishonest intriguers they are represented. Were they as bad as their reputation they would not have canceled the treaty, but constructed men-of-war in the Black Sea, and given evasive replies when questioned. Instead, they preferred announcing their intentions.

The date of this utterance is Nov. 17, 1870. Four weeks later, on Dec. 13, the Prince reverted to the same subject:

> The English Government will not actually oppose the surrender of the Black Sea to Russia and Turkey. Yet they are loath to approve, being afraid of what public opinion in England might say. Mr. Odo Russell repeatedly alluded to an equivalent that ought to be accorded to England. He, for instance, asked whether Germany would not join the agreement of April 15th, 1856. On my telling him that we were hardly interested enough in the matter to do so, he suggested that we might engage to remain neutral in any future conflict connected with the question in hand. I replied that I was no friend of political conjecture, and that I preferred to make our action dependent upon circumstances. For the present we had no reason to take an active part in the affair. I was, moreover, of opinion that gratitude should be recognized as carrying weight in politics. The present Czar had always been on friendly terms with Germany; Austria, on the other hand, has been very unreliable—nay, equivocal; while, as regarded England—well, everybody knew what reason Germany had recently had to feel indebted to England. The Czar's amicable sentiments were based upon family tradition, not to mention the fact that our interests did not clash.

GERMANY AT EASE.

Upon Mr. Odo Russell observing that the future relations of Russia and Germany could not be foreseen, Prince Bismarck retorted:

> Germany's position is different from what it used to be. We are now the only Power that has reason to be satisfied. Having nothing to ask for ourselves, we shall oblige no one, unless we are sure they will oblige us in return. If England requires an equivalent, let the Dardanelles be opened to all. Such an arrangement will give Russia access to the Mediterranean and enable Turkey to count upon ready help in case of need. The Americans, too, were such an innovation introduced, would be gratified by the change. The Americans went in for free navigation, and, were the Dardanelles opened, would have one motive less to side with the Russians. Mr. Odo Russell seemed to acquiesce. My private opinion is that if the Russians had asked more they would have had no difficulty in obtaining their Black Sea demands.

On Jan. 25, 1871, the relations between Germany and England were thus commented upon in the Prince's after-dinner talk:

> Mr. Odo Russell spoke of an English gunboat coming up the Seine to fetch the English families resident in Paris. This is an unprecedented demand, and was refused by me. The thing was a pretext. What they really wanted was to see if we had laid down any torpedoes. The English are very angry that we have defeated the French in a great war, single-handed. In their eyes it is unpardonable of diminutive, despised Prussia to presume to get on in the world. The fancied the object of Prussia's existence was to fight England's battles and get paid for it.

A RUSSIAN ANECDOTE.

From a previous extract it will have been perceived that if the Prince goes in for a Russian alliance as the most suitable for the time being, this political preference does not imply any personal affection for the Russian race and State. On many occasions he amused his audience by racy stories about the corruption of Russian officialism:

> One day I was walking with the Emperor of Russia in the Summer Garden of St. Petersburg, when, coming upon a sentinel in the centre of a lawn, I took the liberty of inquiring why the man was placed there. The Emperor did not know. The Adjutant did not know. The sentinel did not know, except that he had been ordered there. The Adjutant was then dispatched to ask the officer of the watch, whose reply tallied with the sentinel's,—"Ordered." Curiosity awakened, military records were searched without yielding any satisfactory solution. At last an old serving man was routed out who remembered hearing his father relate that the Empress Catherine II., 100 years ago, had found a snowdrop on that particular spot and given orders to protect it from being plucked. No other device could be thought of than guarding it by a sentinel. The order once issued was left in force for a century.

ALMOST A MISANTHROPE.

If any one habit of the Prince is more strongly displayed than another it is his practice of speaking disparagingly of mankind, rather from haughty criticism than any superabundance of conviction. A striking illustration of this uncommendable weakness is seen in his wise saws upon the Jews. After running them down throughout the book he ends by owning to an inclination to marry his sons to Jewesses. For once he regards the chosen people as very nice people indeed. It is true he deems only rich Jewesses eligible. His remarks upon the relation between man and wife generosity forbids us to quote. Omitting a terrible epithet applied to the King of Holland for intending to sell Luxemburg to the French for money, we pass on to what the candid Chancellor has to say about diplomacy, public opinion, and the press.

BAD WAY TO MAKE HISTORY.

The Prince pities historians compelled to write history from diplomatic reports:

> Most diplomatic reports may be defined as paper freely daubed with ink. The nuisance increases with the length of the report. When B. sends me a ream of cuttings from old newspapers it is bad enough; but if certain of his colleagues cover foolscap with effusions of their own the grievance is aggravated. Poor fellows, ye who have to write history from such verbiage! I believe it is usual to throw open archives to investigators after thirty years. Considering the little to be culled from them permission might be given much earlier. Even if containing important matter, dispatches and reports are unintelligible to the uninitiated. After a lapse of thirty years, who is sufficiently acquainted with an Ambassador's views and notions to read his reports aright? And who, after so many years, can undertake to explain what Gladstone, Granville, or Gortschakoff meant by what the Ambassador reports? Much more may be gathered from the newspapers, which are frequently made use of by Government and as a rule speak more openly. But even these cannot be correctly interpreted without adequate knowledge of attending circumstances. What is really going on is transmitted in private letters and confidential communications, written and oral, but never recorded in archives.

CARELESS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

If the Prince has not much to say in favor of the ordinary run of diplomatists, he still less respects public opinion:

> The Berliners always oppose Government. They would not think they were up to the mark if not wiser than the Government on all subjects. They have many good qualities, are brave soldiers, but incorrigible censors. In point of fact, it is the same in all large towns. Where many congregate, individual character is lost in the mass. Opinions are generated by talking, and listening, and reading, with no firmer basis than common report. Newspapers, meetings, and conversations combine to make these airy nothings appear something solid and worth having. A false set of notions is floated, a public superstition is created and planted mercilessly. People credit what is not, swear by it, deem it their bounden duty to abide by it, and get up an enthusiasm for absurdities. It is the same in all large cities. The London cockney is a very different individual from an ordinary Englishman. Similarly, the Copenhagener, the New Yorker, or Parisian is distinct from his provincial countrymen. The Parisians especially are a separate race, subsisting upon vapid, but traditional, phraseology considered sacrosanct.

AS "A REPTILE OF THE PRESS."

On 100 pages of his diary Herr Busch owns to being instructed by the Prince to write to newspapers upon events and considerations connected with the war. One evening, we are told, the Prince sent six times for his secretary to give orders for six distinct effusions. Another evening his literary friend has to telegraph to a Berlin paper that the general elections for the German Parliament will be held shortly; to send an article of the Paris *Français* to the English press; to write to the Versailles German *Moniteur* about an outrage committed against a German nurse at Lille; to communicate with some other journal about the breach of neutrality attributed to the Luxemburg Government, etc.; and all this amid the excitement of a sanguinary campaign and in the turmoil of a camp larger than any the world has known. For an airy nothing Prince Bismarck took a mighty deal of pains. In his anxiety to direct that public opinion he pretends to despise the Prince takes tender interest in German journalism as distinct from the English. On Feb. 4, 1871, he has his literary amanuensis called in to ask how it is that the London papers are better informed about armistice negotiations than the Berlin. Herr Busch replies that English correspondents have much money, are ubiquitous, and being, moreover, well furnished with letters of introduction, have special facilities for finding out a great deal. "But I," says Busch, "had no right to divulge more than I was told." To which Bismarck replies:

> Well, then, write occasionally upon the subject and let them know that it is owing to circumstances, and no fault of ours, if London journals are better informed than the Berlin ones.

It is rather a vague interpretation of success to attribute to "circumstances" what is the result at once of position, intelligence, and industry. The German Empire may continue to exist, despite the slur cast upon his diplomatic correspondents by Prince Bismarck; a British newspaper would not were the editor to entertain as bad an opinion of his staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Kate Claxton began to-night her lesseeship of the Lyceum Theatre. The play which she chose for her opening performance was Mr. Charles Reade's "Double Marriage," which was dramatized by him from his own story called "White Lies." It is freely stated that he originally hooked the novel itself from a French play. If that is so, his present drama stands somewhat in contrast to his recent writings on the subject of literary piracy. The play is long and very talky. It deals with the complications arising from a double marriage. *Josephine De Beaurepaire*, while really in love with *Dujardin*, who is supposed to be faithless to his betrothal, marries *Raynal*, a brave soldier who has just purchased the mansion of her ruined family. He departs immediately for the war in Egypt. *Dujardin* turns up, *Raynal* is reported killed, and *Josephine* marries her old lover privately. The real husband returns a year later, after *Dujardin*, too, has gone to the war, and finds his wife caressing a child. He don't say, "Who's been here since I's been gone?" but he asks a somewhat similar question, and *Josephine's* sister *Rose* claims the baby as her own. The husband returns to the field of battle. *Dujardin* is boosted into heaven, presumably by a tremendous explosion of gunpowder, and the husband goes back to the bosom of his family. The play is strong in many of its dramatic points and situations, but it is full of what may be called "bunkum." With a great deal of pruning it will achieve success. The immense audience gathered to watch its first production stamped the drama with their approval. The actors engaged in the representation were Frederick Robinson, H. B. Phillips, and M. W. Leffingwell. The ladies in the cast were Alice Dunning Lingard, who does the much-married wife with great strength, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and Kate Claxton. Charles Stevenson was also somewhere in the cast, and on a three-sheet poster in front of the theatre. Mr. Robinson's performance was the best thing of the play, and Mrs. Lingard's ranked next. The dressing was of course superb. The scenery was better than some I have seen, and worse than some. In an exterior set, the back flat, which contained the Goddess of Night and a large lake, persisted in wobbling from side to side until the audience fairly moaned for a modern Joshua with influence enough to tackle the moon. Miss Claxton's term has, on the whole, opened auspiciously. She is a great favorite in New York, and ought to profit by it.

At the St. James Theatre the largest part of the late French Opera Bouffe Company began a brief season to-night under the management of Messrs. Henry, Wortheimer, and Durand. The managers have been working very quietly, and have succeeded in getting together a very strong and attractive corps of artists. The material at their disposal was very voluminous, and of good quality. The best members of the original party form the nucleus of this one. Mlle. Zelie Weil, who made the best impression of any in the first company, heads the list. She sang in "Girofle-Girofla" to-night and was rapturously applauded. The rest of the company serve to complete an organization which is fully equal in every detail to any we have had in America. The next production will be Lecocq's latest success, "Le Petit Duc." Still another opera is in rehearsal. At the close of their season here the company will take the road, and Chicago will see them later in the season.

"MOTHER AND SON" AT HAVERLY'S.

The large audience which assembled last evening at Haverly's Theatre was evidently in a proper mood to welcome, for the first time at this theatre,—not the first time in Chicago,—the Union Square company—at least a very important section of it—in their first presentation here of Sardou's latest work, "Mother and Son." It is always an agreeable thing to have to record a success, and this has proved to be one,—clearly a pronounced, emphatic, very palpable hit. The applause which accompanied the performance was generally discriminative, frequently enthusiastic, and, on the whole, was an unusually critical estimate of the artistic excellence of the entertainment. Floral offerings were handed over the footlights in profusion to many of the ladies of the company, who are recognized favorites in Chicago—Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Linda Dietz, and Miss Nina Varian,—while George Clarke, who is less familiar to Western audiences, had the satisfaction of creating a genuine admiration through his manly and vigorous impersonation of *Fabrice*, the principal character in the play. In a word, we have rarely seen, since the production by the same company of "A Celebrated Case," a more distinct public indorsement given to a performance than that accorded to the author and the actors last evening.

This drama, which is an adaptation by Mr. Cazauran, is pretty generally conceded to be among Sardou's strongest and most finished productions, and we find no reason to demur to the public verdict so emphatically pronounced both in Paris and New York. The first two acts serve mainly as introductory chapters, and are rather bare of dramatic interest, but lead up to a succession of situations that fully atone for the prolixity and dryness of the prologue. After the second act one settles down in his seat with a desire to become better acquainted with these personages, and a determination to see how the complication is going to end. The story is quite an interesting one, and will bear telling. To say that it illustrates the proverb, "The evil that men do lives after them," would hardly convey an idea of its meaning, nor is it probable that Sardou meant to preach a sermon in five acts from that or any other text. It certainly inculcates the moral that a son who inherits his father's wealth is also in duty bound to accept the responsibilities of his father's acts. Most people, however, will excuse the sermon, and occupy themselves with the narrative. *Fabrice*, the hero, a fine type of the French gentleman, is about to be wedded to his pretty cousin, *Gabrielle*. The contract is about to be signed when he receives a visit from an old friend sent down by the Minister of the Interior, and who induces him to stand in the interest of the Government, as official candidate for the Town of Pont d'Arcy. His rival is *Trabaud*, the Mayor of the town, whose wife is an ambitious, scheming, and unscrupulous politician. While discussing the proposition *Fabrice* receives a note signed by *Marcelle Aubrey*—a name unknown to him—asking him to see her at her hotel. This he refuses to do, but suggests an interview with the lady at the house of his mother, the *Baroness de St. Andre*, whose family pride is only equaled by her love for her son. In all this there is merely a suggestion of future trouble, and the second act hardly does more than increase the mystery. A conspiracy is begun by the wife of *Trabaud* and other designing women to defeat the nomination of our hero by endeavoring to entrap him into a supposed improper adventure with the unknown, who turns out to be a Parisian modiste, and who is sent for by *Madame Trabaud* to help her out of a dilemma about a costume. *Fabrice* and *Marcelle* are brought together and *Clarisse* leaves them alone, at the same time engaging her accomplices to watch them. *Marcelle* approaches him, implores him to grant the interview, and *Fabrice* consents to meet her that evening in his own house. The assignation is overheard by the busy-bodies, and, as the curtain falls, the audience is prepared for the trouble that has been brewing.

In the third act the meeting between *Fabrice* and *Marcelle* takes place, and we now learn the secret for the first time. It is that she was the wife of his father, and had a son by him. In short the old man had committed bigamy, but for the sake of her child *Marcelle* had accepted the situation, unwilling to inflict on another woman the agony she had suffered. This is a terrible revelation to *Fabrice*, and *Marcelle*, moreover, tells him how she was compelled to reveal it to him in order to keep it from his mother. The way in which all this is told is intensely dramatic, and constitutes a powerful scene. *Marcelle* leaves the room just as the mother enters, and goes out by the garden. The conspirators here come into play, and *Marcelle* is arrested as a thief. Money is found about her, which *Fabrice* had given to settle his father's obligations, and a letter of his father's to *Marcelle* containing endearing epitets. *Marcelle* insists on *Fabrice* being sent for to establish her innocence. He declares that she has come at his request, and that the letter on the table, which he does not know has been opened, has been written by him. When called upon to explain the endearing epithets, he is naturally at a loss for an excuse, and is forced to assert, in the presence of his bride, that *Marcelle* is his mistress. The marriage is, therefore, broken off, and his enemies so far have triumphed; but *Madame de St. Andre's* brother, *Brochat*, has gone to Paris in the same train as *Marcelle*, and has found out that she is not only a well-conducted but highly-accomplished lady. When *Madame de St. Andre* hears this, and sees the photograph of the child, her maternal heart is touched, and she implores the son to make the woman the only reparation in his power. This he steadily refuses to do, and as obstinately declines to give any other explanation of his conduct than that he no longer cares for *Marcelle*. The lovers have an interview in which *Fabrice* entreats *Gabrielle* to have faith in him, but declines to explain his conduct. This is one of the most striking scenes in the play, and brings the act to an effective close. The last is devoted to the inevitable denouement, which is brought about by the simplest and most natural means. The date of the signature to the registration of the child's birth proves that it was the father, not the son, who was guilty, and *Madame de St. Andre* forgives her husband, and so the curtain falls and everybody is happy.

It may be seen from this imperfect sketch that the play has many points of emotional interest. But a mere synopsis can convey but a meagre idea of the work. There is in some of the scenes an abundance of broad comedy, which contrasts vividly with the serious, almost tragic, portions of the story, and in these the chief share is allotted to Mrs. Marie Wilkins, whose personation of the mischief-making town gossip was one of the successes of the evening. Mr. Clarke gave a strong, manly delineation of *Fabrice*, and Miss Linda Dietz enacted the part of *Marcelle* in a manner that called forth distinct and repeated rounds of applause. Miss Fanny Morant as the dignified mother, Miss Ida Vernon as the intriguing politician, and Miss Nina Varian as *Gabrielle*, are deserving of unqualified commendation. The performance throughout was remarkable for its symmetry and smoothness. The play will unquestionably command an extended run here.

THE MARIE ROZE CONCERT.

The concert given by the Marie Roze Troupe, last evening, under the auspices of the Farragut Boat Club, at McCormick Hall, was attended by a very large and brilliant audience, and was a very satisfactory entertainment of its kind. The platform was decorated for the occasion in a very tasty manner by the Club, a large stand of flags, banners, and flowers inclosing the name of the fair singer in evergreen and supported upon a cluster of "spoons" at each end. She received a very enthusiastic welcome, and was as captivating in manner as ever. Her numbers were the grand aria from "Robert the Devil," and Cowen's ballad "It Was a Dream," both of which she sang with that grace and refinement and that rare intelligence and charm which are almost peculiar to her. These qualities, however, were more alluring in the ballad than in the aria, which needs a breadth and largeness of style and a knack in making effects which hardly belong to her legitimately dramatic style and fluent, sustained singing. Both numbers were encored, and in reply she sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and the old Parepa ballad "'Cause He'd Nothing Else to Do" with delightful naivete. It is rare that a concert of this kind gives us two tenors, but upon this occasion Mr. Karl, who, we believe, is not a member of the troupe, appeared and reinforced Brignoli. The former appeared in a duet with Mr. Carleton,—"The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp Above," from the "Lily of Killarney,"—in the trio from "Attila" with Mme. Roze and Mr. Carleton, and in the Donizetti aria "Alma Soave." The latter was encored, and in response he sang a ballad, "By the Fountain," in genuinely-good ballad style. The old veteran Brignoli received a rousing welcome, twice or thrice repeated, and made a success in the "M'appari" that recalled some of his old triumphs in opera. The success, however, grew out of old association's sake, rather than from the delivery of the aria, as he was hoarse and sang with effort. He was encored, however, and replied with the familiar ballad, "Love Once Again," which added one more curiosity to the list he has given us since he was seized with the mania for invading the realm of ballad music. Mr. Carleton's first number was Barri's "L'Ombra della Croce," a very effective song, but closely modeled after Faure's "Rameaux," to which, however, it is inferior. He sang it very well and in excellent taste, and as encores were the order of the evening deserved one, but failed to receive it. He succeeded, however, in getting one for Adams' flimsy ballad, "The Tar's Farewell," a sort of reconstructed "Nancy Lee," and replied with Mattei's "Non e ver." The novelty of the concert was the debut in this city of Mr. Mark Kaiser, a young violinist, originally from New Orleans, we believe, who has been studying in Paris, and an artist of excellent promise. His numbers were Alard's fantasie on "Masaniello," and the Andante movement from a concerto by Bazini, both of which were encored. In the former he displayed a very spirited style and facile execution, but his best effect was made in the latter, in which he played with fine feeling and excellent tone. His success with the audience was unmistakable, and was in reality the most emphatic feature of the evening. The remaining numbers of the programme were given to Mr. Liebling, who took Mr. Pease's place and played Mme. Rive-King's showy arrangement of the "Vienna Bonbons Waltz" of Strauss, the Field Nocturne in A, and the Silas Gavotte in excellent style, and by the way had that novelty in a concert-room, an excellent piano, to play upon.

This evening the Beethoven Society will give its first concert of the season at the same hall, and will perform Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," Rubinstein's "Watersprite," Gade's "Spring Message," and six selections from "Tannhauser," including the overture, the aria of *Wolfram* in the first act, of *Elizabeth* in the second, the duets of *Elizabeth* and *Tannhauser* and of *Elizabeth* and the *Landgrave* in the second, and the march and chorus.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN AMERICA.

The Rev. Brooke Herford delivered a lecture last night at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, upon: "America, Through an Englishman's Spectacles." The audience was large and appreciative.

The speaker started off with saying that when he had been in this country about two weeks he thought that he was competent to lecture about it. After he had been here four weeks he began to doubt his ability, and after a six weeks' residence he was inclined to hold his tongue. His impressions of this land might be classed under three heads: The immeasurable vastness of the country; the mixed and imperfect condition of affairs; and the possibility of a future more magnificent than that promised to any other land. In contemplating the vastness of the possessions of this Government, he thought of the intense struggle that the people were carrying on with life; of the almost too great opposition offered by nature. This opposition often left things incomplete and unpolished, presenting a curious appearance of combined strength and weakness. He had not failed to see that the life-struggle was carried on with a magnificent originality and an indomitable energy. The great vastness, and the strength of the opposition which that vastness offered, seemed to be an incentive to greater efforts and increased determination and energy. The speaker described his first trip from New York to Chicago, and even farther west, and said that to one accustomed to English landscape the view of America's uncut, untrimmed, uncombed exterior brought a realization of the enormity of the struggle that had created fields in forests and cities in wildernesses. Again, a trip to the West had brought the impression of the vastness of the struggle that had made the great plains and the mountains beyond not only nominal, but integral, parts of the country. In every occupation of life he had noticed the untiring, interminable battle that seemed necessary to win the crown of success. He told of his observations of life among the miners and the sheep and cattle raisers. The average miner would tell you, after he had learned that he could make nothing out of you by speculation, that for every dollar he dug out he expended two dollars' worth of labor, and the stock-raiser would narrate to you the almost doubtful story of the hardships and sufferings which he had undergone to get a start. Englishmen came to this country expecting to find everywhere the exaggerated wonders of which perhaps they had heard in their own country, and after a short experience returned gladly to their native land. They found that here, as elsewhere, one's way in the world must be made by patient, hard work. America was a fine country for those who possessed the same spirit of adventure that seemed to be a part of the native American. The speaker doubted the wisdom of the English laborer coming to this country to encounter the hard conflict of several years' duration with labor's hardships, trials, and perhaps disappointments, the like of which he had never known in his own land, where it was doubtful if in the agricultural districts there were to be found hovels as despicable as the shanties of the miner and cattle-raiser of America. It might be said that he had thus far confined his remarks to border life. It was true that he had done so, and that because so great a part of the country was of a "frontier" description.

The speaker described the American character as one abounding in restless, struggling, eager enterprise. He admired the greatness of the mighty railroad lines that formed a network over the country even to the Far West, to Denver, where five years ago there was no railroad; admired the enterprise that had built the roads, the same enterprise that sent the adventurous American to the table-lands of New Mexico, the gulches of the Black Hills, the cold woods of Dakota and Minnesota. He liked the railroad-cars and engines, and did not like the tracks and baggage-smashers. He criticised the appearance of the cities, towns, and villages, with the bad streets, filthy alleys, poor sidewalks, and unkempt appearance, and attributed the failing to the newness of the land; mourned the absence of a leisurely class, the lack of rich worthy citizens who will serve the public for the honor conferred thereby. He did not see any fixed political principles in the country, and thought that the whole body politic must be rotten, if what the newspapers published about the leading spirits of the Government was true. He did not believe it all. He criticised the leniency extended to crime, and the improbability of punishment after conviction; admired the religion of the land, and its splendid and many churches, saying that it was fortunate that the State did not support a Church, "the Church." He admired the spirit of self-reliant power manifest even in the little children; wondered at the force of the spirit of progress, and rejoiced in the value set on education and its benefits. He admired the spirit of rivalry and ambition even as it extended to the builders of mammoth hotels, and yielded the palm to America in the raising of the shrewdest, neatest, and most audacious scoundrels in the world. The management of the railroads was typical of the life in America. In England there was a fine of $10 for walking on the railroad track; the same for getting off the cars while they were in motion. The roads there were fenced in and gates operated at the crossings. Here any one could walk on the track if he chose or get off or on the cars as he saw fit,—always at his own risk. A board sign, "Lookout for the train when the bell rings or the whistle blows," was all the warning at crossings. Yet the self-reliance of the American citizen led him to feel a perfect security in his self-management and self-protection.

It would be in vain to attempt to make an abstract that would do Mr. Herford's lecture justice. It abounded in humor and amusing anecdotes and criticisms, and all so reasonably told in such a friendly spirit that the audience frequently interrupted the speaker with applause, especially as he found more to admire than to criticise harshly in this land. He closed his discourse with the prophecy that the United States would outgrow all her imperfections, and become the first of the nations of the earth.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

"Rosedale" will be seen all this week at McVicker's Theatre.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared at Hooley's Theatre last evening in "Lady Audley's Secret."

The Academy of Music and the Metropolitan were occupied with the usual variety performances.

Oliver Doud Byron opened an engagement at Hamlin's Theatre last evening in his new play "Hero," in which he sustains the part of *Donald McKay*.

CRIME.

JAIL-BIRDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 2.—Two prisoners escaped from the County Jail in this city this evening, and are still at large. They were evidently released from the outside by parties who had full sets of keys to all the apartments. The outside door of the building was unlocked, also the inner door, and the cell-doors. In order to get out, however, it was necessary to remove two of the iron bars of one of the partitions, which was done successfully. One of the escaped prisoners, Charles F. Van Winkle, was sentenced at the last term of the Criminal Court to ten years in the Penitentiary for stealing a load of wheat, but obtained a new trial. He is five feet seven inches high, 30 years old, has dark curly hair, and blue or hazel eyes. He is well educated, of pleasing address, and is well known to the wholesale-liquor trade throughout the West, having been engaged in the business for some time at Cincinnati. His wife now lives in St. Louis. The other prisoner is a colored man named Allen, who was confined for burglary. A reward is offered for their arrest.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—Herbert E. Wilcox, of this city, a lumberman, on his way here from Chicago last night, in a sleeping-car on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, had $1,500 in cash stolen from his vest, which was under his pillow. Though the officers have no clew, yet they have hopes of catching the thief.

Peter Shellen, convicted of the murder of Eugene Naylor by the Circuit Court in this city, was sentenced to the State Prison to-day for twenty years. The trial of the other six implicated with Shellen in the case will not occur until after New Year's, as the Judge stated to-day.

Dr. Jacob Bentum, convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Zieleryn, of this city, by procuring an abortion, was released on payment of a fine of $500. The sentence was imposed on him by Judge Holmes, of the Superior Court, to-day.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The trial in one of the civil courts to-day solved the mystery connected with the disappearance of Isaac Logue and Pierre Dumochelle, who have not been seen since spring, and whose going away was so sudden as to give rise to suspicions of foul play. It appears that Mrs. Logue abandoned her husband in April. He suspected Pierre Dumochelle, a Frenchman, of having diverted from him the current of his wife's affection, and took the Frenchman out for a sail on the river. The Frenchman has never since been seen or heard of. Logue, on returning from the trip, sold his household goods and some property belonging to his wife to one Walter E. Smith, after which he disappeared, as stated. Mrs. Logue turned and sued Smith to recover the value of the goods, and testifying in her own behalf charged Logue with having drowned Dumochelle, and then having fled to avoid arrest.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Last night a boy 14 years of age, named Armstrong, son of the keeper of a low hotel, criminally assaulted a girl of 13, in the struggle striking her in the face with a stone and breaking the cheek and the bones of the nose, and putting out one of her eyes. She is very badly hurt. The boy, when arrested for the crime, said he had fits.

The trial of Merrick, the wife-murderer, began to-day, a jury not being obtained up to adjournment. Counsel for the defense disclosed that they would seek to prove that the woman with whom Merrick was seen in a buggy late the night of the murder was not his wife Julia, but some one named Annie Timbs, but where this woman is they are unable to say, although they have issued a subpœna for her.

MELCHI GOES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEROY, Ill., Dec. 2.—Some excitement resulted here from the unexpected disappearance of Deputy-Sheriff Melchi, who left Friday and has not been heard of. The change of management in the Sheriff's office took place to-day at Bloomington, and it is believed Melchi was not prepared to settle. Before leaving he drew $2,500 from the bank, most of which is thought to be collections due the Sheriff's office.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Pardon Board, which meets to-morrow at Harrisburg, will have before it fifty applications for pardon and commutation of death-sentence. The most interesting cases are those of Jack Kehoe, who hopes to escape the gallows by a rehearing of his case; Martin Bergin, sentenced to be hanged on the 18th for the murder of Patrick Burns in 1870, and James McDonnell to be executed on the same day, both of whom have filed applications for commutation of the death-sentence to imprisonment for life. The probabilities are that Kehoe's application will be unfavorably considered, in which event he will be hanged on the 18th. A writ of error has been obtained in the case of Alexander Sayres, of Philadelphia, who shot his wife in that city about a year ago. The rest of the applications are those of persons of merely local renown in the criminal annals.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—A special to the *Daily Times* of this city from Howard City, dated to-day, says three men were shot there this morning while trying to effect an entrance to a disreputable house. They were John Weiler, of Wood Lake, shot in the wrist; N. Collins, of Pierson, shot in the leg; and Cal Peasley, of Wood Lake, shot in the forehead. Peasley's wound is probably fatal. The doctors probed it, and found the ball nearly two inches deep, but could not extract it. Maj. Rounds and wife and a young woman in the house were arrested for the shooting.

BLOODY DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—A lively row occurred this evening in a saloon in the Polish district. Albert Hommel and Louis Hommel, his son, were in the saloon at that time somewhat under the influence of liquor. Two strange men entered, with whom the Hommels immediately engaged in a quarrel. The strangers, to avoid a fuss, retreated into a back room, but were followed by the Hommels, the younger of whom flourished a butcher-knife, and threatened to cut their hearts out. At this one of the men drew a revolver and fired at Albert Hommel, the bullet striking his head, inflicting probably a fatal wound. The assailant was arrested.

FAT HEIFERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—George Dumond, John High, and one Ingram drove a couple of fine fat heifers into the city to-day, and sold them to one of our buyers. Suspicious circumstances surrounding the case enabled Marshal Myers to discover that they had stolen them from a farmer in the south part of the county. The men were all arrested, and are now in jail.

LYNCHED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Fort Smith, Ark., special says: "A few days ago, in Little River County, a tramp named Hilleard shot a traveler from Illinois named Farris for his money. Farris, after being shot, rode to the nearest farm-house, gave a description of the assassin, and died. A number of citizens pursued, caught, and hung Hilleard to a tree."

THE OSHKOSH BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 2.—It has just been developed to-day that the safe in the office of the County Treasurer has been robbed at various times in the past year of small sums aggregating $300. The Treasurer did not make public the loss in hope of catching the thief. Some one who has a duplicate key is suspected.

FATAL QUARREL.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Boonville, Mo., says two men named B. R. Baker and O. S. Pitney got into an altercation at Higbee, Mo., on Saturday last. The latter shot and instantly killed the former. Cause, an old grudge.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—Joseph Auder, recently clerk in the Agency of the Nevada Bank, Virginia City, has been arrested here charged with embezzlement of funds estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

THE FRENCH LOTTERY.

How Prizes Are to Reach Twelve Million Ticket-Holders.

Round-About-France Sketch in London News.

The following particulars of the definite arrangements for the drawing in the grand lottery will, I think, be found correct. The prizes, which now exceed 750,000 in number, are to be divided into two categories—the great and small. In the former will be included all the prizes exceeding £400 in value, and consequently the twelve of £5,000 each; in the second class will be comprised the great mass of voluntary offerings. All the 12,000,000 tickets will have a chance of winning the "gros lots," and one ticket will be entitled to win any number of prizes. The drawing is to be mechanical, for it has been found that to draw 750,000 tickets from a number of wheels would be a work of almost interminable labor. So there are to be seven wheels in all, and their task will be simply to give out single numerals. The first wheel will contain the Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, and it will tell the series of the winning numbers; thus if the first number drawn be 9, for instance, that will mean that the first among the grand prizes will fall to a ticket belonging to the ninth issue of 1,000,000 tickets. The six other wheels will each of them contain the ciphers from 0 to 9 inclusive, and they will compose between them all the figures of the different tickets. I explained in a former paper how there would be a small boy stationed at each wheel, and each boy drawing a figure, the combination of six figures thus formed would constitute the "numbers"—e. g., 000,001 or 999,999. The first or "serial" wheel will only be used for the drawing of the grand prizes. As soon as these have all been won the drawing for the smaller prizes will be conducted on a slightly different method.

Twelve "magazins" or stores of these minor prizes will be made by parceling them out as justly as possible into that number of allotments, so that each magazin may have a similar number of prizes. Each prize will bear a number, not corresponding to the figures on the tickets, but a simple ordinal. Now, when the drawing for the minor prizes commences, twelve prizes will be awarded every time a number is registered by the six wheels, because each number will be "good" for the twelve series of tickets. Thus, if the first number registered by the wheels (in the minor drawings) be 111,111, that will signify that the twelve holders of tickets thus numbered (one for each series) will each of them be entitled to the prize marked "1" in their respective "magazins." It this be plain the reader will see that the six wheels must go on telling numbers so long as there are prizes in the "magazins." If each store ha[illegible]0,000 prizes, this will necessitate the res vo[illegible]g of the wheels for the minor prizes alo[illegible]0,000 times. Of course the drawing will last [illegible]me weeks at this rate. If it begin on New-Year's Day,—and it is hardly possible that the Commissioners can be ready before that date,—the clearance of the "magazins" will not be effected before the 1st of March, if so soon. One comfort, as above said, is that each ticket will be privileged to win any number of prizes. It may carry off, if it have the luck, all the grand prizes, and after that one-twelfth of the smaller ones.

This magnificent opportunity tends to make the lottery more and more attractive, and many people seem keenly to regret that the Commissioners should have been constrained to limit their issues to twelve millions. It was M. Teisserenc de Bort who had the firmness to bring his foot down at last and cry "Stop!" when the Commissioners, grown giddy by the success of their catch-franc idea, were babbling about going on to fifteen and twenty millions. Now that they have been forbidden to issue any more of their paper money, for it deserves no other name, they are going to devote their energies to the classification of the prizes, and in about six weeks from now the twelve "magasins," along with the thirteenth room or "salon d'honneur" of grand prizes will be ready for public inspection. These stores will constitute a sort of second international exhibition, and will keep crowds flocking to the Champ de Mars long after the regular Exhibition is closed. This will not inconvenience the contractors, who are to commence their work of demolition in a few days, for it has been decided, after much parley, that a part only of the Exhition palace is to come down. In deference to the wishes of the Municipal Council of Paris, backed by a large number of Republican Deputies, the Government has resolved that a section of the palace shall be handed over to the Ministry of War to form a permanent military museum; another section will be transformed into a sort of museum of patents, and the rest of the ground will be laid out as pleasure grounds, gardens, avenues, etc., at the cost of the city, the Government having stipulated, however, that a space of thirty-six acres shall be reserved for a military exercise ground. A peculiarity of this ground will be that ten acres of it, forming part of the Exhibition Palace, will be covered in, so that reviews may be held there even in wet weather. All these are very grandiose schemes, and when I add that the Government and the municipality contemplate establishing a covered "Rotten Row" of three furlongs in length and one in breadth, and a swimming-bath of the same dimensions, to match with it, on the other side of the Champ de Mars, it will be seen that Paris is about to be enriched with very notable attractions. The Champ de Mars in fact promises to become a permanent exhibition and bazaar. In the museum of patents, specimen machines of every sort will be kept constantly at work, and manufacturers will fabricate their goods in sight of the public, and sell them there and then over retail counters. As for the covered Rotten Row and the swimming bath, they will prove invaluable boons to those who like to be independent of the rain in pursuing their favorite pastimes of riding or bathing.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The losses at the fire at No. 503 Halsted street Sunday afternoon are stated by the Fire-Insurance Patrol report as follows: Damage to building, Henry Goll owner, $50; uninsured. Damage to clothing of Morris & Goldschmidt about 40 to 50 per cent of $13,000 insurance placed as follows: Imperial and Boston Underwriters, $2,500 each; Mercantile of Cleveland, and Firemen's Fund of California, $1,500 each; Kings County, Revere, Firemen's Trust, Commonwealth, $1,000 each; Watertown and Atlantic Underwriters, $500 each.

AT LASALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—The roof of the residence of Edward Maguire, on First street, in this city, caught fire from a defective flue at an early hour yesterday morning, and was speedily destroyed, notwithstanding the prompt action of the Fire Department. Loss and damage to building and furniture by fire and water estimated at about $600; insured.

POTATOES.

A Discovery by Commissioner LeDuc.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Some months ago Gen. William G. LeDuc, the Commissioner of Agriculture, was told by a gentleman who had resided for some years in Peru that a very superior variety of the Irish potato was produced in the mountainous regions lying immediately back of Lima, some seventy or eighty miles from the coast. He described these potatoes as being of medium size, round, of a bright golden color when cooked, and of a delicious flavor, very different from that of any variety of potato known in this country. He said he was of the opinion that they might be cultivated to advantage in this country, because, although produced in the tropics, the great elevation at which they were grown, 7,500 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, made the climate equal to that of the temperate zones. The gentleman spoke so highly of these potatoes and expatiated upon their appearance and flavor in such glowing terms that Gen. Le Duc became convinced that they were of a kind hitherto unknown to American agriculturists, and that if they could be introduced into this country they would be a great and valuable acquisition. The knowledge also that the potato is indigenous to Peru and Chili, and that the rest of the world had been originally supplied from these countries, was a further inducement to him to believe that an experiment in this direction would be successful. He accordingly took steps to secure a supply, and with that object addressed a communication to the United States Consul at Callao, requesting that functionary to procure a sufficient quantity and forward them to him at Washington by express. The Consul promptly complied with his request, and a few days ago Gen. Le Duc had the satisfaction of receiving two crates of the potatoes in tolerably fair condition, and obtained from them about two and a half bushels of sound seed potatoes, fairly bristling with eyes, and enough to furnish seed for full and fair experiments to be made. He has already given out a few for planting in California. The remainder will be carefully preserved until next spring, when they will be distributed among careful and competent farmers in different States.

In order to be sure that the potatoes received were the same which the gentleman had spoken of, Gen. Le Duc invited him to go to the Department and inspect them. He did so, and, after selecting three of the best, had them boiled in the laboratory. When broken open they were found to be of the kind he had described. They were of a deep yellow color and delicious flavor, entirely different from that of any potato ever seen by any of the gentlemen present, and all agreed that if they could be grown in this country it would undoubtedly be a great public benefit.

The reason why it was necessary to make a selection in order to make a trial was that, owing to the route over which the potatoes had been brought here, they were exposed to great heat, and were consequently somewhat withered. They were carried from the place where they were grown in the mountains of Peru, to Lima, on pack-mules, and sent from that city to Callao by rail. There they were shipped to Panama by steamer, and thence to Aspinwall by rail. Then they were again put on board a steamship for transportation to New York, and from there, again by railroad, they were sent to this city. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that, after passing through so many changes of temperature, and through fifty-three degrees of latitude, and shut up for days at a time in the holds of vessels in the torrid zone, the potatoes should become deteriorated. For planting, however, they are in capital order, and there is every reason to believe that the attempt to introduce them into this country will be successful.

OBITUARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—Vernon H. Vaughan, ex-Governor of Utah, and late clerk of the Committee on Corporations of the Constitutional Convention, died at Sacramento yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—The Right-Rev. J. P. B. Wilmock, Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, and a native of Virginia, aged about 65, died suddenly at the St. Charles Hotel at 7 p. m. from apoplexy. He arrived here Nov. 27 from a professional tour through Northern Louisiana, seemingly in good health. Yesterday he preached at Christ Church, and administered the Communion. After tea this evening he went to his room with the Rev. Isaac Marks, when he complained of indigestion. Mr. Marks procured some soda, after which the Bishop felt better, lit a cigar, and smoked awhile, when he was suddenly prostrated with an attack of apoplexy. A physician was sent for, but the Bishop died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and three children, now residing near Charlottesville, Va.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Coroner Mann held his first inquests yesterday upon Thomas Fisher, 60 years of age, who died of exposure and chronic alcoholism in a packing-house near the Halsted street bridge, and upon Patrick Farley, who was found drowned in the North Branch of the river near the foot of Waubansia avenue. A jury was impaneled in the case of the deceased police officer, James Keon, but the holding of the inquest was postponed indefinitely.

At 8 o'clock last evening a stabbing affray occurred in a saloon at No. 109 West Erie street, kept by Andrew Nokelby, between Charles Hookerson, the bartender, and Peter Gunderson, quarreling as to the payment for a round of drinks. Hookerson was cut by Gunderson in the left arm and left side, and the latter wound is considered quite serious, though not necessarily fatal. Dr. Bockius attended him. Gunderson and Hookerson are both about 24 years of age, and are butchers by occupation. Gunderson was arrested and locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Marrying at Four-Score-and-Ten.

New York Star.

The marriage of May and December has been done into doggerel and paragraphers' argot time and again. The union of a couple, each of whom has outlived the Psalmist's allotted three score years and ten by another score, has not often incumbered the annals of time, and so the little town of Amityville deserves to have the eye of the nation directed upon itself, as yesterday it was the scene of such an event. It has been the talk of the neighborhood for many days. Edward Ketchum, a sprightly bachelor of 90 winters, became enamored by the virgin charms of Miss Elizabeth Trauser, a blushing maiden of 91 summers. Various circumstances, over which they had no control, prevented the course of their love from running smoothly; but the happy day arrived at last, and they are now man and wife.

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any lung trouble, or throat disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

BARGAINS IN Linen Handk'fs.

We have just received another large importation of Linen Cambric Hand'fs to which we invite special attention.

We have marked a few numbers at special prices, and guarantee them superior to anything offered at the same price.

100 doz. Pure Linen Hem'd Hand'fs at 8c each.

150 doz. Pure Linen Hem'd Hand'fs at 12 1-2c each; as good as you can buy elsewhere at 18c.

200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitch Hand'fs at 18c each; worth 25c.

200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitch Hand'fs, extra fine, with deep hem, at 25c each; usually sold at 35c.

100 doz. Gents' 3-4 Hand'fs at 12 1-2c each; worth 20c.

100 doz. Ladies' Hemstitch and Colored Border Hand'fs at 25c; a great bargain.

A large line of Fancy Hand'fs imported especially for the Holidays.

Ladies should examine our large stock of Hand'fs before purchasing elsewhere, as WE BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS AND OFFER THEM AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE OVER COST.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 113 & 115 State-st.

CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Cloak Department!

We invite attention to our immense assortment of

Ladies' Cloaks!

Embracing all desirable styles in Plain Beaver, Matelasse, and Diagonal in Sacques, Dolmans, and Circulars

Camel's Hair and Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, from $16.00 up.

A Special Bargain in Rough Beaver Cloaks, at $7, $8, and $10.

New, Stylish, and Well-made.

A large variety of Fur-lined Circulars, Sacques, and Dolmans at low prices.

All sizes in Misses' and Children's Cloaks at

Reduced Prices!

STATE-ST.
WASHINGTON-ST.

MILLINERY.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY!

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS!

We have just received 200 Cartons of Real Ostrich Tips from the large New York Auction Sales.

Real Ostrich Tips in all the new shades of the season, 25c; worth 75c.

Real Ostrich Tips, finer quality, 40c; usual price, $1.00.

Black Ostrich Tips (double) 20c; never sold for less than 75 cts.

500 Real French Felt Hats and Bonnets, in White, Drab, and Black, in all the latest shapes, 90c; usual price $1.50.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

THE NEW DEAL.

Reorganization of the Board of County Commissioners.

The "Ring" Members Placed Where They Can Do the Least Harm.

Commissioner Senne's Second Inaugural—Economy Recommended.

Retirement of Sheriff Kern and Installation of Sheriff Hoffmann.

Coroner Dietzsch Turns Over His Deadly-Weapon Bureau to Gen. Mann.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

RING OUT THE OLD; RING IN THE NEW.

The new County Board met yesterday afternoon, the recently-elected members being present. The Clerk, E. A. Filkins, called the body to order, and Mr. Wheeler was elected temporary Chairman.

The new members presented their credentials, and the same were approved.

The only retiring member present was Mr. Tabor, and on motion a committee was appointed to escort the new members to their seats. This having been done the roll was called and the entire Board responded, except Mr. Fitzgerald.

The temporary Chairman suggested that it would be in order to elect a permanent Chairman, whereupon Mr. Burling nominated H. C. Senne for the position. The nomination was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

A committee was then appointed to escort Mr. Senne to the chair, and, upon his taking the position,

HE SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BOARD: To tell you that I thank you for re-electing me as Chairman to this Board is but a feeble expression of my feelings at this time, when I consider that in the history of this Board it is the first time that any one has been made his own successor to this responsible position, especially when I take in consideration that it was unsought and unsolicited on my part. In looking around me I notice only eleven members out of the fifteen that met here on Saturday last have reassembled to-day. One of the five whose term of office expired has been returned by the will of the people of his district to take his seat for another term of three years. He was not the only one that tried to return, but he is the only one in the history of the Board who, after a full term of three years' service, has been re-elected. Speaking about election, and considering the fact that this Board has for two years in succession submitted the question of issuing bonds to complete the new Court-House to a vote of the people, and that authority was refused last year, and, as claimed, is also refused this fall, it may not be out of place at this time to inquire into the probable cause for such refusal, when it is considered on all sides that the building is needed, and it is well known that the contract already entered into by the county cannot be complied with by direct taxation according to the terms thereof. Rumors cannot be relied upon, so in order to get at the facts it is necessary to examine the records, and in so doing we find that on Feb. 5, 1872, a report was submitted by the Building Committee, and adopted by the Board, requesting the Legislature to pass a law to authorize the County Board to issue bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 for the purpose of building a Court-House on the site heretofore used for that purpose; also, a jail and other necessary buildings for the use of the county. A delegation was sent to Springfield to urge the passage of the bill; said delegation claimed the building of the Court-House to be the main object of the bill. Anything would have passed the Legislature at that time that looked like relief to the people of Cook County or the City of Chicago. So the law was passed, the bonds were issued, the present Jail and Criminal Court Building erected, the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House enlarged, a Student's Hall erected at Englewood, which, it is claimed, was not needed, a large amount of money expended for hospital grounds, when the county owned the best site for a hospital that can be found in Cook County (I have reference to the Reform-School grounds), and an expensive hospital erected; and when the money of the authorized $1,500,000 was expended, except about $100,000, in buildings scattered all over the county, it was found necessary that a

COURT-HOUSE SHOULD BE ERECTED

on the site heretofore used for that purpose, and instead of building a Court-House, the cost of which was not to exceed $1,250,000, as was contemplated by a resolution of Commissioner Ayars, it is to cost, at the Architect's estimate, $2,000,000, and instead of being prepared to build by resources on hand, as the Courts were made to believe by members of the Board when enjoined. It appears that, Dec. 26, 1876, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4 to issue $1,000,000 bonds without submitting the question to a vote of the people. This action was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but the taxpayers had to pay the attorneys' fees for the pleasure of attempting to deprive the people of their constitutional rights. A large amount of money has been expended on the dome foundations, which have to be taken down at the expense of the taxpayers. An allowance has been made of $3 per 1,000 on brick over and above the original contract price, which should have been rescinded long ago. Taking this view of the case, it is not surprising that a majority of the voters are found against the issuing of bonds. Had the Court-House been built by the bonds authorized to be issued for that purpose, the charitable and educational institutions might have been built as the taxable ability of the county would have justified, and no necessity existed for the issue of bonds. These are facts for which this Board is not responsible; still the situation remains the same. It will cost about $1,000,000 to complete the building: a large amount of claims are now due and unpaid, and there is nothing to meet these demands except the $490,000 back taxes, principally in personal property of 1875 and prior years, and the Reform School grounds, which were considered as resources by the Court, but the Treasurer does not feel warranted to issue orders on the strength thereof. What is best to be done under these circumstances is a question for the Board to determine. Private as well as public corporations have heretofore contracted debts to large extents. The votes on the issue of bonds indicate that such should not be the practice with Cook County hereafter, but that a system—"pay as you go"—must be adopted. With a view to inaugurate this system in the management of the general running expenses of the county, according to the true interest and meaning of that term, the closest economy must be practiced. The appropriations for 1878 and 1879 have been made. A good deal has been said about the

APPROPRIATIONS BEING TOO HIGH,

but if we take into consideration that in order to lay the foundations for that system the appropriations for 1878 and 1879 should reach from Sept. 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1880, and in that case we will find that the appropriations will not reach. It is true that if the appropriations reach up to Sept. 1, 1879, the law is complied with, but county orders will then have to remain unpaid, the same as is the case at present, and the system—"pay as you go"—is out of the question. Up to 1870 the county offices were managed under the fee system. This did not seem satisfactory, and a change was made to the present salary system. This was believed at the time to be a relief to the taxpayers, and from the debates of the Constitutional Convention it would seem that such belief had been justified, but the appropriations made in 1870 for the expenditures of 1871, as well as all subsequent appropriations and temporary loans, plainly show that, instead of being a relief to the taxpayers, this system has turned out to be a burden, which will increase as the business of the county increases unless the fees are raised. At present there is not a branch of County Government that pays its way for clerical help by the fees collected, except, perhaps, the Treasurer's office, and I would recommend that the Committee on Finance and Public Service examine this matter and report such facts concerning the management of all the county offices under this system, as in their judgment may be of interest to the taxpayers.

I will also call attention to a resolution referred to the Committee on Public Charities and Town and Town Accounts of the last Board, in regard to the separate support of paupers by towns instead of county support. This matter should be carefully examined, and the result of such examination reported to this Board. Gentlemen, as you have elected me as your presiding officer, I shall try to do my duty impartially to the best of my ability, and hope that I may always have the support of a majority of the members of the Board.

The speech was listened to attentively, and, on motion, was ordered spread on the records.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Lenzen moved that the old rules of the Board be temporarily adopted, and that a Committee of five on Rules be appointed. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Lenzen, Wood, Spofford, Bradley, and Ayars were appointed as said Committee.

Mr. Bradley moved that persons owning premises occupied for election purposes be paid $8. Adopted.

Mr. Boese introduced a series of resolutions intended to govern the conduct of the Committee Clerk, and the same were adopted. The resolutions call upon the Clerk to keep accurate minutes of all Committee meetings, and to post notices of when meetings are to be held.

Mr. Meyer introduced a resolution revoking the action of the Board in fixing the price of dieting prisoners at 25 cents per day, and making the question the special order for the next meeting. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

COMMITTEES.

The Chairman then announced the Standing Committees for the coming year as follows:

Finance—Stewart, Spofford, Wood, Boese, Senne.
Judiciary—Wood, Lenzen, Fitzgerald.
City Relations—Fitzgerald, Coburn, Ayars.
Public Buildings—Burling, Spofford, Wheeler, Meyer, Wood.
Education—Lenzen, Spofford, Coburn.
Hospital—Ayars, Coburn, Meyer, Spofford, Bradley.
Public Charity—Spofford, Stewart, Lenzen, Miller, Senne.
Equalization of Taxes—Meyer, Miller, Fitzgerald, Boese, Senne.
Roads and Bridges—Miller, Hoffmann, Bradley, Wheeler, Ayars.
Jail and Jail Accounts—Boese, Burling, Wheeler, Stewart, Meyer.
Town and Town Accounts—Bradley, Ayars, Wheeler, Wood, Miller.
Public Service—Coburn, Boese, Miller, Stewart, Ayars.
Public Records—Wheeler, Burling, Hoffmann.
Printing—Hoffmann, Burling, Meyer, Fitzgerald, Coburn.
License—Lenzen, Coburn, Bradley.

By an oversight no motion was made to adopt the Committees, but it is safe to say that they will be adopted at the next meeting, since they were agreed on in caucus.

After the Committees had been announced, several members arose and announced meetings of their committees, from which it appeared that the Hospital Committee was to meet at the Hospital this morning, the Public Building Committee to-morrow morning, and the Committee on Public Charities to visit the Insane Asylum Thursday.

The only motion made by a new member—Mr. Coburn—followed, and it was eminently wise, and in effect that an inventory of the Hospital and Insane Asylum be taken. The motion prevailed, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

EXIT KERN, ENTER HOFFMANN.

Yesterday morning rang out the old and rang in the new in the offices of Sheriff and Coroner, and at an early hour the County-Building halls were crowded to overflowing. There were present not only the successful candidates for positions under the two officials, but a hundred or more of the unsuccessful, accompanied by their friends. Those in luck were highly elated, but those who were not were perverse, crabbed, and in the worst of humor, as a natural consequence.

Mr. Kern did not arrive on the scene until about 9 o'clock, but when he did arrive everything was pleasant, and he turned over the office with good grace to his successor, and spared no pains to induct him into the ways of doing business under his rule. Some of his late employes were equally civil and courteous, but others were eating sour grapes in the discharge of their duty, and were not only tart, but displayed considerable bad spirit. Everything was turned over, however, and at 10 o'clock the new Sheriff had charge not only of the office proper, but of all the courts.

The Sheriff-elect had considerable trouble in assigning his appointees, notwithstanding that their assignments had been before agreed upon. No one witnessed his trials, outside of those directly interested, except to sympathize with him, but he got through nobly, making the following assignments for Bailiffs:

Criminal Court—H. M. Merrill, David Runnion, Henry Best, J. L. Campbell, M. M. Gernhardt, William Dunham, Henry Wolff, T. J. Moran, Conrad Snell, and Charles Goaf.

Circuit Court—Judge Williams—H. H. Scharenberg, and Ammund Miller; Judge Farwell—C. Sheldon, and Adam Jaeger; Judge Rogers—James Sharkey, and Henry Mahler; Judge Booth—C. F. Billings, and Nicholas Mahr; Judge McAllister—Louis Haas, and T. W. Sennott.

Superior Court—Judge Gary—Joseph Santa, and Frederick Benzinger; Judge Moore—J. L. Breman, and J. C. Dooley; Judge Jameson—W. K. Morris, and P. Cahill.

County Court—Gustav Schmidt, and Charles B. Woodford.

Probate Court—A. C. Arck.

Appellate Court—Louis Schaffner.

The other appointees sworn in were as follows: Deputies—James T. Healey, T. C. Stacy, Herman Pomy, S. A. Ellis, J. H. Burke, S. A. Cleveland, August Steinhaus, A. Kraemer, B. H. Seligman, A. C. Halter, G. R. Wilkens, Andrew Reimer, and Meyer Blum. T. H. Currier was sworn in as Jailer, James H. Bonfield as Assistant, and Fred Canlott, James Wright, Edward Thompson, and William Stoebig as watchmen. M. E. Dickson was sworn in as Chief Clerk, and Edward Rogerson and William Swissler, Jr., as Assistants, and Julius Heimberg as Jail Clerk.

DISSATISFACTION.

In the matter of the Sheriff's appointees there is considerable dissatisfaction, growing out of the fact that he has been unable to give everybody a place who was out of employment, and who had voted for him, and it is generally conceded that many of the appointments made will not be permanent. The Sheriff himself, is, apparently, satisfied that he has made some mistakes, and in his desire to make "the best Sheriff Cook County ever had," he will, no doubt, make some changes. It is said that several of his Deputies will remain only thirty days, and that they were appointed with that understanding, and that the weeding-out process will extend to the Bailiffs and to the Assistant Jailer and some of his watchmen, and persons on the outside, taking advantage of these rumors, are pressing him with as much vigor as they did weeks ago.

THE CORONER.

MANN STEPS INTO DIETZSCH'S SHOES.

In the Coroner's office the genial Dietzsch, who has made a national reputation by his very humorous and instructive reports on a very grave subject,—reports which have been noted for their scholarship as well as their repleteness,—turned over everything in the best of order, and welcomed his successor, Gen. Mann, with commendable cordiality. He had very little, as matters of record, to deliver, but what little he had was delivered cheerfully and in the good spirit which has characterized his administration of four years. The records turned over did not amount to half as much in histrionic interest as the weapons of death he had gathered—enough to make quite a local museum. The Coroner is the custodian of the instruments of death coming under his notice, and in the last few years the cases to which he has been officially called have been both numerous and important, and, as a consequence, his selection of pistols, knives, etc., is invested with considerable interest. Among the weapons turned over was the pistol from which the bullet was fired two years or more ago that ended Whyland's life; the knife which pierced McConville's heart in the bloody affray that led to the hanging of Sherry and Connelly; the pistol which ended the existence of Hanford; the revolver which cut off the life of Mamie Stevens at the hands of her husband; and all the other articles of death which have contributed to the long list of murders and suicides, including the remains of various vials of poison.

The Coroner did not have much trouble reorganizing his office. Byron L. Sawyer was sworn in as his Deputy and Charles Fargus as Constable. He announces that in a day or two he will have an office clerk, and that his office will at all times be open for callers and business.

ADAM HABER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., Nov. 30.—In a communication to THE TRIBUNE several days ago I denied the hoax which has been going the rounds through the press of Adam Haber's imprisonment in Germany, and also stated that Adam started the story that he might see his name in print. I have seen Mr. Haber to-day, and he wishes me to retract that part of the correspondence which made him the author of the hoax. He denies all knowledge of the whole story, and would like to know the originator of such a yarn. As Mr. Haber is a well-known farmer in this vicinity, in justice to him I respectfully ask that this retraction be published. Adam went to Germany in August last, returned about three weeks ago, says he wasn't imprisoned, and don't like notoriety of this kind.

Respectfully, A. N. LINCOLN.

Forest-Raising in Kansas.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. M. G. Kern, of St. Louis, was at the general offices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Monday. Mr. Kern has had charge of the St. Louis parks for the past seven years, and has had large experience in horticulture. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company propose to employ his experience and knowledge of horticulture in beautifying the numerous parks along the line of the road; and, what is infinitely more important, in inducing the settlers of Western Kansas to engage in forest-planting. Mr. Kern has been through the country and knows whereof he speaks when he pronounces the plan practicable. The most serious obstacle is anticipated in the difficulty of persuading the settlers to engage in tree-planting to any considerable extent. Mr. Kern will spend some time this winter along the line of the road talking up the matter, and in the spring will be ready to commence a demonstration of the practicability of his proposition. He says that most of the trees found in the forests of the eastern and northern portions of the country will thrive on the Kansas prairies, but he regards the blackwalnut and the catalpa as the best trees to plant for timber purposes. The catalpa is said to be the most durable wood grown in this country. Mr. Kern says that thousands of bushels of nuts and seeds are shipped by Thornburg & Co., New York, to Europe every year for forest-raising purposes, and urges that it is high time that settlers on these Western prairies were beginning to grow forests, too. He expects to show the people along the line of the Kansas Pacific that this thing is practicable by starting a forest of 100 acres or more.

THE COURTS.

Judge McAllister Discharges Mrs. McDonald.

And Gives a Series of Slaps to the Police Force.

Mrs. Chandler Gets Some Alimony—Pottgieser and His Piano.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorce Cases, Etc.

MRS. M'DONALD.

HER DISCHARGE ORDERED.

About 100 people were in Judge McAllister's Court-room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to hear his expected opinion in the McDonald case. They were, however, much disappointed. All His Honor said was this:

In the case of Mary McDonald, heard Saturday, on habeas corpus, I have decided that she ought to be, and she is accordingly, discharged.

The following opinion was filed by the Court:

The prisoner, having been bound over to the Criminal Court on the charge of assault with intent to kill, sued out the writ of habeas corpus for the purposes of a full investigation of the charge and the circumstances attending the shooting, which is admitted.

It appears that she is the wife of Michael C. McDonald, has two children with whom, at the time in question, she was living upon the third floor of the building No. 176 Clark street, and had been since March last carrying on a boarding and lodging house, using a portion of the third floor for family apartments, and the residue of that floor, with all the fourth, for her business. At about half past 9 o'clock of the evening of Nov. 23 this house was forcibly entered by from ten to twelve policemen, all armed with pistols or clubs, and two or three of them having jimmies, such as burglars use to force open doors, etc. They came in a noisy and tumultuous manner upon the floor where prisoner resided, she being at the time in feeble health. She demanded of them their authority, upon which two of them at least flourished a paper, calling it a warrant, but which was not in fact shown or read to her. Some of them making an attempt to force their way into certain of her rooms, she forbade the act, and offered to go with any gentleman from among them, if any there was, and with her pass-keys take such person through all her rooms. This was not acceded to; violent and insulting language was used; one of them put his hands upon her, as if to arrest her; several were huddled about her. She bade them leave her house, and, having taken a revolver from under her pillow, threatened to shoot if they persisted in breaking into her rooms. They did not depart, but persisted in demonstrations of violence toward her, and in attempts to force their way into her rooms. Under this state of things she fired a shot at the two leaders of the raid, the ball penetrating the clothing of one of them, but doing no further injury. This is the offense for which she was bound over, and the question is, Was the shooting under the circumstances justifiable or not?

It appears that this raid was planned and directed by the Superintendent of Police, and that the persons who carried that plan into effect were but obeying the orders of their superior officers. It also appears that on Oct. 4, 1878, a warrant, on complaint of a policeman, was issued by Summerfield against Michael C. McDonald for the alleged offense of keeping a common gaming house. Although this party was there every day, no attempt was made to have it executed; and, Nov. 21, complaint was made by another officer against the same party for the same charge before Morrison, and another warrant was issued by him. They were neither of them search-warrants, but ordinary State warrants for an alleged past offense. Michael C. McDonald was, on the very evening in question, in view of the officers having these warrants before the invasion of the prisoner's apartments, but no attempt was made to arrest him, and the leader of the raid testified that they did not intend to arrest him on either warrant unless they found others gambling in the house. In that case they were instructed to arrest all under these warrants. It is therefore clear that these warrants were not obtained or held for the bona fide purpose of arresting M. C. McDonald for the alleged past offense charged. In all the disturbances these officers made no inquiry or search for that party. The warrants were a mere pretext or subterfuge for breaking into the house. It was a plain abuse of the process of law, which rendered every person participating and cognizant of the purpose a trespasser from the beginning. Slomer vs. The People, 25 Ill., 70. Consequently the warrants have no further effect in this case than that of aggravating the trespass, and showing, with the other circumstances, the reasonableness of the prisoner's apprehensions of violence from those engaged in this high-handed business.

After a searching examination, the evidence failed to show that any gambling was being done on the premises at the time in question.

Was this place the prisoner's house,—her habitation? She dwelt there with her children, and had no other. It is an ancient maxim of common law that "Every man's house is his castle." A castle is a house fortified for defense against an enemy,—a fortress,—a striking figure expressive of one of the sturdiest principles of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty. It matters not what the form or physical structure; whether it be in a garret; whether it be a cottage or hut; so long as sentient human beings dwell in it as a house, in contemplation of law, it is a fortress for the security of private life against all unlawful invasion. Neither the Chief Magistrate of State or nation, neither Chief of Police nor Sheriff, unarmed with proper legal process, can cross unbidden the humble threshold. Mark the eloquent words of the once great commoner of England: "The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England may not enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement."

Conforming to that great fundamental principle of civil liberty is the following in our Bill of Rights: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, *houses*, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

It is not a fair interpretation of this section that no arrests can be made without warrant.

When a felony has been committed, an authorized officer may, upon suspicion, supported by reasonable and probable grounds, arrest the party suspected without warrant. But in such case it would be unlawful to enter a dwelling-house by force or without permission of the occupant. In case of misdemeanors no arrest without warrant can be justified except when the party is found in the act, nor is it lawful to break into a dwelling-house without warrant for the purpose of finding parties in the act of committing misdemeanors. That section, however, forbids the forcible entrance of an officer into a dwelling for the purposes of seizures without a warrant issued in pursuance of its provisions.

It is manifest from the views expressed that all the persons engaged in the invasion of the prisoner's rooms were trespassers, because they had no warrant authorizing such entry or the search. The warrants they had, not being for the bona fide arrest of the party named, but held for another purpose and an illegal one, afforded no justification and conferred no authority.

It was claimed by counsel for the city that, because some of these officers had uniforms on, it was the same, so far as concerned the prisoner, as if they had full legal authority. I am unable to perceive why a uniform should confer power any more than fine raiment should confer virtue. Officers in uniform may constitute a mob, and their tumult amount to a riot, just the same as an unlawful assemblage of men in rags and filth.

It is decided by statute in this State "that justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in the defense of habitation against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor in a violent, riotous, or tumultuous manner to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein." Here were ten or twelve men armed with pistol, club, and implements for breaking open doors assembled at the entrance of the prisoner's apartments; they were without legal authority, and trespassers; they were violent and tumultuous; they assaulted and maltreated her; they were in the act of breaking into her apartments by force; she bade them depart, but they did not, but persisted in the unlawful attempt to enter, when she fired the pistol at the leaders. Nobody was hurt, but, if the person aimed at had been killed, it would have been justifiable homicide, because there is in the facts every element necessary to bring the case within the statute.

These fundamental principles which underly the doctrine of individual rights under our Government must be steadfastly and unflinchingly adhered to and upheld. If they shall ever become so obsolete as to be inoperative, all that is most valuable in our institutions will be gone; and it will be the fault, principally, of the courts that it is so. The very first thing which a Judge ought to learn, and the last he should forget, is that, as between the private individual and Governmental powers, upon whose probable abuses constitutions were intended as a restraint, he should be ever watchful and solicitous in guarding the individual rights of the citizen, leaving such power to take care of itself, for power is always gathering to itself strength, enlarging its sphere, with a constant tendency to aggression. It can more than take care of itself. This is especially true of the police power of the City of Chicago, where the individual personal rights of the citizen are habitually disregarded, to my certain knowledge. Regarding this as a case of justifiable self-defense, the prisoner will be discharged.

OTHER BUSINESS.

THE CHANDLER CASE.

Judge Farwell yesterday morning decided, after many postponements and delays, the motion for temporary alimony in the case of Lydia DeKalb Chandler vs. William W. Chandler.

The Judge said he would not at present attempt to decide the merits of the case, either on the law or the facts, for they involved some difficult questions. The order would be that Mr. Chandler pay his wife $50 within five days, and on the first day of January and of each month thereafter $50 until further order of Court, and also that he pay $100 solicitors' fees within ten days. That was only requiring him to pay the monthly sum he had been accustomed to pay before the suit was commenced. As to his paying her for the months of August and September, the two months just before the commencement of the suit, the Judge did not think he had any right to make any order at present.

Mr. Sleeper suggested that $100 would not begin to pay the amount of the work done by the complainant's solicitor.

The Judge said he did not pretend to say that was all he would allow, but all he felt authorized to give then.

Mr. Dow said it appeared in evidence that Chandler had overdrawn his November salary already, and therefore could not pay anything at all now, nor until he earned it.

The Judge said if that was so he would change the order so as not to require any payment until January.

Mr. Dow assured him it was.

The Judge then modified the order so as to require Chandler to pay his wife $100 by Jan. 1, $100 for solicitors' fees, and to pay her $50 a month after that until further order of Court.

THE POTTGIESER CASE.

The argument on the motion for injunction in the case of Giesbert Pottgieser vs. The City of Chicago, to prevent the Mayor from closing complainant's saloon, was continued yesterday morning before Judge McAllister.

Mr. Martin, on behalf of complainant, read the affidavits of G. Pottgieser, Frank Lumbard, Player Martin, Max Mauer, W. Bodemann, R. H. Anderson, William Hammond, James Gelder, B. J. David, W. Kilfeather, A. C. Wallace, A. Yochem, H. Leverenze, David Nathan, P. W. Smith, Theodore Winbott, F. Kuessner, Theodore Smith, C. Walther, Fred Miller, J. L. Douglass, and William Crotty, all to the effect, generally, that Pottgieser's saloon was the pink of propriety, the model of perfection, frequented by the best citizens of Chicago, and that the music was of "a high moral character." The affidavits of Lumbard and Martin professed to detail a conversation they had had with the Mayor, in which he remarked that he didn't care a d—n for McAllister's decision, that, by ——, as long as he was Mayor, Pottgieser should not have any music in his saloon.

On the other hand, Corporation Counsel Bonfield read the affidavit of Mayor Heath to the effect that he had no malice against Pottgieser, and was only proceeding in the discharge of his duty, and that he had never said he would prevent musical entertainments, notwithstanding Judge McAllister's decision. The affidavits of J. F. Bonfield and Richard Tuthill went to show that the Mayor had never agreed to be bound by the submitted case in the Criminal Court, decided by Judge McAllister. Affidavits of Superintendent Seavey, Capt. O'Donnell, Lieut. Hayes, Patrolmen Oliver Peterson and W. A. Parker, and citizens George J. Jones and Joel Bigelow were also offered, tending to show that Pottgieser's saloon was a nuisance, and had been a frequent subject of complaint.

Judge McAllister then called for the papers in the case, saying the question was almost entirely one of fact, and that he would have to read the affidavits himself.

Mr. Martin called attention to the fact, as he claimed, that the Mayor had not denied that he said he did not care a d—n for the Judge's decision, but would stop the music in Pottgieser's saloon.

The Judge said he did not think that cut much of a figure in the case. He did not think profane language was a cause for granting an injunction.

The case was then taken under advisement.

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

Dr. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity, yesterday filed his report for November, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov 1	$60,398
Bonds and mortgages	20
Collateral loans	20
Bills discounted	29
Interest	332
Bills receivable	300
Real estate	7,400
Other interests in real estate	5,051
Rents	1,536
Safe depository	762
Total	$75,848

EXPENDITURES.

Real estate	$ 188
Prior incumbrances	3,677
Other interests in real estate	2,377
Commissions	75
Insurance	438
Repairs	33
Abstracts	99
Court costs	108
Recorder's fees	4
General expenses	54
Legal expenses	1,596
Office expenses	353
Individual deposits offsets	136
Certificates of deposit offsets	105
Savings deposits offsets	7,120
First dividend	63
Total	$16,431
Balance on hand	59,417

The Receiver was also authorized to settle with Jared Gage, on the following terms, he being nearly insolvent. Gage owes the bank $10,977.30 besides a stock liability of $25,000. This is all to be discharged on Gage's turning over $13,240 of notes secured by some property in the Village of Lakeside and elsewhere, valued at $9,154.

THE CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS ELEVATOR.

A petition was filed yesterday by William B. Cutting and George W. Smith of the Chicago & St. Louis and the "National" Elevator proprietors, asking for a license to carry on the business of public warehouses of Class "A." under the name of Vincent & Co. The license was issued by Judge Williams under a bond for $10,000.

THE STATE SAVINGS STOCKHOLDERS.

Judge Booth was occupied all yesterday in hearing an argument in the case of Weil vs. Spencer and others, on a motion for a change of venue to Lake County. This suit, together with a large number of others which will go with it, is a suit by a depositor in the State Savings Bank against the stockholders and Directors. The ground of the petition is that the inhabitants of Cook County, by reason of the numerous bank failures, and the repeated newspaper articles on the subject, are so prejudiced against the defendants that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial in this county. At the close of the argument the Judge took the matter under advisement, promising to render a decision to-day.

ITEMS.

A motion was made before Judge Moore yesterday in the case of Cunningham vs. The Bank of Chicago for an injunction against the prosecution of suits against the stockholders of the bank. The Receiver asks for the injunction on the ground that this liability is an asset in his hands. The amended bill, however, on which the injunction was asked, was not properly verified and was stricken from the files, so that the injunction was not granted.

A motion was made before Judge Moore also for a Receiver for the Empire Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago, but it was continued a week to give time to make new parties to the bill.

In the case of ex-Grain Inspector Swett, the demurrers were yesterday overruled without argument by Judge Williams, but leave was given to answer.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the trover suit of A. F. Fawcett vs. George F. Harding, brought to recover $50,000 worth of notes left with the Globe Insurance Company, and alleged to have been converted to his own use by Harding.

Stephen H. Kearney, charged with selling tobacco without a license, pleaded guilty, and was fined $10 by Judge Blodgett.

Friday will be the last day of service to the December term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Martha E. Eitexman from John T. Eitexman on the ground of cruelty, and to Eulalie Guentzer from John P. Guentzer for cruelty and adultery.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Jennie Yanker from William W. Yanker on the ground of adultery.

Judge Farwell granted divorces to Clifford B. Eversham from Susan Eversham for adultery; to Sarah F. Colman from Samuel Colman for desertion; and to Hester M. Kanouse from George H. Kanouse for desertion.

In the case of Denison vs. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, the Receiver was authorized to purchase 1,550 tons of steel rails, with the necessary bolts, fishplates, etc., required to equip the road with steel rails.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed assignee of W. H. Davis and George W. Campbell of Joseph J. Siddall.

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared in the case of Thomas F. Nelson.

Assignees will be chosen at 1 a. m. to-day for F. L. Andrews, John Gibson, and Nicholas T. Curth.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy yesterday commenced a suit for $10,000 against Calvin E. Wright and Leonard King.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Emma C. LeFevre began a suit for $3,000 yesterday against Alexander A. Coignard.

CIRCUIT COURT.

G. W. Campbell, Assignee, began a suit for $2,000 against Peter Wolf.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—91 to 116, except 99, 102, and 107. No case on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Opinions at 10 a. m. Call is 80, Uphoff vs. Ulrich; 81, Race vs. Sinclair; 82, Ripe vs. Witbeck; 83, Kantzler vs. Grant; and 84, Brant vs. Dean.

JUDGE JAMESON—206 to 209, 211 to 213, 215 to 221, 223 to 227. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—6, 7, 8. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—300, 309, 316 to 326, inclusive, except 322. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—268, 271, 274, 275. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—331, 334, 351 to 370, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,448, Speight vs. Speight; 1,476, Same vs. Same; and 1,403, Moulding vs. Meterich.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—348, Rawle vs. Gregg.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 772 on trial. The civil assessment cases at 10 a. m., Nos. 734, 743, 744, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 835, and 836.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—First National Bank of Chicago vs. George K. Thomas, $777.72.—George Thomas vs. George K. Thomas, $5,180.—First National Bank vs. William Lawrence, Lyman Baldwin, and Mason A. Higgins, $1,026.10.

SUPERIOR COURT.—JUDGE JAMESON—Andrew Drysdale et al. vs. James Turbit, $200.—Peter Sever vs. Daniel Coolen, $67.20.—Eliza S. Turner et al. vs. Andrew Halverson: verdict, $589.68.—Malina W. Smith vs. Andrew Halverson; verdict, deot. $549.50; damages, $65.94.—O. R. Brouse vs. Ira Brown, $278.18.

CIRCUIT COURT.—JUDGE ROGERS—B. L. Campbell vs. C. S. Pryce and J. B. Smith, $35.—F. L. Hochle vs. J. F. Marx, $10.87.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—G. W. Kretschmer vs. Abraham and Henry Meyers, $46.30.

TILDEN'S INCOME-TAX.

Progress of the Lawsuit—The Depositions Opened and Put on File—A Large Amount of Documentary Proofs Obtained.

New York Times, Dec. 1.

During the past summer Assistant United States Attorney Sherman has been largely occupied in attending to the taking of depositions to be used in the trial of the Tilden income-tax suit, and a few days ago the testimony so accumulated was reported by the various Commissioners and magistrates before whom it was taken. Depositions were taken at Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, and at Marquette, Mich., all relating to various fragmentary portions of income received by Samuel J. Tilden during the period for which the Government claims he is in arrears of payment of taxes. United States Attorney Woodford on the 23d inst. moved before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, to have the depositions, which were reported under seal, opened and placed on file in the Clerk's office of the District Court, and it was stubbornly opposed by Mr. Tilden's counsel. Yesterday, Judge Choate rendered his decision granting the motion, and stating his reasons therefor in a somewhat extended opinion, the question raised being somewhat novel. He says: "I cannot find either in the terms of the statute, or the decisions, or the practice of the courts in relation to depositions taken de bene esse, any such policy of keeping the same secret till the trial, as is claimed on the part of the defendant. On the contrary, the rules of court, as well as the decisions, assume that in respect to all depositions taken before the trial the policy and the law is to have them opened and made accessible to the parties in the suit, that all formal questions in respect to the manner of taking them may be disposed of before the trial. . . . While it is possible that in some cases the power to take testimony may be abused for the purpose of publishing scandalous and irrelevant matter, yet, on the other hand, the power of either party to forbid the opening of the disposition till the trial may lead to abuses much worse, and to surprise, and the failure of justice in the trial."

The depositions cover about 800 pages of legal cap, and include several books of account as exhibits, which books are supposed to contain proofs in regard to certain items of the defendant's income. In the motion as originally made, only the Boston, Chicago, and Marquette depositions were comprised, but Mr. Tilden's counsel yesterday consented that the Pittsburg deposition should be included in the order of publication in the Clerk's office made by the Court.

The depositions taken in Chicago cover about 250 pages of legal-cap paper. The main object of this proof is to show what the income of Mr. Tilden was which resulted from the consolidation of the Peninsular Railway of Michigan with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In these negotiations Mr. Tilden acted as counsel for the latter Company, and the consolidation was effected in 1869. Mr. Redfield, the Assistant Secretary of the Company, was the principal witness.

In the course of the examination in Pittsburg a voucher was produced and put in evidence, supposed to have been signed by Mr. Tilden, showing that he had received $50,000 in October, 1869, from the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The testimony showed that when the question of Mr. Tilden's compensation came up, he said to the President of the Company, in effect: "You know about as well as I do what I've done, and how much your road has been and will be benefited by my services. I'll leave it to the Company." He did not put in any bill, but on June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors, by resolution, voted him a fee of $50,000, and on Oct. 18, 1869, an order was drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, directing them to pay Mr. Tilden, and it bears a receipt signature of that date.

The depositions taken in Boston relate to the payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Mr. Tilden, in 1872, of $25,000 as a fee for legal services rendered by him to that Company. The money was paid by a note of the Company dated Feb. 13, 1872, payable six months after date. The note was duly paid and went back to the Company, and the veritable document, covered with stamps, countersigns, and indorsements, and signed by John Duff as President of the Company, is pinned, like a specimen butterfly in a naturalist's cabinet, as an exhibit in the depositions.

In the course of the testimony taken at Marquette, and which related to Mr. Tilden's income from the New York (Iron) Mining Company, some letters to Mr. W. L. Wetmore, the Superintendent, were put in evidence. The following is an extract from one written by Mr. Tilden, and dated Jan. 6, 1865: "I cannot at this moment calculate with certainty the course of financial and political events. On the one hand, the public anticipation of the speedy closing up of the War may create an indisposition to buy, except from hand to mouth, and the imagination of the people may fancy immediate peace and a return to specie payments and reduction of the value of the gold standard. On the other hand, peace may not be so soon as hoped for. If it came, it would take a long while to retract at present the immense paper circulation, unless it should be increased to an explosion. The Government is now spending more and borrowing more per day than ever before. The next thirty or fifty days will develop important events concerning all business. Within that time we shall know whether there will be a further issue of legal-tenders, which I deem probable. We shall need all our faculties to guide any business wisely. You must fully advise me about the New York, and keep me advised. We must judge as soon as possible whether it is best to divide the risk of the future by making sales of a part of our production, even if we have to do so at fixed prices, provided we are able at the moment to fix the cost of producing them. I throw out these views that you may be considering the whole case, and we may both be ready to act. Give me the present ideas which prevail as to the demand for ores in the spring. What do you say to buying, if we can, the Excelsior land?"

Decline of the Moffett Register.

New Orleans Democrat.

The Moffett register has come down like a rocket. A year ago this law was in force in one State, Virginia; had been passed in another, Louisiana, but was not yet in force, and was before the Legislature of New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Mississippi, with every prospect of being adopted in these States and becoming law. But to-day the Moffett register has fallen into disrepute everywhere. A bill proposing this law was presented before the Legislature of Georgia the other day, but there is no hope or possibility of its passage. The press and people of Georgia are unanimously opposed to it, and it is scarcely likely that it will get a dozen votes in the Legislature. That our Moffet Register law will be abolished at the coming session of the Legislature, the results of the late election leave no doubt. Even in Virginia, the originator of this new mode of raising taxes, the Moffett register has proved a fraud and a failure. The revenue derived from this source has decreased from month to month, until it now yields little more than the old revenue from liquor licenses used to return. It is said that at the next session of the Virginia Legislature this law will be repealed and the old system readopted. As for the Moffett Register bills now before the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi, they have mysteriously disappeared since the failure of the law in Virginia has been made apparent, and are to-day denied and repudiated by those who advocated their adoption.

The Adulteration of English Cotton Goods.

London Daily News, Nov. 16.

Mr. Mellor, M. P., in addressing his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne on Thursday night, quoted statistics showing the growth of our imports or nearly all classes of manufactured textile fabrics during the past twelve years, with a view to show that the cause of the present commercial depression was the growth of foreign competition. He denied that the removal of the 5 per cent duty would materially affect our trade with India, and said that what prevented our cotton cloth going to India was the rascality that was practiced at Blackburn and elsewhere. He read the other day a case which came before the Judge at the Rochdale County Court. Instead of the cloth being adulterated with 46 or 47 per cent of china clay, which had always been considered to be the maximum, it was adulterated to the extent of 200 per cent. That was one way of cheapening the article. Mrs. Brassey, in her pleasant book descriptive of her voyage, stated that in crossing the Indian Ocean she observed the engineer of the vessel decorating his turban with muslin, and she asked him whether it was English muslin. "No," he said, "it was from Switzerland; the English made his fingers stick, it was gummy." Such was the state of the Blackburn trade. He wanted to know how these people reconciled these practices with the sending out of missions to enlighten the Indians. What would be thought of a missionary going with an eight-and-a-quarter shirting under one arm and a Bible under the other? It would be a proper question to ask: Did the missionary practice what he preached? The amount of twist exported from India in 1873 was 1,812,000 pounds, and in 1877 it amounted to 7,926,000 pounds; while during the first six months of the present year the quantity exported was nearly as much as was exported during the previous twelve months. What, he asked, was the reason that this twist was being taken in the Chinese and other markets? Mr. Connor in his report told them Bombay twist was suited to the Chinese market; that it was much liked; and that the trade was increasing. Indian piece-goods, they were told, did not make much progress, but it was believed that in the course of time native cotton-mills would find good customers for their shirtings in the neighboring counties, and Manchester piece-goods were, it was said, clearly not liked. We were further told that sometimes the local makes of Bombay twist had sold at higher rates than the same quality of English yarns. If this were the case, the outlook was deplorable.

SHOT IN HIS CELL.

A Story of Sam Buckmaster and the Old Alton Penitentiary.

Agawam in Springfield (Ill.) Register.

The death of Col. Samuel A. Buckmaster recalls a thrilling tragedy which occurred at the Alton Penitentiary, during his administration as Warden, more than twenty years ago.

In the year 1854 there was a convict at Alton named Hall, who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was a desperate man of wiry frame, and his imprisonment made him insane with rage and hate. He was such a man as Rande, but Rande was not born then. This man was set to work in the blacksmith shop, and was watched with extra care, but he managed in some of those ways only known to the cunning of criminals to make a short knife of a worn-out file, and he used the skill of a genius in hiding it about his person. His cell, like all the others, was strongly built of blocks of stone, the door being of oak many inches thick, and bound with iron bars. The prisoner's bed shut down against the door, which opened inwards, so that the door was fastened from within when the prisoner was abed. Through the door, which opened into a corridor, was a hole perhaps eight inches square, which was strongly barred, and the only other opening into the cell was in the outer wall of the prison, where a narrow slit, also barred, admitted light and air. This little window was very near the ceiling, and by reason of its narrowness and the thickness of the wall a person on the outside, even mounted on a ladder, could not get sight of the prisoner. All this was well understood by Hall, whose insane cunning had devised a desperate scheme to escape from the prison and humiliate the Warden. At 10 o'clock one morning, while at work, he signaled the guard, whose name was Crabb, that he was sick, and in accordance to the rule Crabb started with him to his cell. While in the corridor, as the guard was opening an iron door, Hall struck him down with a bar of iron, which he had secured at the blacksmith shop, and dragged him into the cell. He then bound him with strips fom the bed blanket and closed the door, shutting down the bed against it. The guard was stunned by the blow, and did not recover his senses for an hour, but, as he did not return to the shop, search was made, and the Warden was quickly informed of the event. Hall, armed with his knife, was keeping watch over the wounded guard, and was secure in his cell. He commanded the situation. He declared that he would kill the guard unless he was granted a free pardon, but, after some reflection, demanded, in addition, that he should be furnished with a loaded revolver, and be permitted to walk with the guard out of the prison to a carriage at the gate, and that Col. Buckmaster should drive the carriage in such direction as he would then indicate, and as far as he might choose, and permit him to escape. He further announced that if any attempt was made to take him he would fall on to Crabb and murder him.

His terms were absurd, of course, and the Warden at no time thought of complying with them, but the situation was horrible, and there seemed to be no means of getting at the desperado that did not render the death of Crabb certain. The people of Alton were soon aware of these facts, and the town was in an uproar. The guard was a very well known and respectable citizen, and he had a family. The prison gates were crowded with anxious men and women, and everybody's ingenuity was tasked to devise a way of saving Crabb's life. The news was sent over the State and country, and attracted its allowance of attention. Communication was kept up with the convict and the guard through the door, before which Buckmaster stood for the greater part of three days with a pistol in his hand, watching diligently for a chance to kill the convict. But Hall managed to keep himself covered by the body of the guard, and his vigilance never relaxed. He said he had been trying to get the Warden instead of the guard, but had been compelled to accept the smaller game; whereupon Buckmaster offered to take Crabb's place if he might be released, and he agreed to go into the cell stark naked; but Hall wisely declined to change his prisoner. It was useless to attempt to poison the convict, for the guard ate the same food, and the little window through the wall did not afford a view of either. When this desperate situation was understood Gov. Bissell sent a pardon to Col. Buckmaster, to be used at his direction, but the Warden resolved not to use it except in the last extremity. No labor or pains were spared to catch the convict off his guard, but he seemed to feel neither fatigue nor fear. When every other expedient had failed the Warden resolved to force the door, and accordingly, when the cell door was opened to admit the supper of the men, he introduced a crowbar and thus kept the door open, and with the aid of another guard rushed in and dragged Crabb out. At the first moment of violence the convict fell on Crabb with his knife, but failed to kill him, though he wounded him dreadfully. When the guard was removed, Hall closed his door and refused to surrender. He sat down on the floor out of pistol range, and was beyond the reach of Warden Buckmaster, who called upon him to surrender in vain, and, as his body and limbs were entirely concealed by the door, he still held out. But the Warden watched until he saw one foot exposed, and instantly pierced it with a ball. The wound destroyed the self-command of the convict and he exposed his head, and a ball pierced it instantly. He was taken out, and died in a day or two. The guard, Mr. Crabb, recovered entirely from his wounds, and held his place in the prison after it was removed to Joliet. The people of Alton will long remember the Hall tragedy.

Bessemer's Grievance.

Mr. Henry Bessemer has a grievance against the British Government. He says that he invented, after long study, a stamp which saved the Government £100,000 a year, and was asked by the authorities if instead of receiving a sum of money down he would be satisfied with a post of Superintendent of Stamps at £600 or £800 a year. That was forty-five years ago, and Mr. Bessemer was at that time only too glad to accept the offered appointment. He has never received either superintendency or money. As regards the promise made to him, he says that excuses followed each other, with long delays between, until he saw the whole thing sliding out of his grasp. He had no patent to fall back on; he could not go to law, even if he had wished to. The Crown, in whose name those things were done, had the inventor at its mercy, and it gave him neither smile nor shilling from the beginning to the end. All that it has done for him is to forbid him with others to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor awarded to him at the Paris Exposition. The famous steel manufacturer could endure no more; on that hint he has told his story, and a very curious illustration of official carelessness and injustice it is.

The Duke of Edinburg on Beaconsfield.

Halifax Dispatch to New York World.

The news that Parliament was called and that a battle had really been fought with the Ameer's outposts in Afghanistan was naturally enough of absorbing interest to all the passengers of the Sarmatian, and I was obliged to repeat the meagre accounts given in the local papers over and over again, until I began to feel like an Afghan correspondent myself. Neither Lord Lorne nor the Princess, of course, has had a word to say as to the Eastern policy of the British Government, but in my talk this afternoon on board the Black Prince with the Duke of Edinburg, his Royal Highness informed me in the most unmistakable terms that he looked upon the sublime author of England's new "Peace with Honor" with feelings of the utmost disgust. In regard to the Berlin treaty, he said substantially what the Earl of Dunraven said to a *World* reporter when he reached New York just after the treaty had been signed. The Duke thinks that the acquisiton of Cyprus was in no sense a gain to Great Britain, and he very frankly expressed to me his conviction that when the English people learn the whole truth about Cyprus they will be apt to be heard from unpleasantly on the subject.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

NERVOUSNESS.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the benefits I have received from using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and it has proved an excellent curative for nervousness and general debility. It is also a first-class tonic—enables a person to take on flesh rapidly, and is free from the constipating effects characteristic of other tonics I have tried.

HENRY JOHNSTON, Montreal.

Read Dr. Earle's Testimonial.

Mr. James I. Fellows, Manufacturing Chemist:

Sir: For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, and I have no hesitation in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it invigorates the body. It affords me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended, when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, sir, yours truly,

Z. S. EARLE, Jr., M. D.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name: no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle, Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	* 2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington / Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
& Keokuk / Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

LOUISIANA.

A Raid for Election-Returns, and How It Resulted.

Three Democrats "of Good Family" Engage in Very Bad Business.

New Orleans Times (Dem.), Nov. 28.

The beautiful little Town of Franklin, in St. Mary Parish, has just witnessed a scene of excitement and death which has thrown the whole place in commotion and startled the outside world into making anxious inquiries after facts. It was nothing more nor less than a local squabble after parish offices, beginning in Jack Sheppardism, and winding up more seriously than ever the parties implicated expected. To prove this statement it will be necessary to give all the details, as gathered on the spot by a representative of the New Orleans *Daily Times*, sent thither for the purpose of getting at the true inwardness of the affair.

St. Mary is in the Third Congressional District, the vote of which belongs, in point of numbers,

TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There would have been no question about the result of the late election there but for the fact that the Republican vote was divided between two wings, the one headed by Merchant and the other by Hebert. As far as the two last gentlemen were concerned, the election resulted, as is well known, in the defeat of both and in the election of Acklen. The parish officers elected, however, were all Republican, some being members of one wing and some of the other. Duplicate sets of the returns were prepared according to law, one being placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and the other in those of the Clerk of the Parish District Court, G. R. M. Newman. This much by way of premise.

On the night of the 8th, Newman was informed by a friend that a raid was about to be made upon the Court-House by parties desirous of obtaining the returns. He, therefore, immediately went to his office and brought the set of returns of which he had custody to his house. That night the clerk's office was broken open, and all the election-papers found there were destroyed. It was not until next day, however, that the raiders discovered that they had only made way with the Sheriff's set of returns, and that those of the Clerk of the Court were still extant.

Now, the object of obtaining these returns was to destroy them, and with them the evidence that Republicans had been elected to the parish offices. The want of proper evidences of election would give the Governor of the State the right to appoint persons to fill these offices, and it was hoped by the persons who carried out the raid that, although the Governor had already sufficient knowledge of the true result of the election, he

WOULD APPOINT DEMOCRATS

to the positions. To render this hope more certain, the odium of the raid was thrown by the friends of Wilson upon the Hebert wing of the Republican party in the parish. So well was the report circulated that the members of the Merchant wing really believed it to be true, and one of them, late Sheriff E. S. Flewrot, preferred charges against Minus Gordy, candidate-elect of the Hebert wing.

This much having been accomplished, it was determined to proceed still further in the enterprise, and to demand the returns of Newman personally. With this object in view, W. K. Wilson, Parish Attorney pro tem., called at Newman's house at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 9th. He knocked on the door, and Newman, who had just finished making a new tally-sheet for the Sheriff, and was in bed, demanded who it was at the door. No answer was given, but the knocking continued. Newman, now being alarmed, armed himself with a pistol and dirk, suddenly appeared at the door, and with presented weapons confronted Willie Wilson.

"It's me, Newman!" explained Wilson.

"What do you want?"

Wilson stated that he had just received a telegram from the Attorney-General instructing him to call on Newman and get the returns of election. He said further that Newman must go to the Court-House with him and deliver the returns.

Newman refused to comply with the demand, telling Wilson that midnight was not the proper hour for transacting official business. With this, Wilson warned Newman

NOT TO SPEAK OF THE VISIT PAID HIM,

and retired without having accomplished his purpose.

On the following day, however, Newman failed to pay any attention to the warning, and soon all the town were acquainted with the facts, although not with the name of the visitor. Everything moved smoothly, however, and nothing more was said to Newman on the subject. In the meantime, on the morning following the visit of Wilson, the tally-sheet and returns of Newman were privately sent to New Orleans, and the next day a telegram from the city announced to the people of Franklin that they had arrived safely.

To understand fully the remainder of this history, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that Newman was told not to speak of the midnight visit, and that he did not obey the command; also, that he was the only witness, besides his wife, who heard the conversation, but did not recognize the visitor.

On the 19th, at night, Newman and his wife were awakened by the report of a rifle discharged at the foot of the bed in which they were. This bed stands in the corner farthest from the door of the room, which is also the front door of Newman's house. On being thus suddenly alarmed, Newman saw by the light of the mosquito-bar, which had caught fire from the discharge of the rifle, that he was surrounded by enemies, one of whom was pulling his wife from the bed by her hair, another was shooting at him from the foot of the bed, and another, who stood between the bed and the front door,

WAS ALSO SHOOTING AT HIM.

He was so closely wrapped in blankets, for the night was a cold one, that, although one or two of the balls struck the bed-clothes, none penetrated sufficiently to wound him. Slipping and rolling over in bed, he found himself between the side of that article of domestic furniture and the wall. There his hand encountered his shot-gun, loaded with bird-shot. Seizing this timely aid, he crept beneath the bed, and emerged upon the other side. Seeing a man standing near the door he leveled his gun and fired. The man at the door and the man who previously had hold of Newman's wife now ran out of the front door, while Newman, anxious only to escape, pushed for the door leading to the back yard. At the foot of the bed his foot caught upon something, and he stumbled. Looking down he saw a black-looking object, which he rightly conjectured to be a man, lying prone upon the floor. Instinctively raising his gun perpendicularly in the air, he discharged the remaining load of the gun into the man's body.

Opening the back door he sprang into the yard. As he did so he heard a gun or pistol shot behind him, and fled only the faster, leaping fences and clearing garden patches until he at length found refuge in the house of a friend. Here he hid away until the night of the 22d, when he went by land to Morgan City, and thence to New Orleans. This is the true story, as far as can be judged by corroborating evidence.

Some additional particulars must be given, however, before this evidence can be adduced:

All the evidence points out Willie K. Wilson as the leader of the attack upon Newman, and was assisted by his brother, Thomas P. Wilson, and another young man

OF GOOD FAMILY

whose name will transpire at the investigation. They pried off the catch of the lock on the front door of Newman's house, and, advancing to the foot of the bed, discharged a rifle at the place where Newman's head was supposed to lie. The bullet went through the head of the bed a little to the right of the centre, and then pierced the side of the house, making a hole which showed it came from a rifle. The fact that a rifle carrying such a ball was found in the house next day would make this assertion seem probable.

Upon this a fusillade of pistol shots took place, while the young man of good family seized Mrs. Newman by the hair of her head and dragged from the bed. She seized him by the arms and screamed for assistance. In the meantime Newman slipped beneath the bed. At this moment must have occurred the shot which felled Thomas Wilson to the floor. It is supposed his brother mistook his blackened face for that of Newman and fired upon him. The room was filled with smoke at the time, and the light from the burning musquito-bar was but feeble. It is also supposed that Thomas Wilson was engaged in putting out the flames to prevent the party from being recognized, for he was stamping at the foot of the bed at the time. Be this as it may, the bullet sped on its fatal errand, tore through the frontal bone of the unfortunate Thomas, ripped off a part of the bed-post, and imbedded itself deep into the wall behind. The young man

FELL TO THE FLOOR.

Just then Newman fired from beneath the bed. Part of the load of shot landing in the jamb of the front door, another portion flying out the open door, and the remainder making a flesh wound in the left leg of Willie K. Wilson. The second shot of Newman took effect in the hand and arm of Thomas Wilson, tearing away two fingers, and making a gaping rent in his left arm. Wilson's hat, which appears to have fallen from his head and rested upon his hand and arm, and through which the shot penetrated, caught fire from the discharge of the second barrel of Newman's gun, and burnt up, all except a small piece of the rim of the same. A part of the load thus fired went into the floor. At this point the floor was deeply stained with blood.

The last shot was fired by one of the two raiders who had retreated out of the door. These two, after finding themselves on the outside of the house, missed their companion, and pushing open the door which Mrs. Newman had in the meantime slammed to, they rushed in, at the same time firing the shot which Newman heard as he escaped through the back door. Mrs. Newman, finding she could not keep the door shut, quietly hid behind it, and watched while the two men entered, lifted their wounded comrade, and

CARRIED HIM AWAY.

The next morning, at daylight, Thomas Wilson was upon the front gallery of his father's house, two miles distant from the scene of the night attack. He died at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

It is understood that Mrs. Newman is enceinte, and is very badly bruised from her struggle with the young man of good family. She appeared in a very critical condition on the occasion of the visit paid her Sunday by the representative of the *Times*.

Willie K. Wilson, although out on the streets on the 20th, was not visible Sunday. It is rumored that he shows signs of insanity.

Messrs. Acklen and Merchant spent the entire day examining into the matter, Mr. A. stating that he expects to be called upon by Congress to give an explanation of the affair and thought it best to look personally into the surroundings. Mr. Merchant is going more actively into the business and lets it be understood that he will have the body of Thomas Wilson exhumed today to satisfy himself by inspection that the young man came to his death through a bullet wound. This is the beginning of the investigation on the part of the Republicans.

The Democrats of the lower part of the parish evidently intend to examine thoroughly into the whole affair, but up to this hour it is not known what steps they have taken to accomplish this end.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday morning, with Presiding Elder Willing in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Georgetown, Col., formerly a student at the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, and the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Western Wisconsin, were introduced to the meeting.

The discussion of the day was upon the subject, "How Can We Best Assist in the Emergency of Our Educational Interests at Evanston," and was led by the Rev. T. R. Strobridge, of Oak Park. He gave a sketch of the sermon which he had preached Sunday about the affairs at Evanston, saying that the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute wanted money. How to get it was the great question. He would advise preaching and appeals to the people as he had done setting forth the value of education. He had pointed out that fifteen of the Presidents of the United States, nearly all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, all the members of the Supreme Court, and a great majority of the leading men of the nation were college-bred men. The evidences of the value of education were everywhere visible. The lack of the knowledge consequent upon education was as noticeable. In the South, for instance, where the schools and colleges were being denied financial assistance and patronage, and where the blacks were allowed to grow up uneducated, the wants of general education were seen and felt. Knowledge brought power. This was seen in the European wars, and in the late Franco-Prussian struggle. What were needed were education and religion, and not simply secular education, but Biblical education. Thirty-nine per cent of the people of the South were illiterate people. What was demanded for them, and what was needed by all men, were the great educators: the colleges, universities, Biblical Institutes, Book-Concerns, papers, etc., to battle against the great powers that were at work undermining the institutions of this country. The chief of these powers for evil was Catholicism, which was attempting in the South to establish itself in a way that would compensate for the power and influence it was fast losing in Europe. Catholicism was making its way into the South as Ahab made his way into the garden, and Methodism was the Elijah to save that garden. Chief among the evils whose influence the Church was to counteract were Romanism, Rationalism, Rum, Material Atheism, Scientific Infidelity, Feudalism, Communism, and Socialism. Education was the power that was to accomplish the desired results. The institutions of learning were the magazines, and the ministers were the body-guard of those institutions. The ministers of Chicago and vicinity were the body-guards of the Evanston institutions. The Northwestern University was land-poor. It had property that it could not sell. A ladies' college had been established as one of the branches of the University, and it had failed. The University had assumed the debts and thereby crippled itself. The Garrett Biblical Institute was in as bad a condition as was the University. Mrs. Garrett at her death had left an endowment of about $300,000. In 1870 the revenue from it was $25,000; now it was about $8,000,—only enough to pay the interest on their debts, and the Professors had nothing. It was a cheap institution for the students, of whom there were 150, including those who received instruction at the University. What was wanted was $10,000 to pay the current expenses and the salaries of the Professors. The theological school at Danville, Ind., had fifteen students and an annual income of $8,650; the Lane Institute at Cincinnati had twenty-three students and $10,000 a year; the Auburn, N. Y., Seminary had an endowment of $374,000, and the Princeton, N. J., School of Biblical Instruction had 116 students and $61,000 per year, while the Garrett Institute, with its 150 students, was called upon to subsist upon $8,000 a year, and give to the needy students at that. What was most essential was an increased endowment, as the original endowment had shrunk to about $200,000. In closing, the speaker called upon all to render Dr. Dandy, the financial agent, all the assistance in their power in his efforts to secure an addition to the endowment fund. The question was, "Shall these institutions be sustained?"

Prof. Fisk, of the University, made a statement of the financial condition of that institution. He said that out of an income of $8,000, $3,400 was annually given away to needy students. The University had $500,000 worth of property, which yielded a revenue of $17,000, and $500,000 worth of unproductive property. The debts amounted to $200,000, upon which the interest was $16,000. There was an annual deficit of about $8,000 in the current expenses. The Professors were without salaries, which had, since 1875, been reduced from $34,000 to $17,000, and now were not paid. The Trustees of the University gave their time and services free to the institutions. There were in all seventeen instructors connected with the University. In closing his statement, Prof. Fisk said that the University was as much entitled to consideration as was the Institute, for it prepared the young men for their ministerial education.

The Rev. Mr. Sheppard introduced a series of resolutions containing a plan for the raising of money by collections, sociables, etc., but they were not adopted.

A long discussion was had without definite action, though it seemed to be the general opinion that the laity should first be made interested in the maintenance of the institutions, and that the financial agent should be encouraged in his efforts to relieve the institutions from all future embarrassment by securing an increase to the endowment fund.

The University affairs will be discussed at a future meeting.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the First Presbyterian Church and Society was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Dr. Hitchcock was chosen to preside.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Henry M. Sherwood, congratulated the Society on its greatly-improved financial condition, the church being now virtually out of debt. One year ago, the report stated, there was a debt of over $82,000, including $70,000 on a mortgage, with unpaid interest, on the church and lot. The available assets—notes and interest-coupons to the amount of over $100,000, secured by trust-deed on the Wabash avenue lot—would not then sell for $30,000. A temporary loan of $25,000 was made at 8 per cent, and the balance, $57,000, contributed by the Church and Society, and the mortgage and interest paid and canceled. In May last one-half of the Wabash avenue lot had been sold for $16,000; which, after paying the interest then due, reduced the amount of temporary loan to $10,000, and the interest on same to 6 per cent. The remaining portion of the temporary loan was more than offset by the value of the forty-foot lot, and the church was, therefore, virtually out of debt, with all its bills and obligations to Dec. 1, 1878, paid, and a cash balance on hand of $801.90, of which amount $797.97 had been received as Sunday collections since June 1, and were to be applied toward reducing the mortgage on the Railroad Chapel. Of the $56,000 of subscriptions made last December, all but $970 were collected, and this small amount, or a portion thereof, would probably soon be in. The proceeds of those yet unpaid subscriptions should, when collected, be applied on the Railroad Chapel mortgage. On the uncollected pew-bills to Jan. 1, 1879, it was estimated that about $1,270 would be paid in, which amount would be more than enough to pay the church's ordinary expenses to that time, and also the $125 directed toward purchasing a musical instrument for the infant-class room. Of the Schwartz notes still uncanceled, there remained over $80,000, but, as the maker was now going through bankruptcy, they were probably of but little value. The report closed with a statement as to the amount of insurance carried on the church, organ, and furniture, a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures, an acknowledgment of several donations, and the expression of a hope that the Trustees would never again allow the Society to become entangled and embarrassed by debt, but, on the contrary, that they would firmly and steadfastly refuse to enter into any new enterprise until they had the money in hand to pay for the same. In future, the church's financial mottoes should be, "Pay as you go," and "Owe no man anything."

The report gave cause for abundant congratulations. It was ordered spread upon the records, and to be printed and distributed among the church members. The old Board of Trustees was re-elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers met, the Rev. C. E. Hewett presiding, and the Rev. John Gordon, of Montreal, leading the devotional exercises.

Reports from churches show the following additions during the month of November: Morgan Park, 1 by baptism; Englewood, 2 by letter; Central, 1 by experience and 2 by letter; First Church, 4 by baptism; Coventry, 2 by letter; Austin, 1 by baptism and 3 by letter; Thirty-sixth Street, 8 by baptism, 1 by experience, and 8 by letter; Michigan Avenue, 1 by letter; Second Church, 1 by baptism, 6 by letter; Centennial, 3 by letter; and Fourth Church, 4 by letter.

The Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Church, reported that an agreement had been entered into between the Trustees of the Old North and the Central Church, whereby the former agrees to turn over $1,500 which has been held in trust by them for the purchase of a lot for the Central Church, provided a like amount is raised by the latter church. Robert Collyer will lecture on "Clear Grit" for the benefit of Central Church one week from this evening. Dr. Anderson reported the University was in a reasonably flourishing condition, public sentiment much more favorable toward the enterprise, and that $11,600 had thus far been raised toward a liquidation of the institution's debt. He was confident that, with the exercise of patience, perseverance, and prudence, the debt could be discharged in a period of time very much less than anticipated.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed spoke briefly in regard to the indebtedness of the Educational Society of the Seminary, which he placed at $1,500, and requested that pastors present would advertise the concert to be given Saturday evening at Union Park Congregational Church for the benefit of that Society.

The Rev. John Gordon, former pastor of Western Avenue Church, and present pastor of Olivet Church, Montreal, spoke of his labors in that city,—a French city, occupied almost exclusively by Catholics. A Baptist church had been organized in 1830, and to-day there were two English-speaking churches and a French one. The denominational associations were in a precious state, the rival parishes in a satisfactory condition, and the Baptists maintained in Montreal the largest theological seminary in the world, in which there are 100 students preparing for the ministry. He closed by asking God's blessing upon the cause in Chicago, upon the ministry and Christians everywhere.

The Rev. Edward Ellis, of Milwaukee, was called upon, and made a few remarks concerning his labors, which had been blessed without the aid of oyster-suppers, picnics, fairs, or concerts.

The Committee on Programme announced that next week the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed would read a paper on the "Diaconate," and the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over twenty ministers came together at the meeting of the Pastors' Union yesterday morning. The first item on the programme was the report of sermons preached on the previous Sunday. The report showed an unusual earnestness on the part of the ministers in enforcing the claims of the moral law. Several are preaching courses of sermons on the moral law. Others, in a variety of ways, are teaching the fact and the meaning "of the power of the world to come." But comparatively few are still preaching to children and to those classes whose only demand is entertainment. Following the report was a discussion on "The True Relation of the Sabbath-School to the Church." This part of the meeting also evinced a great change as now going on. The discussion brought out the following fact in the churches: But a few years ago most of the Sabbath-schools were independent organizations working in connection with the churches to which they belonged. The children of the schools elected their own officers and prescribed their own management in every way. The Sabbath-school was really an "imperium in imperio." But now the whole relation is changed or changing. The officers of the Sabbath-school are elected by the church at the annual meeting. The tendency is to take the control out of the hands of the children and put it into the management of the church. Another change in Sunday-school work is the abolition of the time-honored "concert." Some schools do not have any at all, while others have substituted in the place of it shows and entertainments, the work of a vigorous examination on all the lessons passed over during the preceding month or quarter. The whole drift of the times is toward the theory that the Sabbath-school is "the church at school." The church, therefore, should have supreme control of its management and direction.

The Oriental Institute, an organization of ministers for the study of the Scriptures in Hebrew, Chaldee, etc., met in the Methodist Church Block yesterday, and read the fourth chapter of Genesis.

The Presbyterian ministers met in their rooms in McCormick Block yesterday morning at the usual hour, the Rev. L. J. Halsey in the chair. The meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises, led by the Moderator. After some minor business had been disposed of, the Rev. Dr. Blackburn read an interesting paper on the meaning of the word "Hades." The usual discussion and criticism followed, remarks being made by the Rev. Drs. Patterson, Halsey, and Gibson.

The sale of seats for Prof. Swing's church for the coming year commenced yesterday morning, and quite a good beginning was made. Up to 4 o'clock about $1,500 worth of seats had been taken. There are about $15,000 worth in the house which it is expected will all be taken before Saturday night.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Superiority of Some of Them to European Articles.

Washington Post.

One of the *Post's* minions presented himself the other day before Mr. B. W. Pond, principal examiner of civil engineering in the United States Patent Office, and asked him for some of the data he had employed in a lecture to show that America already surpassed Europe in the manufacture of staple goods.

"What American manufactures are superior to those of Europe?"

"I am not sure that I can give you the whole list, but among the more important ones it may safely be said that American watches, boots and shoes, cutlery, and cotton goods can be set down in Europe for less money than would be the cost of their manufacture there. For example, Switzerland sent over Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, one of whom, Mr. Favre Perret, was an extensive manufacturer of watches, and the other, Mr. Bally, was the largest boot and shoe manufacturer in Europe. The watch manufacturer, on his return, told his constituents plainly that Switzerland must either adopt the American method of making watches or her time-honored superiority in that industry was gone. The other Commissioner, Mr. Bally, who owns several enormous boot and shoe manufactories, and who has fitted them up with American machines, acknowledged that, even with the advantage of cheaper labor than we have, he could not compete with American manufactures. For six months after his adoption of the American method, shoes made in Massachusetts were laid down in Switzerland, freight paid, for less money than it would cost him to make them. He even wrote a pamphlet, in which he said that the Americans, who pay three times as much for labor as he did, can beat him in price and quality. And the reason which he gives for it is that he cannot keep up with the rapid improvements which the Americans are constantly making in machinery. His men were awkward, and could not handle the machines skillfully. In fine, he reached the conclusion that inventions cannot be imported; they must be the growth of the soil. The nation that originates will always be ahead of the nation which copies."

"How about cotton goods?"

"Well, there is the best of proof that American cotton goods are cheaper than the English, and it is found in the fact that the Wamsutta Mills, of New Bedford, Mass., keep standing advertisements in the London papers, offering for sale at wholesale rates their various brands of muslins, shirtings, sheetings, and calicoes side by side with the English goods, and there has been a considerable panic among the English manufacturers of those articles in consequence of this competition. English manufacturers of cotton goods have been for some time selling at a direct loss in order to save their business connections, while many of the weaker firms have gone under. The condition of this industry in the United Kingdom is growing rapidly worse, and I do not see how it can recover itself, or how the loss of that industry, which seems inevitable, can fail to cause great disaster in that country. There is also a corresponding depression in the iron, steel, and woolen interests."

"Are not foreign nations waking up to their lost prestige?"

"Yes; the manufacturers were the the first to perceive it, because the fact was thrust upon them in a very practical way, but public attention was aroused on this subject by the American Centennial, and more recently by the remarkably large number of prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition."

"What advantage does this country possess which outweighs the disadvantage of having to pay so much higher wages?"

"Of course, our advantage is in our superior machinery, but I think our superior machinery is due to the inventive genius of our people, which is fostered and encouraged by our broad and liberal system of granting patents. Here, if an inventor can claim a thread of novelty, however slender, that is legitimate and not factitious, the Government will grant him a patent on it for a fee, in ordinary cases, of $35, while in England the granting of a patent is surrounded with many embarrassments to the claimant, and costs $750 in ordinary cases. Indeed, in most of the European countries the system of granting patents has been so oppressive and illiberal as to smother, rather than encourage, inventive talent. Many of the foreign Governments are now waking up to the fact that their patent laws must be modeled on the American plan if they would retain their chief manufacturing industries."

MADE A "MELICAN."

Admission to Citizenship of Wong Ah Yee.

New York Herald, Nov. 28.

Day before yesterday, Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, formally admitted to citizenship Wong Ah Yee, upon his own application.

The new citizen is a Chinaman of unusual intelligence. When he appeared before Judge Larremore for naturalization he was becomingly dressed in a thorough American costume, and but for his long black hair and copper-colored visage, would readily have been taken for a sturdy Anglo-Saxon. Wong Ah Yee brought for his witness John C. Baptiste, a half-blood, his mother having been Chinese and his father Portuguese. Both Wong Ah Yee and Baptiste answered the usual questions put to them by Judge Larremore in remarkably clear and grammatical English. The applicant said he had been a resident of New York for the past eight years, and had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States two years ago. When about to be sworn in by the Clerk of the Court Wong Ah Yee was questioned closely as to his religious views and his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. He said he believed in the existence of a Supreme Being, and thought he should be punished if he did wrong and rewarded if he did right. It was then ascertained that he was married to an Irishwoman and was doing a good cigar-making business in Baxter street.

Mr. Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court, said that he believed that Wong Ah Yee had not taken this step for the mere purpose of exercising his right to vote, but that his main object was to hold the property which he had acquired by his thrift and industry during his residence in this country. Mr. Jarvis said further that they had admitted in that court Turks, Persians, Malays, Asiatics, and Japanese, all of whom were as highly colored as the Chinaman.

Two cases in the United States courts have been passed upon denying the rights of Chinamen to citizenship,—one in California and one in this State. The California case is a very noted one. Ah Yup applied for naturalization in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Sawyer, but the application was denied, on the ground that a native of China of the Mongolian race is not entitled to become a citizen of the United States under the Revised Statutes, as amended in 1875, because a Mongolian is not a "white person" within the meaning of the term as used in the naturalization laws of the United States.

Judge Sawyer held that the term "white person" applied only to the Caucasian race, and said it was so understood in popular language, in literature, and in scientific nomenclature. At the time of the amendment, in 1870, extending the naturalization laws to the African race, Mr. Sumner made repeated and strenuous efforts to strike out the word "white," and was opposed on the sole ground that the effect would be to authorize the admission of Chinese to citizenship. Every Senator who spoke on the subject assumed that they were then excluded by the term "white person," and that the amendment would admit them. "It is clear from these proceedings," Judge Sawyer held, "that Congress retained the word 'white' in the naturalization laws for the sole purpose of excluding the Chinese from the right of naturalization." The Court, therefore, ruled that a native of China of the Mongolian race is not a white person within the meaning of the act.

This decision was made last April, and at once became a precedent for the courts in other parts of the country. On the 10th of July, Charles Miller, a Chinaman, who has resided in this city twenty-eight years, and who came here when he was under 18 years of age, made application for naturalization before Judge Choate, in the Circuit Court. Miller's application was made for the purpose of enabling him to devise his real estate when he dies, but Judge Choate denied the application on the same ground as that taken by Judge Sawyer in the case of Ah Yup. It is in the face of these cases and of this construction of the law that the Court of Common Pleas acted yesterday in admitting Wong Ah Yee to citizenship, the ruling of the State Court being in exact opposition to that of the Federal Court here and in California.

Judge Larremore was found at his private residence, No. 32 East Sixtieth street, last night by a *Herald* reporter, who said: "With your permission I would like to inquire into the particulars of the case of Wong Ah Lee. What has been the practice of the Court up to this period?"

"Well," replied the Judge, "the courts have usually declined to naturalize Chinamen or any of the Mongolian race, on the ground that they were neither white nor black, and did not enter into the provisions of the Constitution."

"On what principle was your action in the present instance based?"

"This man came to me and demanded as a right that he should be naturalized. I considered that he was either white or black, and that he must come within one or the other provisions of the Constitution. I had heard that Judge Choate had declined to naturalize a Chinaman, and I sent him a note asking him about it. I asked him upon what case he relied for the exclusion of Chinamen for purposes of naturalization."

"What was his reply?"

"He referred me to the case of Ah Yup, reported in the *Pacific Coast Law Journal*, volume 1, page 198. He said that he followed that decision in a case in this district, but wrote no opinion. If he had written an opinion I would have felt bound to follow it out of courtesy, as we always seek to have uniformity in our courts in these matters."

"What was your object in granting the papers?"

"We want to have the matter tested," said the Judge, thoughtfully. "In order to have this done somebody had to be naturalized or refused naturalization."

"What was Wong Ah Yee's appearance?"

"You could not tell this man from a Spaniard," said the Judge. "I have seen Spaniards, West Indiamen, just about the same type. He was a bright, intelligent man, and talked English as well as I do. Altogether I thought I would give this matter a chance to be aired. It is a pretty serious question. I issued the papers, intending to make a test case."

"Who is to test it?"

"It may come up if he should try to exercise the elective franchise. If he should try to vote he might be challenged. Then he could get a writ of mandamus from the courts against the inspectors of election, and the matter would come up regularly. I think this case in California may go to the United States Court."

"Would there be any appeal from the State to the United States Courts?"

"I think that if this case were carried to the highest court in the State it would, in view of the great constitutional questions involved, direct that the case should be carried to the Court of Appeals of the United States. It is John Chinaman standing up to become an American citizen. If negroes are admitted, and all other foreigners, I don't know upon what ground we could put a refusal to Chinamen. The Constitution provides for no other classes of color than white and black, and I hold that Chinamen must come within one or the other."

New York Sun, Nov. 29.

John Ah Woh, the Chinese tobacco-folder of 6 Baxter street, sat last evening in Thomas Ah Yee's restaurant at 20 Mott street, where a number of Celestials were enjoying their Thanksgiving turkey. The turkey, browned and juicy, was carved into little bits, and served on wooden platters, after which it was picked to the bones by their wooden sticks. A handsome flag of the United States was surrounded by little Chinese flags, while every plate was covered with Chinese emblems.

John Ah Woh looked up when the reporter introduced himself, and, making a polite bow, said: "Here is my paper. I was made the first citizen of this country. You see it was drawn out in 1865. I have voted every year since. I am now twenty-eight years in this city. Wong-Ah-Yee was the last made citizen. There have only been ten citizens made of our countrymen in this city. Of the ten, myself, Thomas Ah Yee, who was made a citizen in 1873, and who first voted in 1875, and William Ah Sing, of 86 Cherry street, who was made a citizen in the same year, and two who live up town, are the only remaining Chinese voters left in New York. Of the others, one went to 'Frisco, two died, and another went back to China. Wong Ah Yee is not long in this country. He and Ah Ling want to make the Chinamen vote their way. The Chinamen, they study the laws of this country, and vote for the man they hear is the best. I voted for Mr. Cooper."

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—The wrecked barge J. H. Rutter was towed across the lake from Ludington last night by the tug Leviathan, reaching this port after 7 o'clock a. m. To the inexperienced eye she presents a forlorn and used-up appearance; yet her condition is much better than has been represented by telegrams forwarded from Ludington. Her main deck is gone. It was insecurely built originally, and in making the necessary repairs can be dispensed with altogether, as the lower hold is capable of carrying all the grain necessary to put her down to the greatest draught admissible in the present condition of the harbor and other channels of the lakes. The lower hull is considerably hogged, particularly on the port side, and her quarters give ocular proof of the terrible punishment to which they were subjected by the elements while on the beach. The schr Gracie M. Filer cut an ugly hole into the stern, and also broke off the jiggermast by collision in Ludington harbor last week. The stern plank are cut down to the transom, but the transom itself is not injured. The Filer will be held liable for the damage thus inflicted. The Rutter will be allowed to sink at the dock where she now lies, until some disposition is made of her. There still remains on board between 7,000 and 8,000 bu of wet corn, which will be sold as feed.

The schr Charles Foster sailed this forenoon for Buffalo, with a fair wind and every prospect of an excellent run.

The tug Wetzel towed the schr City of Toledo to this port from Racine this afternoon for winter quarters. The Wetzel will also tow the bark Hattie Wolf, now at Racine, to this port.

The prop Roanoke began taking on a cargo of grain for Buffalo late this afternoon, at a charter rate of 8c.

The tug Hagerman returned this evening from her expedition to render assistance to the schr Cuba. The Cuba is on the beach at Juddville, a few miles distant from Fish Creek, Green Bay. She dragged anchor in the northwester of a week ago. The crew hove her off once with anchors, but another sea carried her on again, when she pounded and filled with water. The tug Hagerman procured a steam-pump at Escanaba, but it could not be operated, and the expedition had to be abandoned. The vessel is now being stripped of her outfit. It is scarcely probable that any further effort will be made to save the craft this fall, and she may be abandoned altogether.

The engineer of the tug Alice E. Getty was knocked overboard and drowned yesterday, five miles outside of Manitowoc. The tug was towing the disabled schr Lydia from Muskegon to Manitowoc, and the accident is attributed to the shifting of the tow-line. The name of the unfortunate young man has not been learned. He has a mother and young sisters at Muskegon, who depended upon him for support.

FROM MANITOWOC.

Capt. Jonas Richards arrived from Manitowoc yesterday, by rail, and brought a budget of items along with him, as annexed:

The engineer of the tug Alice Getty, a young man 21 years of age, and a resident of Muskegon, was drowned from that boat about dawn Sunday morning, when about five miles out from Manitowoc, to which port the Getty was towing the small schooner mentioned as having been disabled by collision in THE TRIBUNE'S Milwaukee dispatches yesterday. The unfortunate man fell overboard while the lines were being shortened preparatory to entering the creek. The name of the engineer was not ascertained by Capt. Richards.

The tug Hagerman returned to Manitowoc yesterday morning, with Capt. Richards' pump on board, and which she had used in an ineffectual effort to get the schr Cuba off the shore at Fish Creek. Conrad Starkey, of Milwaukee, who purchased the Cuba for $650 at Marshal's sale a short time ago, was with the Hagerman, and reports the schooner lying on a bed of stones with a hole in her bottom. There is no insurance on her. She may be gotten off with good wrecking apparatus.

The tug Kitty Smoke returned from Escanaba to Manitowoc Saturday, and has a steam pump aboard of her, ready for wrecking jobs.

A number of sidewheel steamers, propellers, and schooners is laid up at Mantowoc. The schrs Lake Forest and Elvina, which were so badly damaged during the gales of last month, are sunk at the docks. The latter is in bad shape. The Goodrich prop Oconto is in dry-dock for repairs. The Menominee is temporarily laid up, and will soon enter on the Milwaukee and Ludington route, along with the Oconto. The stmrs Chicago and Muskegon are in winter quarters, and the schrs Imperial, Luling, Jessie Phillips, Success, Mocking Bird, and several small vessels are among the sail craft laid up.

BUSINESS IN THE HARBOR YESTERDAY.

The movement of craft in yesterday was fair for this time of the season. The wind was light from the northwest, and a small fleet of vessels was reported on the lake bound for this port. The Anchor Line prop Conestoga arrived with the schr Schuylkill in tow, and the schr Allegheny sailed into port. The prop Gordon Campbell will be the last boat of that line up, and it is not probable that another will go down.

The schr C. C. Trowbridge arrived from Perry's Pier, twelve miles north of Manistee, yesterday morning, having made the round run in three days and a half, including a stoppage of a day and a night to load her cargo of lumber. She had a $900 freight, which is said to be the best of the season.

The schr W. H. Dunham arrived in from Frankfort, leaking a little from her late mishap at that place.

The schr O. R. Johnson left port for White Lake with stone and a supply of pork.

The schr Kate Lyons started for Muskegon, light, where she will lay up.

The schrs Louisa McDonald, Bertie Calkins, and C. J. Roeder were to sail for Manistee for lumber for this port.

The New Era, with the Grand Haven barges in tow, arrived yesterday.

Many Captains and sailors were busy during yesterday stripping their vessels and storing their outfits for the winter.

The prop Colorado is expected here to-day noon. She will take on wheat and sundries after discharging here, and return to Buffalo. She will perhaps be the last boat of the Commercial Line to go below this season, but it is possible that the Cuba—also bound up—will go to Buffalo again. She passed Port Huron Sunday, bound down. She may return from Buffalo this season.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr Folger had not been gotten off the beach at Toronto at last accounts, but a tug with a hawser was expected from Garden Island to work at her.

The schr Belle, from Mill Point, laden with lath, for the safety of which fears were entertained, got into Charlotte all right Thursday last, with the exception of losing her deckload and some rigging.

The engineer of the prop Jay Gould, George Hibbard, reports seeing the masthead of a vessel sticking above the water about twenty miles above Long Point.

A Danville, Ont., dispatch states that the steam-barge Elmira was totally destroyed by fire while lying at the mouth of Grand River, Friday night. She had gone in there the day before to lay up for the winter. The Elmira, owned by E. B. Knight, of Bay City, was built at Cleveland in 1857, measured 781 tons, and was insured for $7,000 on a valuation of $10,000.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 2.—Down—Props Buffalo, B. W. Blanchard, Waverly, Chauncy Hurlbut and consort, S. E. Sheldon and consorts; schr H. Moore.

Up—Props Cuba, Masters and barges; schr Scotia.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 2—10 p. m.—Passed up—Prop W. F. Barnum.

Down—Props Dean Richmond, Empire State; schrs Levi Rawson, Thomas Howland.

Wind—Northwest, brisk; weather clear.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 2.—Arrived—Schrs David Macy, Spring Lake, lumber; S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, lumber; steam-barge Norman, Manistee, lumber.

Cleared—Steam-barge G. P. Heath, Chicago, light.

Weather—Mild.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were nominal. The schr San Diego was reported to load 52,000 bu corn and lie in the harbor during the winter. Steam room to Buffalo was quoted at 7½@8c, with no engagements.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Charters—Salt to Detroit, 3c; salt to Cleveland, 4@5c; coal to Detroit, 25c.

Cleared—Props Starucca, Commodore, Chicago; Cuyahoga, Bay City; schrs William Young, 1,300 brls salt, Cleveland.

Past Port Colborne in forty-eight hours ending 6 p. m. 1st: Eastward—Schrs Montana, Clayton, William J. Preston, Oswego.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The tug Martin Green, Capt. Alex Leonard, has laid up, after a successful season.

It is not likely that any more grain charters will be made for delivery this season, either by steam or sail vessels.

The prop Inter-Ocean and consort Argonaut will not go below again this season, as contemplated, and will be laid up here for the winter.

A dispatch from Capt. Joe Wilson, received yesterday, announced the safe arrival of the schr Lizzie A. Law at Buffalo, where she ties up for the winter and holds her cargo, which was shipped on her owner's account.

ELSEWHERE.

The stmr City of Detroit has laid up at Detroit. The Northwest is still running between that port and Cleveland.

The last cargo of the schr Nellie Redington, from Marquette to Cleveland, was an entire blast works, consisting of machinery, timbers, etc., about 500 tons in weight. It was consigned to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Bessemer, Pa.

At Buffalo the following vessels will winter: Props Jay Gould, B. W. Blanchard, Nyack, Pacific, Toledo, Canisteo, St. Louis, and the schr G. S. Hazard, of the Union Steamboat Company. Props Arabia, Oneida, Buffalo, Empire State, Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Potomac, Idaho, and Badger State, of the Western Transportation Company.

Cleveland *Leader*, 1st.: "It is understood that $2 a ton is being paid on ore from Escanaba. This fact indicates that ore is scarce at the foundries, and if such is the case it may be counted upon with almost certainty that vessels will be sent out early in the spring for ore, and at good rates of freight. It has been some four or five years, as experienced men say, since a state of affairs similar to this has prevailed, and it is regarded as a very favorable augury for a good outlook in this trade the coming season."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee, ties, Burlington.
Schr Dawn, Escanaba, fish, Rush street.
Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop G. Campbell, Erie, coal, Clark street.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr C. North, Horn's Pier, bark, North Branch.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Tug New Era, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, coal, Clark street.
Schr S. P. Wilson, White Lake, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Kearsarge, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Conestoga, Erie, sundries, Clark street.
Schr E. M. Stanton, White Lake, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal, Rush street.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Parry's Pier, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop G. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Scow Banner, Holland, ties, Rush street.
Prop City Fremont, Ontonagon, sundries, Wells street.
Schr Frank Crawford, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Otter, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Felicitous, Red River, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Glad Tidings, Pentwater, lumber, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Scow William Finch, Holland, light.
Schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Salina, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Ithica, White Lake, light.

LOUIS AND EUGENIE.

The Fortune of the Ex-Prince Imperial and the Ex-Empress.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Apropos of the various reports circulating with regard to the rumored marriage of the ex-Prince Imperial and the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, it may not be uninteresting to see what the would-be benedict possesses in the shape of worldly goods. According to a recently published account having every appearance of genuineness, the "Prince" personally has only a small income of 40,000 francs per annum, brought in by his estate at Vincentini, near Goritz, in Illyria. He owes this revenue to the Princess Bacchiochi, who left it to him with her estate in Brittany. The Brittany property was, however, nearly all mortgaged, and, when all was paid off, the property was reduced to nothing in particular. So much for the personal property of the young pretender.

It may be wondered that his father made no provision for him. The explanation is easy. When Napoleon made his will, in 1866, he did not count on being dethroned by the revolution which occurred four years later. In 1866, the Emperor and Empress, then at the hight of their power and prosperity, made each other a sort of exchange of donations, bequeathing their property in such a way as to allow their survivor the benefit of the other's property. The Emperor gave his wife Arenenburg, and assigned her as a place of residence in Paris the Elysee, now the abode of the President. To his son he bequeathed the throne, fancying he thereby assured him the best of his possessions.

From this it will be seen that if the Empress were to hold strictly to the 1866 will, the son of Napoleon III. would have a poor chance of marrying decently, his whole fortune consisting of the 40,000 francs per annum and a few trifles—all that the revolution left him.

A lot of imaginative statements have been made respecting the fortune of his mother, Eugenie. The Republicans have made her the possessor of fabulous sums, while, on the other hand, the Bonapartists have reiterated again and again the assurance of her being something like a pauper. In point of fact this would seem to be her actual position, according to the will of 1866, deposited with a Notary named Mocquard, and opened at Chiselhurst on the 12th of January, 1873, three days after the death of Napoleon III. The will puts the Empress Eugenie in possession of, firstly, 120,000 francs per annum, derived from the estate of Mezzola (near Bologna, Italy), once forming part of Prince Bacchiochi's fortune. Secondly, of diamonds of the value of about 2,800,000 francs, equivalent to an income of about 50,000 francs. Thirdly, of sundry houses in the Rue de l'Elysee, Paris, which, though partly mortgaged to cover debts due by the Duc d'Albe, were bought by Baron Hirsch, who gave 2,000,000 francs for them, say another 100,000 francs income. Fourthly, of 80,000 francs in rentes, allotted to the Emperor on the 1872 loan of three milliards.

If all these sums are added together, we get a total of 450,000 francs income, or about $90,000, representing the instantly available fortune of the ex-Empress. The Chateau of Pierrefonds and the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau count for nothing, as the Republic has charge of them at present, and does not seem likely to hand them over.

It is out of this income of $90,000 that young Louis must be provided for whenever he weds. They say that his mother has promised him two-thirds, or $60,000 per annum. On this and his expectations—not worth much just for the moment—he hopes to set up housekeeping with the Princess Thyra, or any other amiable and unassuming Princess who will have him. Why doesn't he try his luck at the Court of Dahomey?

"ON DIT."

Plymouth Church and Mrs. Tilton.

New York Times, Nov. 30.

After the prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church, last evening, the usual monthly business meeting was held. Henry Ward Beecher Howard, the Clerk, read the minutes of meetings which had not yet been acted upon. Among them were the minutes of the special meeting of the Examining Committee to hear the charges of Mrs. Walton against Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, accusing the latter of unchristian conduct. Mr. Howard had barely begun to read the report of the Committee excommunicating Mrs. Tilton, when Mr. Halliday hastily arose and cried:

"Mr. Chairman, those minutes have already been acted upon—"

"It does not appear so from the minutes," responded Mr. Howard as quickly.

"Well, that's the fault of the writer, or somebody else," exclaimed Mr. Halliday, after which remark there was a very awkward pause, and a dead silence.

"Well, don't let us stop there," said Mr. Beecher, in a clear, firm tone; "do one thing or the other."

Mr. Howard then asked if the congregation would adopt the report without reading, and, after another confused pause among the congregation, finished the reading of the report, and, then the resolution of excommunication was first publicly adopted.

The Queen of the Lobby.

Washington Letter to Boston Journal.

When we left Philadelphia in the early morning, I noticed among the passengers who had joined us there a lady who had for some years past been known here in Washington as "The Queen of the Lobby." Age adds to her personal charms, and I could but notice her as she sat gracefully yet proudly, as a throned sovereign, glancing over the newspapers with her keen gray eyes, and a purpose marked in each line of her handsome face. Of course she was exquisitely attired, for the soldier of fortune of either sex must wear a gay, untarnished uniform, although the pockets may be empty. At Baltimore every feature softened as a Western Congressman came into the car, and she gave him a joyous greeting. Before we had left the Monumental City the rural Representative, fresh from the Lares and Penates, had marched into the little parlor, and when at the Relay House the fair Spider opened her lunch-basket, perfuming the car with the odor of old Bourbon, it was evident that the Hon. Jefferson Caucusmann would vote for the Oregon & Alaska steamship subsidy, the South Arizona Elevated Railroad grant, and the other jobs which have retained "The Queen." The session is to be short, and there is no time to be lost. Here was an early worm who was accidentally caught by a pretty bird before he could reach the metropolis.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 2.—Marie Bitterly and Teresia Walzer, sisters, of Ottawa, were adjudged insane in the County Court to-day. Cause unknown. Each is married and has a family. Mrs. Bitterly's malady has existed for three months; Mrs. Walser several months longer. Another sister is reported insane, and now in the asylum.

KATHAIRON.

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL.

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT,

Thursday Evening, Dec. 5.

Sale of RESERVED Seats Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 156 State-st. (Root & Sons). Also at Hall evening of Concert.

Associate and Active Members can purchase extra single tickets, and those who have not yet received their Membership Tickets can obtain them at Root & Sons'.

ROSE | M'VICKER'S THEATRE. | DALE

SECOND WEEK of the Grand Scenic Production of LESTER WALLACK'S Great Drama,

ROSEDALE!

THE NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, and STRONG CAST meriting the opinion accorded by the entire press and public, "PERFECT."

ROSEDALE MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

In preparation—A DOUBLE LIFE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor.

TO-NIGHT and during the week, the Last Great New York Success, Sardou's very attractive play,

MOTHER AND SON,

WITH THE COMPLETE

UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.

(For names see publications.)

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

The New Scenery painted by David A. Strong.
The Furniture made by Spiegel & Co., Wabash-av.
Prices of admission as usual. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open all day.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY—Engagement of the eminent actress,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

REPERTOIRE.

Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday Matinee, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday Matinee, EAST LYNNE.
Friday and Saturday evenings, MIRAH, A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
MONDAY, Dec. 9—The charming actress and vocalist, Miss EFFIE ELLSLER.

ART TREASURES.

THE FINEST COLLECTION EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF

DECORATIVE ART,

At 65 Washington-st.

Will close Christmas Eve. Till then open day and evening. Admittance, 25 cents.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

GO AND SEE THE

GREAT FAT STOCK SHOW

IN EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cts.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

All this week, and Matinees on Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m., GREAT ATTRACTION. The Brilliant Actor,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

In his Romantic Sensational Drama, entitled

HERO; or, Donald McKay.

The most interesting and exciting drama of the day. A story of Love, War, and Adventure. Startling Scenes. Popular Prices—50, 35, and 25 cts. Reserved seats without extra charge.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Desplaines-st., near West Madison.

50 Female Beauties Nightly. First week of the Shadow Dancers. New Spicy Songs. Naughty Sketches. Gilt Edge Love. See the Elephant. New Parisian Flashes. Pleasures in High Life. Famous Living Art Statues. Last week of TEMPTATION, with the Jardin Mabille Dancers. Matinee to-day at 2:30. Every evening at 8.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE HALL,

141 East Madison-st.

Don't forget the Lecture on

LONDON AND CHICAGO

this Evening, by CHAS. CLEAVER. If you want to know what New York and Chicago were in 1833, come at 8 o'clock. Tickets only a quarter, at the door.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Oliver David Byron, New York, is at the Sherman.

James R. Keene, New York, is a guest of the Pacific.

The Union Square company are quartered at the Palmer.

Bishop Gillespie, of Grand Rapids, is a guest of the Pacific.

Maj. E. Tillotson, Fort Fetterman, is a guest of the Sherman.

The Hon. E. M. Fort, Oswego, N. Y., is registered at the Pacific.

Prof. A. A. Griffith, of Fulton College, is a guest of the Tremont.

Capt. Jewett Wilcox, of the Tremont, has returned from his trip to Vermont.

C. H. Pease, pianist of the Mapleson opera company, is a guest of the Palmer.

The Hon. O. M. Parsons, Springfield, Ill., is one of the guests of the Tremont.

Marie Roze and the other members of Mapleson's opera company are at the Pacific.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The clothing-cutters held an important meeting at No. 7 North Clark street last evening.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to New York on business connected with the army, and will probably not return to this city for about a week.

The St. George's Society held a regular meeting last evening at the Sherman House. Nothing was done except to transact business of a routine and personal character.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 32 deg.; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.21; 8 p. m., 29.29.

The person arrested by S. P. Parmalee Saturday for selling a cap purporting to be seal-skin, but which was in part of muskrat-skin, was not Mr. Louis Glanz, the furrier, but the person employed in a Clark-street hat and fur store.

The seventh annual report of the Committee on Fire Patrols, giving a full and interesting account of the doings of Capt. Ben Bullwinkle and his men for the last year, has just been published. It is a neat volume to look at, and it tells a story of good work faithfully and quickly done.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at 234 West Harrison street, E. B. Sherman in the chair. The attendance was limited to about two dozen representatives of the party, and, after the collection of a small sum to meet some bills, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The gentlemen interested in the formation of the Inter-State Agricultural Fair and Blooded Stock Association, met yesterday in McCormick Block. It was found that there was some flaw in the title to the land which the Association has secured, and, until this was straightened, it was thought best to defer sending to Springfield for the charter. Another meeting will be held Thursday.

A meeting to approve or amend the proposition to amend the rules by inserting a clause relative to commissions, and thus provide a uniform rate, was held on 'Change at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Vice-President Dickinson presided, and there were about 125 members present. The proposition was approved by a unanimous vote. It has to receive the ballots of at least 300, however, before it becomes a law.

Col. Abner Taylor has served on George White notice of his intention to contest his election to the Senate from the First District. The taking of testimony will begin in a day or two. The grounds are the same as those set forth in Col. Taylor's objections to the counting of the ballots by the Canvassing Board—the casting of illegal votes for White, the counting of votes for him which were not cast for him, etc.

The Chicago Medical Society held a well-attended meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. E. E. Ingals in the chair. Dr. F. C. Hotz read a paper detailing some of the evil effects of using atropine, showing that the use of morphine in connection with the former drug was decidedly beneficial in many occasions. Dr. J. O. Hobbs gave a description of a new instrument used in obstetrical operations. The usual criticism and discussion followed.

The train on the Fort Wayne Road which brought Mr. James R. Keene and party to the city did not arrive until 7 o'clock in the evening,—some twelve hours late. This was owing to an annoying detention caused by the train being ditched at or near Mansfield, O. No one was hurt, but the delay was anything but pleasant. Mr. Keene received but one or two callers last evening, including Col. Lapham, of California. He was considerably fatigued after the long journey, and decidedly averse to talking to newspaper-men, and retired at an early hour. All of the party except himself will leave for California to-day.

The Irish Literary Society held a regular weekly meeting last evening in the hall on the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets. The Committee on Hall reported, and the Society decided to release their present place of meeting, and authorized the Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Dalton, from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to attend to the matter of getting up an entertainment, reported that local talent could be engaged, and it was intended to have a programme of readings and vocal and instrumental music. Several members were delegated to call on leading professionals and amateurs for the purpose of obtaining their assistance at the entertainment, which takes place Monday night, at the Society's hall. Messrs. A. L. Morrison, Dalton, and McCarthy were appointed a Standing Committee on Exercises.

In Sunday's Tribune mention was made of a fire which occurred in Hyde Park on Thanksgiving evening, by which the residence of Mr. A. J. Fordham and his furniture were seriously damaged. Investigations since made have developed the fact that the burning was the work of tramps, who, during the absence of the family, had made a forcible entry and carried off everything of value. This is attested by the fact that the remains of several jewelry cases were found, but no jewelry. Some of the commoner articles of wardrobe were found intact, but not a trace of valuable silk dresses, laces, etc., could be discovered. When the family left there was no light burning in the house, and the kerosene-can was left on the table. The latter was subsequently found under the piano. In view of these facts the insurance companies will not contest the loss, but pay as soon as the adjusters settle the damage.

Following is the report of fires for November, furnished by Bullwinkle's Fire-Insurance Patrol: Total number of alarms, 33; stills, 6. The causes were: supposed incendiary, 6; false, 5; children playing with matches, 3; chimney fires, 3; communicated, 3; set by boys, 3; unknown, 2; defected flue, 2; sparks from furnace, 2; tar-kettle, 2; explosion of lamp, 2; and one each open flue, children with fire, spontaneous combustion, explosion of varnish near stove, explosion of alcohol, rekindling, disconnected stove-pipe, ignition of floor from fire-box of boiler, lard boiling over. Of the buildings 23 were frame and 10 brick, also 2 tar-kettles and 3 chimneys. Buildings occupied and used as barns, 7; dwellings, 6; paint stores, 2; stores, drugs, 2; and 1 each, candy manufactory, coopershop, restaurant, wire-fence manufactory, bridge works, hay, tannery, mattress manufactory, plating shop, hotel, bakery, stores and belting manufactory, office building, and shed. Total insurance, $141,125. Total loss, $17,847. Loss to insurance, $17,465.

The lady managers of the Hospital for Women and Children held their regular monthly meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. J. C. Hilton in the chair. The monthly report of the institution gives the following facts: Number of patients treated in hospital, 32; at the Dispensary, 65; outside, 9; now in the Hospital, adults 16, infants 3; deaths, 1; births, 4; dismissed during the month, adults 17, infants 2; admitted, adults 21, infants 1. Numerous donations have been received during the month, the most important of which was a supply of turkeys, fruit, etc., for the Thanksgiving dinner, which proved to be the most successful and enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner in the history of the institution. The amount received from the concert given by Miss Kellogg and other artists at the residence of Mrs. G. M. Pullman for the benefit of the Hospital was $722. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a letter of thanks to be sent to Miss Kellogg and the other singers, as well as to the florists who donated flowers for the occasion. The President announced that the Directors had arranged for a course of lectures to be given in the Church of the Messiah within a short time, of which due notice will be given. Prof. Swing will probably deliver the first lecture of the course.

The new Throop School on Throop street, near Blue Island avenue, was formally opened yesterday morning. It is one of the finest school buildings in the city, contains fifteen rooms, and has sitting accommodations for 1,000 pupils. It has been supplied with modern improvements, and special attention has been given to the lighting, heating, and ventilating of the building by Inspector Dennis, who is an expert in such matters. The building was erected under the supervision of Messrs. Hotz, Dennis, and Hoyne, the Building Committee of the Board of Education, assisted by Architect Bauer and the Building Agent, Mr. James T. Ward. Mr. Hotz being an architect himself, donated valuable assistance to the city, and may be said to have designed this model school-house. Supt. Doty, Mr. Ward, and Inspector Hoyne were present at the inaugural ceremonies. The following teachers were installed: Principal, Miss Rose McCarthy; assistants, Miss Preston, Miss Hogan, Miss Cary, Mrs. Tyndale, Miss Curran, Miss McFarland, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Price, Miss Hannon, Miss Condee, Miss Lane, and Miss Reed. One hundred and thirty scholars were transferred from the West Fourteenth Street School, six divisions from the Blue Island Avenue School, two divisions from the Walsh School, and one division from the Pickard School. The new school will be in complete working order before the end of the week.

RESTITUTION

Mr. J. G. Ashleman received the following letter yesterday afternoon. He has no idea who the writer is, and has no recollection of having been defrauded by any one:

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—*Mr. Ashleman*—SIR: Inclosed find $25, which is principal and interest of a sum I defrauded you out of some time ago. I am serving the Lord now, and want to do what is right. He has forgiven me, and I hope you will.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Col. B. Jefferson, Madison; Dr. O. G. Hunt, Slater Centre, Ill.; A. F. Kennedy, La Crosse; L. A. Willoughby, Watseka; Nelson Chester, Moline; A. H. Haskell, Jr., Quincy; Edgar T. Locke, New York; David Gore, Montreal; N. F. Lund, Milwaukee; Col. John Bosquet, Louisville....*Sherman House*—G. M. Cuyer, Howard, Ill.; T. S. Casey, Wheeling; H. Mann, Milwaukee; Dexter Curtis, Madison; Col. E. S. Davis, Kokomo; Dr. G. M. Scollay, New York; Samuel Smith, St. Louis; J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill.; A. W. Spaulding, St. Louis; Col. G. W. Bentley, St. Louis....*Grand Pacific Hotel*—R. C. Clowry, St. Louis; J. K. Milburn, Council Bluffs; Judge Thomas Wilson, Winona; E. M. McCook, Denver; Judge C. C. Nourse, Des Moines; Col. F. D. May, Philadelphia; Judge T. D. Murphy, Woodstock; Robert Fleming, Dundee, Scotland....*Palmer House*—H. C. Goodspeed, Salt Lake City; W. A. Collins, Milwaukee; W. Spearman, Georgetown, Col.; B. A. Sheidley, Kansas City; F. N. Davis, Beloit; F. C. Porter, San Jose, Cal.; Charles G. Wilson, Washington.

THE CITY-HALL.

During the past month the Sanitary Police have abated 195 nuisances and condemned 5,366 pounds of meat.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $16,964, of which $16,376 was from the Water Department. His disbursements were about $4,000.

The Eighteenth-street viaduct, which has been long under way, will be ready for travel in about ten days. So says the Department of Public Works.

Six cases of scarlet fever, four cases of diphtheria, and one case of measles were all the contagious diseases reported at the Health-Office yesterday.

Detective Samuel Ellis and Patrolman J. H. Wright, the latter of the Harrison Street Station, resigned their respective places yesterday to accept positions under Sheriff Hoffmann.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is about to commence the building of a new double-track railroad bridge across the river, between Carroll avenue and Kinzie street, to take the place of the single-track structure now at that point. The work will not materially interfere with the running of the regular trains.

Building-permits were issued yesterday to J. W. Tomlin, for two three-story-and-basement stone-front store-dwellings, Nos. 530 and 532 West Madison street, to cost $6,000 each; and to Arnold Bros., for a three-story-and-basement ice-house and a two-story barn, at Nos 145 and 147 West Randolph street, to cost $8,500.

There is not a little talk about the candidates for the office of Mayor. Rumor has associated the names of some of the present members of the Council, particularly those of Ald. Throop and Cary, with the office. Yesterday both of these gentlemen were heard to say that the office could not be made sufficiently attractive to induce them to shoulder its duties and cares.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield will, on December 13, apply to the County Court, in behalf of the city, for judgment and sale on the property upon which the taxes of 1875 are still unpaid, and which taxes were appealed to the Supreme Court. The cases have recently been decided by that Court, and the mandates returned and filed with the County Clerk. The amount involved is about $350,000.

The past week has ushered 146 people from this city into the Land of the Everlasting. Last week performed a similar office for 135 souls, and in the corresponding week of last year the number was 126. Of the decedents, thirty-eight were less than 1 year of age, and twenty-seven were between the years of 1 and 5; nineteen died of convulsions, nine of diphtheria, twenty-seven of lung disease. The rates of deaths, estimating the population at 460,000, was one in 3,151.

The Committee on Gas and the Committee on Finance were to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing and considering a proposition which they expected to receive from the West Side Gas Company, and which they expected Mr. Billings, the President of the Company, to present in person. There was no proposition upon which to fix their attention, and Mr. Billings did not present himself, not having returned from New York. Therefore the Committee postponed action till such time as Mr. Billings shall send in a proposition. Then the two bids—that of the South Side Company and that of the West Side Company—will be considered together.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the past month shows that within that month there were issued permits for ninety buildings, aggregating a street frontage of 3,280 feet, and a cost of $633,000. In the same time permits for additions and improvements costing $36,500 were issued. For the corresponding period of last year the figures were: Buildings, 79; street frontage, 2,136 feet; cost, $344,000; improvements, $39,500. Since Jan. 1 permits have been granted for 635 brick-front buildings and 366 stone-front buildings, with a street frontage of 30,622 feet and a cost of $5,661,700. In the first eleven months of last year there were 896 brick and 452 stone-front buildings, representing a frontage of 33,897 feet and a cost of $5,758,000. The total cost of new buildings and improvements thus far this year has been $6,454,100, and for the corresponding period of last year $6,343,800; by which may be learned that the buildings of this year are not as numerous as those of 1877, and yet they have cost more by $110,000.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The only one of the retiring Commissioners who was around yesterday was Tabor. He welcomed his successor to the position he vacated Saturday.

The Criminal Court was engaged yesterday in the call of the quasi-criminal calendar, and the room was crowded with the class that such a day brings out.

When Coroner Mann assumed the duties of his office yesterday he had three corpses awaiting his attention. It is a grim joke to say that he had a lively send-off, but nevertheless it is so.

Sheriff Kern turned 199 prisoners over to Sheriff Hoffmann yesterday. It cost him not less than $50. That is, if he had not turned them over he would have been $50 ahead.

The Villinger murder case will come up in the Criminal Court to-day. The Clark case will be called to-morrow, and State's-Attorney Mills promises to give it his attention, his health being so far improved as to admit of it.

At the Board meeting Monday it is predicted that several important things will be done. It is expected that Sexton's "extras" will be cut off, Harms' "extras" will be repudiated, and the claim of the other Court-House contractors for advances on their withheld percentage will be set down on. This will be a good start for the new Board.

Farmer Harms was around yesterday, and said that he proposed, in a few days, to go to the courts, and by mandamus seek to force the County Clerk to issue him orders for the $30,000 in "extras" the old "Ring" voted him, and also the Treasurer to sign and pay the same. This is the only way he will ever get his money—by order of court, and the sooner he falls back on the inevitable the better.

It is a matter worthy of favorable mention that the County Clerk yesterday in turning over the books and records of the County Board to the new administration made a clean showing. All of the books were posted up to Saturday night, and all of the accounts were clear and intelligible, for which Messrs. Filkins and Townsend, having charge of them, are entitled to credit. Heretofore everything has been in chaos at this season of the year, and the new members, if they do not readily become familiar with the county's financial condition, certainly will have themselves to blame.

The recounting of the ballots cast at the late election on the question of issuing Court-House bonds was commenced yesterday in the County Clerk's private office in the presence of Judge Miller and John Forsythe, as witnesses, and Master in Chancery Waite and Frank Ray, Charles Filbert, and A. J. Galloway, of the County Clerk's office. In commencing the count all of the tedious legal preliminaries were gone through with, and the greatest pains was taken to start aright. After starting, however, very little headway was made, for the process proved a very tedious one, and, judging from what was done, it will take several weeks to complete the work. Up to a late hour a few precincts of the First Ward had been counted, and the result showed a gain of fourteen votes as against the bonds, and it is predicted that if the results are not better in a day or two the job will be abandoned. The counting will be continued to-day.

The Republican members of the County Board had a caucus at the Tremont House yesterday morning to arrange the Standing Committees. They were all present, and the result as reported to the Board in the afternoon shows that Mr. Senne's appointments, as published in The Tribune Sunday, were very generally approved. The only trouble or serious disagreement was on the proposition to displace Mr. Wheeler from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts. He did not want to be removed, but Mr. Senne and the caucus thought he should be, and Mr. Boese was given the place. This Committee has spent more money the past year than the county's financial condition seems to have justified, and, worse than all, many of the expenditures are said to have been made injudiciously. The only other objector to Mr. Senne's assignments was Mr. Meyer, but he was not at all irritated. The members meet again Friday to agree upon whom they shall elect to the several positions in their gift, and it is to be hoped that the wisest counsels will prevail. No one should be elected to a place who has not the qualifications for it, and above all should they guard against re-electing any one who has been indentified with the old "Ring" in any manner, shape, or form to a position of trust and responsibility.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

The sale of 4 per cents at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $1,100.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday showed up unusually well for the first day of the week, the total amount being $36,507, of which $30,632 was for taxes on distilled spirits, $4,655 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,082 for beer.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were $3,500 in silver, $8,000 in gold, and $275,847 in currency.

Johnston Breese, of Neponset, who has been in jail thirty days under conviction for selling liquors without a license, was released yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne under the Poor-Convict's act.

John S. Vanderberg, of Peoria, a son of the notorious Vanderberg who used to run a fragrant variety show over on Canal street, near Madison, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, to answer to the charge of selling liquors without a license. He was brought up from Peoria by Col. Gilman last week, and his hearing resulted in his being sent to jail in default of $500 bail.

There was little or nothing yesterday of the tangible character in regard to the rumored movement said to be on foot and having for its object the introduction of impeachment resolutions against Judge Blodgett at the present session of Congress. There was the customary amount of street talk, but the nearest approach of anything at all partaking of the nature of news was the statement that, in view of the recent talk in the papers and among the legal fraternity, the matter might possibly come up at the next meeting of the Bar Association, Saturday afternoon.

The great and pressing question at present is, Where has Thomson gone—Thomson, the Assistant District-Attorney? He has not been seen for three or four days, and the supposition is—as is always the case when a Government officer doesn't show up around the rookery—that he has gone to Washington. Rumor has it that another prominent official at the building will shortly absent himself from the places which now know him, and that he also has intentions of visiting the city where Congress is wont to meet. There is an air of mystery about it all, and a decided disposition not to give it away, but the supposition is that the business in hand has something to do with the late indictments and things.

United States Deputy Marshal Stillwell returned from his trip to Washington and New York Sunday morning, and was around the Government Building as usual yesterday. He had nothing to communicate with regard to the arrests of Hill, Mills, and Potter, beyond the fact that Hill remarked that he was innocent and Potter made a statement to the same effect concerning his own case, adding that he was no more innocent than Hill, whom there was as much reason to indict as himself. It was very kind of Mr. Potter to say a good word for Hill, while getting in a good word for himself, and his placing himself on a par with the present Supervising-Architect was probably just, though perhaps not in the precise sense in which he meant it. According to the best light which can be obtained on the subject, there was just as much reason to indict one as the other, and the reasons were so strong and so positive as to result in their being indicted. The Government's case against each of them is said to be equally strong, and Mr. Potter may discover, before the end, that his remark contained a great deal of truth, though not in the exact sense in which he conceived it. It is laid up against Mr. Potter that, when requested to discharge a certain ex-official, then engaged on the new building, but now supposed to be traveling in Europe for his health, he refused to do so, and stuck to his refusal in the face of repeated requests based on the certain showing that the said official was anything but straight in his dealings with the Government which was employing him. This is one thing, among others, which Mr. Potter will be asked to explain some of these days. The bail which the indicted have given provides for their appearance here on the third Monday of this month, when the term in the District Court begins. Should the Circuit Court be in session then, and the pressure of other business render their appearance at that date unnecessary—which may be the case—they will be notified that their time is extended. The trials, as before stated, cannot very well come off before January, when there will be a jury in the District Court.

CRIMINAL.

W. S. Morris, of Peoria, was under arrest at Justice Pollak's court yesterday, awaiting papers from Peoria charging him with larceny, but up to a late hour the documents had not arrived.

Thomas Hutchinson, a troublesome colored denizen of Cheyenne, was yesterday arrested for the larceny of a horse and buggy from Mr. Greybill, of No. 240 Wabash avenue. On the way to the station he assaulted the officer and bit him twice on the arm.

C. W. Jennings, an attorney, who has been under examination before Scully for several days past on a charge of embezzling some $900 and upwards from a lady residing at No. 57 North Halsted street, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon Edward Solomon, 3 years of age, residing at No. 110 Desplaines street, was run over by a horse and buggy, owned and driven by Robert Bahr. Dr. Dunne, who attended, does not think the injuries will prove fatal. Bahr was arrested for fast driving by the West Madison-street police.

John F. Callahan, the South Bend merchant whom the Grand Jury failed to indict, was yesterday rearrested by Detective Heinzman upon warrants sworn out by T. J. Shay, I. P. Farnum, and S. P. McIntire. He made several ineffectual attempts to escape from custody. The arrest was made too late for a hearing before Justice Summerfield, and the prisoner was obliged to spend the night at the Armory.

B. Baum, saloon-keeper at No. 542 Wabash avenue, while on his way home to No. 548 on the same street, after closing up his saloon Sunday night, was assaulted by two men who attempted to rifle his pockets. Mrs. Baum's screams scared them, and they ran without securing anything. He describes them as follows: One about 23 years of age, medium stature, slim build, smooth face, black slouch hat, and black overcoat; and the other about 18 years of age, a little short in stature, clad in dark clothes, with long black overcoat.

James Stevens and James Courtney stole a horse and buggy yesterday, belonging to John Scanlan, hitched at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue. They drove south, and, when near the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, were captured and taken to the Armory. Court being in session, they were at once arraigned before Summerfield, from whom they asked for and obtained a change of venue to Foote, by whom the examination was continued until Thursday, the accused being committed in default of $2,500 bail each.

George Green and John Clark, alias Gleason, two suspicious looking characters, were arrested at an early hour Sunday morning opposite 65 South Clinton street, under circumstances that justified their detention. The officers making the arrest heard a noise in the counting-room of a foundry at the above number, and, as they were going up an adjoining alley to ascertain the cause, met the accused. Subsequent examination of the premises showed the fact that the safe in the office had been "drilled," and but for the opportune arrival of the officers would have speedily yielded. The accused were locked up, and yesterday morning appeared before Scully, who held them to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 each.

Justice Morrison yesterday held Frank Admah in $500 to the 7th for the burglary of an Ashland avenue residence; Edward Curtin, a vicious youth who assaulted his relatives, $100 fine; John Watson, receiving a watch stolen from Griffin Skinner, $500 to the Criminal Court; Henry Linthecom, burglary of T. A. Parker's residence, $1,000 to the 4th; Edward Rwoan, $700 to the 9th for assaulting Birt Tate, saloon-keeper; Kittie Dorval, a fallen creature who was once quite a society belle in the West Division, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, in the hope that she will reform. Justice Summerfield held Michael Bauer in $400 to the Criminal Court for stealing a hat from No. 144 Fourth avenue.

A number of policemen in citizen's dress might have been found last night around the various concert halls and winter gardens. Their presence caused the proprietors some uneasiness, as they fear that Supt. Seavey has turned his attention to the evil. When Supt. Seavey took his present position music in beer halls was strictly tabooed, and Mayor Heath revoked several licenses upon his recommendation. About two weeks before election it was given out in a mysterious manner that the police would not interfere if they would confine the music to piano-playing alone. Even this slight favor has induced others to embark in the business, and at the present time the winter-gardens are increasing rapidly. A large one is being fitted up close to the Clark street front of the Grand Pacific Hotel by a "Cheyenne" saloon-keeper. The new places are vastly worse than the old ones.

Officers Twohey and Mahoney, of the West Twelfth Street Station, yesterday rearrested James Considine, alias Thomas Sullivan, one of the Knecht murderers, but who was discharged from custody Saturday because the Grand Jury failed to indict him. Considine Senior is a flour and feed merchant on Blue Island avenue, and his political influence in that section went a great ways with some of the members of the Grand Jury. It is probably true, however, that of the three wanton murderers of the old man, Considine was the least culpable, but that he was there and had a hand in the affair the prisoner has himself acknowledged. He was the first arrested by the police, and it was partially through information furnished by him that Conners and O'Donnell were apprehended. Justice Morrison held him without bail to the next Grand Jury. The police affirm that the scheme to secure Considine's liberty was only a part of a preconcerted plan to do away with all the valuable evidence concerning the murder.

SILVER CLIFF.

THE NEW MINING CAMP.

Col. C. N. Pratt having just returned from a visit to Kansas and Colorado, a reporter had a talk with him yesterday about mines and colonies, especially the former. While gone he organized several colonies in Kansas, and, getting into Colorado, his attention was called to the new mining district in Wet Mountain Valley, known as the "Silver Cliff Camp."

"It is in Custer County, 160 miles south and a little west of Denver," he said, "and only thirty miles beyond the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge road. The facilities for reaching the camp are excellent. When you get out of the cars you have a five-hours' coach-ride over a splendid road. Whole families are pouring in, taking up land, and making mining claims and building cabins. The saw-mills are busy, and it looks as if there would be 10,000 people there before July."

"What is the present population?"

"About 2,000, and the camp was started only ten weeks ago."

"Tell me something of the location?"

"The location is across the first range of mountains, and between them and the Snowy Range or Santo Cristo. The valley is about fifty miles long, and from five to fifteen wide. It is a fine agricultural country, capable of producing almost any of the small crops, vegetables, etc., but the season is not long enough for corn. Fair wheat, however, is grown. The first attempt at agriculture was made by a Chicago German colony which I sent out eight years ago under the lead of Carl Wolsten, a Prussian officer, who served in the Rebellion, and a great friend of Schuyler Colfax. The Post-Office was named Colfax. It was not a success, and the colony broke up, but individuals remained, and have fine farms, and now they are bringing their produce daily to the camp."

"Has the district any special advantages?"

"Yes; there is plenty of land in the immediate neighborhood susceptible of cultivation, the best of water, lots of timber, and the climate is one of the finest in the world; and there is every inducement for the tourist, as the fishing and hunting are excellent. But the great advantage is, that it is situated so near the railways. One is surveyed to the valley from Canyon City, and will soon be constructed."

"Are the ores rich?"

"Yes, but they vary in degree. Most of the mines are paying."

"How are the people mainly employed?"

"They are engaged in business as well as developing mines. Nearly every one who has been there any time has secured an interest in one, and others are prospecting, and the prospects are good."

Col. Pratt then exhibited to the reporter some specimens which he had brought back. One, he said, contained 75 per cent of silver. One mine was valued at $500,000, and another at $120,000. The shaft in the latter was not down more than twenty feet.

"Other towns will spring up in the valley?"

"Of course; one is to be started at the terminus of the railroad, which is to be built by Dr. Bell and others connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Road, now operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe."

"Has much quartz been taken out?"

"Yes, large quantities of it, mostly from the surface, however, and it is rich enough to pay if there were smelting works on the ground. Nearly all the ore is said to equal in richness that found in the celebrated Comstock lode."

"Works will soon be in operation?"

"Yes, arrangements are making for their erection."

"What is done with the ore now?"

"It is transported to Canyon City, Denver, Pueblo, and other towns."

"Will things be lively in the valley?"

"Yes, very soon. Quite a number of mines are now being worked, and others are to be investigated. As I told you, I expect to see 10,000 people there by July."

TELEPHONIC MUSIC.

A NEW FIELD FOR THE A. D. T.

A novel concert was given Friday evening, mention of which should have been previously made, but the participants were so modest that they did not crave publicity. The musicians consisted of the brass sextette known as the "Chicago Serenade Club," led by G. W. Felton. They have a rehearsal every Friday night in one of the rooms in the Western Union Telegraph Building, and, without a very clear idea of what was ahead, accepted an invitation to play in Gen. Stager's room last week. When they arrived they were told that there was to be a telephone test. A wire runs from the General's office to that of the A. D. T. Company, and, in the latter, the "phones" at the residences of the General, Mr. E. B. Isham, Gen. Thompson, Robert Lincoln, The Tribune office, A. B. and George M. Pullman, and of about fifteen or twenty others in different parts of the city were connected, and the people in the houses notified as to what was to take place. In the General's office a paper funnel, two feet in diameter, was adjusted to the mouth of the receiver at the end of the wire, and the players were arranged in a semi-circle in front and six feet distant. They gave a classical selection, and the responses were "Excellent," "Very good," "Splendid," "More," etc., the voices appearing to be those of a company of people in an adjoining room all talking at once, though every utterance was clear and distinct. The sextette complied with the requests, and entertained the listeners for about an hour. Every note was clear and distinct, and no one would have believed the music came over a wire if he hadn't had a "phone" to his ear and heard it. The test was a complete success, and the ladies and gentlemen who made up the audience were so well pleased that future concerts, with the addition of singing, are not improbable. Sunday, during another test, music in Milwaukee was enjoyed by people at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets.

It is difficult to describe the curious impression caused by listening to a performance where the performers and the other hearers are alike unseen, and where, indeed, one does not know who else is listening, except as one guesses it from the sound of occasional voices which came out of the infinite distance. It presents a condition of affairs satisfying the requirements of the most fastidious. There is no touching of elbows, no sight of unpleasant faces or queer dresses, no puffed cheeks of musicians. It is possible to sit in shirtsleeves and smoke without shocking any one; and if one chooses one can hiss with hardly a fear of detection. The next thing for the A. D. T. Company to do is to put an instrument with a fifteen-foot receiver into some theatre, and see how far it will be able to accommodate its customers with play-acting without the need of their leaving home. In this way the capacity of a theatre can be doubled, and we can avoid the sight of much bad acting. In a recent novel the writer portrayed an imaginary state of affairs where a house was connected by wires with various churches, and when Sunday morning came each guest "turned on" his favorite minister, and listened to what he had to say. That can now be made a reality. A telephone in each church does it, and each listener can quit when he pleases, and dodge the contribution-box without attracting the slightest attention.

And then the lovers, oh the opportunity for the lovers! The beautiful custom of serenading has gone out of fashion,—guitar, blue ribbon, half-hidden blushing face, timidly-dropped rose, and all the rest of it. Small boys gather around and make remarks. Envious neighbors complain to the police. Juliet's father lets loose the dog. But now he sends word to her that he will serenade her at midnight. At that hour she sits in her lonely room in all the comfort of loose attire, a pickle in one hand and a "phone" in the other. He sits in his lonely room with his guitar, and much provision of food and drink,—rum-punch perchance, a beverage affected by musicians. His suspenders are down and his feet are up. He plays his piece and she returns her thanks. The father snores in the next room and does not know that the minstrel boy is winning his daughter's heart.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOT THE MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Several of my acquaintances have applied to me for information in regard to the action of the Grand Jury which closed its labors last Saturday. Allow me to say through your columns that I was not a member of that jury, and know nothing of the cases on which it took or declined to take action. Very respectfully,

S. B. CHASE, Belmont Avenue, Lake View.

THE CLEVELAND CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—The Hon. Amos Townsend to-day, through his attorneys, served a copy of his answer in the contest of his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress on Gilbert O. Shove, the contestant upon the National Labor ticket. In Shove's notification of a contest he asserts that money has been illegally used in the election of Mr. Townsend, and asserts that he would have been elected had this not been so. Mr. Townsend's answer emphatically denies these charges in so far as the accusations in regard to money are concerned, and proceeds to assert that, even in case Mr. Townsend were not elected, Mr. Shove can lay no claim to the office, for his vote is far in the minority, the vote for Mr. Poe, the Democratic candidate, being considerably higher than that for him. This Shove is the same tramp who has been so effectually "gone back on" by his own party and party organ here.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Secretary of State has at last received complete returns of the vote on the State ticket. These returns are duplicates of those sent sealed to the Speaker of the House, and, not being required by law, it has been necessary to write several times to some of the County Clerks before they would take the trouble to send them in. The footings of the tables in the Secretary's office give the aggregate vote as follows:

FOR STATE TREASURER.	
Gen. J. C. Smith, Republican	206,658
E. L. Cronkrite, Democrat	170,085
E. N. Bates, National	66,589
Gorin, Prohibition	2,228
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
James P. Slade, Republican	205,461
S. M. Etter, Democrat	172,354
F. H. Hall, National	65,526
Mrs. Kate L. Hopkins, Prohibition	2,109

Showing Smith's majority to be 36,573 over Cronkrite, and Slade's over Etter to be 33,107.

ONE DOLLAR DAMAGES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—A Jefferson City, Mo., dispatch says: The case of T. B. Baker, editor of the Topeka, Kan., *Commonwealth*, against the Kansas City *Times* for $20,000 libel, arising out of a publication in the *Times* charging that Baker had countenanced and encouraged the killing of Mr. Snozz, editor of the Topeka *Blade*, in March of last year, was submitted to the jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day, and a verdict for one dollar damages was rendered for Baker. Defendant will move for a new trial.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The first annual meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, President Dow in the chair.

The resignations of H. W. Farrar, H. J. Pulling, and Jewett Wilcox were received and accepted.

The terms of office of Messrs. S. J. Medill, Vice-President, Abner Taylor, Clinton Snowden, Alvin Hulbert, and R. J. Smith, Directors, having expired, and these gentlemen having declined a re-election, five Directors to fill the vacancies thus occasioned were chosen. The following were nominated by Mr. H. V. Bemis, and, on ballot, unanimously elected: S. W. Allerton, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, George C. Clarke, Washington Hesing, J. W. Conley. There were 745 shares of stock represented in the election of the 750 shares composing the capital stock.

The election of three Directors to take the places of Messrs. Pulling, Farrar, and Wilcox was then proceeded with. R. J. Smith, C. A. Snowden,—and Alvin Hulbert were unanimously elected, Mr. Hulbert to succeed Mr. Farrar, Mr. Snowden to succeed Mr. Pulling, and Mr. Smith to succeed Mr. Wilcox.

The stockholders' meeting then adjourned, and the Directors held one, Mr. Dow being elected President pro tem.

A motion, that if any changes in the by-laws were proposed they should be first considered, was carried. The proposed amendments were read, and, on motion, adopted. The only important change was the abolition of the office of Assistant Secretary, substituting therefor that of General Manager, the occupant of which shall be the Great Mogul of the concern, with power to do anything he chooses.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Samuel J. Allerton was elected President.

For Vice-President, George C. Clarke was chosen, and took the chair.

The other officers were elected as follows: N. Rowe, Secretary; J. H. McAvoy, Treasurer; J. W. Conley, General Manager; Executive Committee, S. W. Allerton, George C. Clarke, S. K. Dow, J. H. McAvoy, J. H. Sanders, W. Hesing, R. J. Smith. There was some opposition to Rowe, but he was finally elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

PEDESTRIANISM.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Daniel O'Leary, pedestrian, at 8 o'clock this evening began a walk of 400 miles in 124 hours.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Case at New York Opens with a Set-back to His Counsel—Arguments of Butler and Beckwith.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The case of James A. Whalen against Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, which has attracted widespread interest among members of the legal profession, was begun in the United States District Court to-day. The case is of special importance, as it involves the liability of a United States officer for acts committed by him in the South under the Reconstruction act, and will determine, to a certain extent, how that action is to be interpreted. The cause of action brought by Whalen has already been published. The complaint charges Gen. Sheridan of trespass, and enumerates personal property alleged worth $46,278.57, which, with force and arms, was removed in 1870. The property included sixty-three mules, one cow, one buggy, plows, axes, 10,000 barrel-staves, 250 barrels of molasses, 550 acres stuble-cane, and other real estate. Gen. Sheridan's answer was a general denial, on the ground that his only action in the premises was ministerial. The trial has been postponed from time to time. Mr. Whalen was represented by Gen. Ben Butler, C. C. Eagan, and Scott Lord. Gen. Sheridan's counsel were District-Attorney Stewart L. Woodward, Assistant District-Attorney Herrick, and the Hon. J. R. Beckwith, of New Orleans. Besides Mr. Whalen and Gen. Sheridan there were present Col. Michael Sheridan, the General's brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, U. S. Grant, Jr., and a number of well-known members of the New York Bar. Gen. Butler opened the case by reading the original complaint and answer, and giving a short sketch of the facts of the seizure of the Killona property, as understood by the plaintiff's counsel. He argued that Gen. Sheridan had the right to issue the order upon which the seizure was made, and should suffer the consequences. Gen. Butler claimed that all his side needed to do to gain was to prove Whalen was in rightful possession of the property, which they could do in ten minutes. He said the War was officially proclaimed before the seizure was complained of, and read from President Johnson's proclamation to prove it.

Mr. Beckwith, for Gen. Sheridan, said that while his side were willing and ready to meet any possible issue in the case, he wished to present some grave matter, upon which counsel would probably differ, and which would have to be acted upon during the trial. He moved, on behalf of the defendant, that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed, for the reason, among others, that said complaint does not allege any sufficient cause of action against the defendant, either under the law of New York or Louisiana, and, if the Court denies this motion as to the entire complaint, secondly, that all that portion of the complaint which relates to any supposed wrongs and injuries to the Killona plantation, and the property alleged to have been taken therefrom, be dismissed, for the reason that the Court can take no lawful cognizance or jurisdiction in this action; that all said matters and allegations do not show any right or cause of action against the defendant. Mr. Beckwith argued at length in support of this motion, claiming that the case should be tried in the Louisiana courts, under the Louisiana law.

Judge Wallace overruled the motion, deciding that the Court has proper jurisdiction, and that it must be tried under the statutes of New York. Gen. Sheridan's counsel took exception, and Gen. Butler offered a deposition of Louis Ransom, Sheriff of St. Charles, La., in August, 1867, who took possession of the Killona plantation under a written order from Gen. Sheridan. Before Ransom's evidence was concluded the Court adjourned.

KEEP YOUR TRADE-DOLLARS.

The Sharks Are Bringing Them Back from China, and Buying Them Up in This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The *Bulletin* this afternoon publishes the following telegram, received by a banker of this city: "Large purchases of trade-dollars have been made in Hong Kong for shipment to New York and San Francisco. A shipment of $200,000 has arrived in England en route to New York, on account of Seligman Bros. Further large shipments are on the way and to be shipped by the Belgic, leaving Hong Kong this week. These shipments have been sold for arrival by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Comptoir des Comptes. There is every prospect of the whole unchopped trade-dollars in China finding their way back to this country. The buyers are money-brokers. At the present rate of exchange in China, brokers are enabled to lay down trade-dollars in San Francisco at 92¼ cents each. This telegram confirms the information received by the bankers here some days ago. It is further reported here that Congressman Beck will, at an early day, introduce a bill in the House providing for the redemption of the trade-dollars.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 2.—To-day, considerable surprise was caused by the failure of the owners of the City Mills, S. & S. W. Chapman. The firm has made an assignment under the State law to W. J. Hunter, with assets of $25,000 and liabilities of $17,000. Owing to a wash-out last summer the mill was shut down for several weeks, and $1,000 paid for repairs. This, combined with a subseqent falling-off in trade and slow collections, precipitated the failure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The suspension of Spalding & Wales, the well-known dry goods dealers, which occurred to-day, was quite unexpected, and took the business community by surprise. The firm has been in business on Water street for quite a number of years, at first under the name of Spalding, Hay & Wales, and latterly is Spalding & Wales, and, in his time, has made a multitude of friends. As gathered from the firm, the immense depreciation of stock the last two or three years, coupled with large rents and expenditures, is the cause of their troubles. They are as yet unable to make a statement of their affairs, but will probably be in readiness to do so the last of the week. The firm has the sympathy of the business public to a large extent in their troubles, and a fact worthy of note is that among those who called on them to-day with expressions of sympathy and condolence were their largest competitors in business in this city.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury during November:

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue Fund	$12,368.88
School Fund	6,947.10
Military Fund	212.46
Total	$19,528.44
EXPENDITURES.	
Warrants paid, Revenue Fund	$58,268.72
School Fund	14.66
Military Fund	13.80
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	25.92
Local Bond Fund	724.56
Total	$59,047.66

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The International Dairy Fair formally opened to-night with an address by ex-Gov. Seymour. The attendance is large.

WHISKY-DRINKING.

This habit, vice, or disease removed. Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchona Cure), Room 33 Palmer House, specialist in Diseases of the Nerves.

RICHER.

Use Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, which are richer, more delicate and durable than any odors that come from abroad.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

HOLLAND—Dec. 2, at 8:40 a. m., at the residence of the Rev. Father Noonan, Kate Holland, aged 41 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Annunciation, corner of Paulina-st. and Waubansia-av., where solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Thence by carriages to Calvary. May she rest in peace.

HERMAN—Dec. 2, Alice Herman, aged 34 years, the wife of Mathias Herman, of No. 4 Sullivan-st.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock on Dec. 3, from the corner of Twenty-second-st. and Calumet-av.

JAMAR—Dec. 1, at Elliston, Md., R. D. Jamar, Esq., father of Mrs. John E. Owens, Chicago.

GOGGIN—At his residence, No. 137 Lytle-st., Dec. 2, of heart disease, Patrick Goggin, aged 74 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 p. m. Remains will be taken to New York City for burial.

☞ Dublin and Newmarket (Ireland) papers please copy.

MAITLAND—Dec. 2, at 6:30 a. m., at his mother's residence, John Oliver Maitland, aged 27 years.

Funeral at St. Joseph, Mich., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

ROGERS—Dec. 2, of pneumonia, at the residence of her nephew, N. Gray Bartlett, Lucy W. Rogers, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

Remains will be taken to Boston.

☞ Louisville and Boston papers please copy.

BLOW—In St. Louis, at 1 o'clock Friday morning, Nov. 29, Henry T. Blow.

MOONY—Dec. 2, at No. 1917 Arnold-st., Jane, wife of John Moony, aged 40 years.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday, Dec. 4, by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.

COXHEAD—Charles James, infant son of George C. and Sarah A. Coxhead, aged 2 years 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 56 South Elizabeth-st., Dec. 3, at 11 a. m.

PORTER—At her residence in Racine, Wis., Dec. 30, Kate Shelder, wife of Lafayette Porter.

Funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Kenosha, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

☞ Hartford and Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

McDONALD—Of yellow fever, Nov. 16, at Goodrich Landing, La., J. A. McDonald, of this city.

☞ Guelph (Canada) papers please copy.

A PROBLEM LONG SINCE SOLVED.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheumatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, and friends of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors will be held in the Club-Room of the Palmer House this evening.

THE ATTENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF THE temperance cause is called to the meetings which are held tri-weekly at Lower Farwell Hall. Much good can be done and gained by attendance upon them. The meeting to-night will be led by W. O. Lattimore.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening at Meyer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts.

METAL FEATHER COMB.

IMPERIAL
METAL FEATHER COMB,
FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY
FIELD, LEITER & CO.

FURS.

FURS!
AUCTION SALE
$75,000
Worth of FINE FURS, comprising everything in the Fur line.
SEAL SACQUES, MINK SACQUES,
ROBES, MUFFS & BOAS,
SEAL CAPS, SEAL GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S FURS, Etc.
The above sale continues daily until our surplus stock of Furs are disposed of. This sale in no way interferes with our retail trade.
ERBY & PERIOLAT.
Sale takes place Madison-st., cor. Dearborn, building formerly occupied by Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co. Bank.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

DYE HOUSE.

DYE HOUSE
Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express.
AUG. SCHWARZ,
Boston Fancy Steam Dye House
158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.

GLASSWARE.

TIFFANY & CO. have a great variety of Table Glassware, including glasses for various wines, liquors, ices, etc.; decanters, finger bowls, celery vases, flower holders, ice cream dishes, compotiers, and fancy pieces.
Many of these are of new and attractive patterns, and the prices will be found lower than formerly.
TIFFANY & CO.'S "Blue Book" for 1878-9, containing lists of articles for presents, with prices, is sent to any address on request.
UNIONSQUARE
NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 9:30 A. M.
A Large and Important Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fourteen Hundred
CASES OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Will be closed out by us at Auction Wednesday, Dec. 4. This will be a well assorted sale of Seasonable Goods, including Beaver and Warm Lined Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Dec. 5, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.
A full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware. Also, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Glass Sets, Goblets, Tumblers, Pitchers, Motto Cups and Saucers, Vases, Toilet Sets, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.

AT 2 P. M.,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
General Merchandise, &c., at Auction.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN,
200 and 202 East Randolph-st.
ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF
Crockery, Glassware, &
Imported Fancy Goods,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 10 a. m.
Attend this Sale for Bargains!
38 CRATES OF CROCKERY W. G. & C.C. (open lots).
30 CASKS OF ROCK. & YELLOW WARE (open lots and original packages).
280 BBLS GLASSWARE (well assorted).
150 BOXES CHIMNEYS, CRIMP TOP.
50 CRATES ARGAND CHIMNEYS.
400 VIENNA 6 & 7 SHADES.
350 LAMPS, ASSORTED.

At 12 o'clock, sharp,
Another Large Assortment of Imported
Holiday Fancy Goods and Toys!
Elegant Vases and Toilet Sets,
China Cups and Saucers and Mugs,
Large Variety of China and Lava Goods
of all kinds,
Extra Large Line of Dolls
and Tin and Wood Toys,
Also Other Goods too numerous to mention,
Suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE.
Goods Packed for Country Buyers.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctr.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
200 CASES
LAMP CHIMNEYS
At Auction, TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clk. at BUTTERS' Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Custom-Made Clothing,
Shirts, Drawers, Gloves,
Hats, Furs, Knit Goods, Etc.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
At BUTTERS' AUCTION HOUSE, 173 & 175 RANDOLPH-ST.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
FOR TUESDAY'S SALE,
DEC. 3, AT 9:30 A. M.,
Parlor & Chamber Furniture,
Carpets, Stoves,
General Household Goods, Chromos, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
72 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
REGULAR SALE OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full Lines RUBBER GOODS.

WEDDING CARDS.

WEDDING
NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money. Stationery and Fine Engraving.
S. D. Childs & Co.
76 Washington-st.,
Cor. Dearborn.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY
Expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward, at 25c, 40c, 60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs and under prepaid for whole package 25c extra. Address orders GUNTHER'S Confectionery. 78 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-grow
district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies mor
the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. An
says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly without eggs. An old lady from
writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most
some materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists
MOTT New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only, by gro

LASSWARE.
NY & CO. have
variety of Table
re, including
for various
quors, ices, etc.;
rs, finger bowls,
vases, flower
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of these are of
attractive pat-
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found lower
merly.
CO.'S "Blue Book" for
ing lists of articles for pres-
is sent to any address on

NSQUARE
W YORK.

CTION SALES.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 70 Wabash-av.
R TRADE SALE
GOODS,
DEC. 3, 9:30 A. M.
and Important Sale.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

n Hundred
ASES OF
oes&Rubbers
us at Auction Wednesday, Dec.
well assorted sale of Seasonable
aver and Warm Lined Goods.
RE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Dec. 5, at 9:30 a. m.,
R TRADE SALE
OF
OCKERY
AND
SSWARE.
of English and American W. G.
Rockingham and Yellow Ware,
urners, Glass Sets, Goblets, Tum-
Cups and Saucers, Vases, Toilet
ountry merchants.

AT 2 P. M.,
D SECOND-HAND
NITURE,
handise, &c., at Auction.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIEDMAN,
02 East Randolph-st.
R LARGE SALE OF
Glassware, &
orted Fancy Goods,
DAY, Dec. 4, 10 a. m.
Sale for Bargains!
OCKERY W. G. & C.C. (open lots).
K. & YELLOW WARE (open lots
ckages).
ARE (well assorted).
EYS, CRIMP TOP.
D CHIMNEYS.
HADES.
TED.
clock, sharp,
Assortment of Imported
y Goods and Toys!
Toilet Sets,
na Cups and Saucers and Mugs,
ains and Lava Goods
of all kinds,
Dolls
and Tin and Wood Toys,
numerous to mention,
table for the HOLIDAY TRADE.
ountry Buyers.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

BUTTERS & CO.,
and Real-Estate Agents.
175 Randolph-st.
CASES
CHIMNEYS
MORNING, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clk,
ouse, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
ancy Dry Goods,
Clothing,
ers, Gloves,
Knit Goods, Etc.,
5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
ION HOUSE, 173 & 175 RAN-

POMEROY & CO.,
78 & 80 Randolph-st.
SDAY'S SALE,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
amber Furniture,
ts, Stoves,
ods, Chromos, General Merchan-
OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ANDERS & CO.,
bash-av., Chicago, Ill.
LAR SALE OF
& SHOES
AUCTION,
3, at 9:30 o'clock.
GOODS.

DING CARDS.
NG
NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, Shortest
Notice, Least Money.
Stationery and Fine
Engraving.
S. D. Childs & Co.,
78 Washington-st.,
Cor. Dearborn.

TANKS.
& EVENDEN,
L TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
& 49 West Lake Street.
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ECTIONERY.
Expressed to all parts, 1 lb
and upward, at 25c, 40c, and
60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs
and under prepaid for whole
package 25c extra. Address
orders GUNTHER'S Con-
fectionery. 78 Madison-st.,

KING
WDER
the only Baking Powder in
er direct from the wine-grow
as to pay a few pennies mor
it's economy to use it. An
utegg. An old lady fron
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by such eminent chemists
d in tin cans only, by gro

THE GOVERNMENT.

Reassembling of the Forty-fifth Congress in Final Session.

Spirited Debate in the House on the President's Message.

The Change in the Southern Policy Criticised by Mr. Wood, of New York,

And Warmly Defended by Gen. Garfield, of Ohio.

Text of the Second Annual Message of President Hayes.

The Subject of Suffrage-Suppression at the South Brought Forward.

Generally Satisfactory Condition of Our Foreign Relations.

Disapproval of Radical Changes in Existing Financial Legislation.

Annual Report of Secretary Sherman on the National Finances.

Extended Discussion of the Question of Resumption of Specie-Payments.

Greenbacks After Jan. 1 to Be Received by All Treasury-Officers the Same as Coin.

Recommended Limitation of Silver-Dollar Coinage to an Amount Not Exceeding $50,000,000.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Messrs. Anthony and Bayard were appointed a Committee to join the House Committee and notify the President that Congress had assembled.

Bills laid on the table pending the appointment of committees:

By Mr. Beck—To provide for retiring the trade dollar, and for its coinage into standard silver dollars; also to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Vorhees—A resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and of providing for its recoinage into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains.

By Mr. Blaine—A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, and what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc.

Resolutions providing for a joint committee to inquire into the cause and spread of the yellow fever, what legislation is necessary to prevent its introduction into the country, etc.

Recess.

Upon reassembling the Message of the President was received and read.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, re-elected United States Senator from Vermont for six years from March 4, 1879. Read and placed on file.

The only Senators absent to-day were Messrs. Barnum, Cockrell, Conkling, Gordon, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kernan, Merrimon, Patterson, Plumb, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, and White.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives galleries to-day contained the customary crowd at the opening of the session of Congress.

At noon Speaker Randall rapped the House to order, when the Chaplain made a prayer and the roll was called.

The roll-call showed 229 members present. Two new members, Bailey (N. Y.) and Majors (Nev.), then took the iron-clad oath.

Messrs. Atkins, Cox, and Garfield were appointed to inform the President that Congress was in session.

After the recess, the President's message was received from Private-Secretary Rogers and read.

A CESSPOOL UNCOVERED.

When the reading of the message was read Mr. Wood (N. Y.) rose and moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole of the House and ordered printed. But first he desired to make some comments upon it. Although, as a whole, the document was highly satisfactory, yet there were some references in it which should be met at the earliest practicable moment. He referred to that part relating to the Southern States. He (Wood) failed to see how the President saw any disposition in the South to avoid or annul in any degree the constitutional amendments. He failed to see any indication in the South at any election, at any time, under any circumstances, for a series of years, of an unwillingness to live in entire amity with the whole country in regard to the laws or to obey the Government.

He regretted that the President, who had commenced his Administration with such a noble and patriotic position as against the military depotism exercised by his predecessor, should now indicate change of policy. He had watched with interest the course of the Administration, in order to see whether the President would be forced from the manly and noble position taken by him. He knew that there was a wing of the Republican party dissatisfied with that position, and it had been a matter of interest to the whole country to know whether the President would continuously maintain his attitude. While the President expressed his views in very mild and very decorous language, yet he indicated quite clearly that the condition of things in the South was not satisfactory to him.

The President had referred especially to the elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. He had been able to single out two States, and only two isolated instances in those States. That was an indication of vacilliation on the part of the Executive, and it was only because it was such an indication that he (Wood) felt it his duty to declare that this was no foundation for the allegation of wrong by the South. It was to be regretted that, while the President's eyes were open to the Congressional elections in South Carolina and Louisiana, they were closed to what occurred in the City of New York on the 5th of November, when 4,000 legal voters were dragged to prison by a Government official, where hundreds of them were plunged into the vilest dens as common prisoners, and where, besides those who had been arrested, ten thousand other voters had been intimidated, thus making a difference of at least 15,000 votes in the City of New York in the last election. The President had not seen that. The Republican press of New York had not told that to the President, but it had pointed him to the South.

He (Wood) regretted that the President had thought proper to lend his high position to the reiteration of misrepresentation organized for him by the Republican press. He had the highest regard for the President, believing him to be an honest and patriotic man. It was a matter of profound regret that the President should permit himself to be an instrument in the hands of an ultra wing of the Republican party.

GARFIELD REPLIES.

Mr. Garfield replied to Mr. Wood. He characterized it as very unusual to interrupt the ordinary form of proceeding, which was simply to refer the President's message and order its printing, by debating any of its suggestions, and he thought the kind of suggestions made by the gentleman from New York as still more unusual. The exact language of that part of the message with which the gentleman found fault was not, in his (Garfield's) mind, but the gentleman's language was very plain. He (Wood) criticised certain references in the President's message as to some disturbances in the course of the Federal election in several States, contrasted that with what he chose to call the noble beginning of the Administration in favor of self-government, and said that the President has shown vacillation, because he had seen fit to refer to the disturbances in the Federal election. If the right of a State to attend to its own local concerns undisturbed was in any way inconsistent with the right of the National Government to attend to National elections, and if that was what the gentleman called vacillation, he hoped they should all "vacillate" in that way. He (Garfield) had never made himself a particular advocate or defender of any Administration for its vacillation or want of vacillation, but, if the gentleman (Wood) could make no better case against the Administration than he had made, he had not very well "opened the ball" this winter. That gentleman could not see that there had been any disturbance in matters of election, after a pause, except in his own State. He (Wood) had seen some signs, if not of disturbance, at least of vacillation, in the city of his adoption and in his State, but they were not such instances of vacillation as the gentleman would have brought up in discussion. It did not signify that the gentleman had not seen any disturbances elsewhere. If the President had seen them it was the President's duty to say so, and the President had said so in his message. If the President had seen them and had not said so, he would not only have been guilty of negligence, but of positive fault. The President had referred to it modestly. He had invited the attention of Congress to it. Did the gentleman object to having attention pointed to it in that way? Had he or any gentleman on the other side any reason why he did not wish the attention of Congress pointed to elections in Southern States? For his own part, he welcomed such calling of attention.

The President ought to be thanked for it by the gentleman from New York, as it afforded an opportunity to him to have this "vacillation" examined into closely. He (Garfield) had had the impression made on his mind from a somewhat careful reading of the public journals that very considerable illegal disturbance had taken place in some of the Southern States. He had even heard it stated that bold, open, acknowledged intimidation had been employed, notably in South Carolina, and in districts where there had been an overwhelming majority of one political party no sign of any such majority had appeared at all. This might be exaggeration, but, if so, it was one that was broadcast through the public press, and one which Congress, so notable as the present one for investigating all charges of wrongdoing, should investigate. He supposed his friends on the other side would welcome the President's suggestion as exactly in the line of their conduct hitherto. He hoped they would not stifle investigation.

A WORD MORE FROM WOOD.

Mr. Wood defended the position he had taken, and repeated his expression of regret that the President had picked out two cases and deemed them of sufficient importance to present them to the world in his annual message. It was an indication that the ultra wing of the Republican party was forcing the Executive to aid it in displaying the bloody shirt, so that party could hold on to its ill-gotten power, and continue that power by the plunder of the Treasury.

MR. HALE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hale said it was alleged by the gentleman from New York that the President had been dragooned by the radical wing of the Republican party into the course indicated by his message, and that wing of the party was likely to control the Administration. He would tell the gentleman that on the great and fundamental doctrines of the protection of the citizen in all his rights there was no radical nor conservative wing in the Republican party, but there was one party in the land united to a man on the proposition that the American citizen, North, South, and everywhere, should be protected in the exercise of his constitutional rights.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) asked if the gentlemen from Ohio and Maine failed to remember how the "tape-worm ticket" of California had been run by the Navy-Yard. Had they denounced the tape-worm policies? Not much. He (Cox) shrunk from no investigation of the election North or South.

OTHER REMARKS.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) made some remark which was not heard by Mr. Cox or the reporters, but at which some members around him laughed.

Mr. Cox noticed it, and said he did not know what they were laughing at, but it was possibly for the want of thought.

Mr. Townsend said he had been making a remark about "cipher telegrams."

Mr. Cox retorted that that was another of the vacillations of the other side, that there were "vacillations" all over the country, but that with all these "vacillations" the old Democratic party would have the next Senate and House also.

The discussion, which was animated, here closed, and Wood's motion to refer and print the message was agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills were reported, and notice was given of early action on them.

The House adjourned.

THE NATION.

Message of the President of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continual bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow-fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans, and at other places on the Lower Mississippi, soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee have suffered severely. About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines, and food for the sick and destitute,—the requisite directions for the purpose being given in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents, and rations of the value of about $25,000, were sent to the cities and towns which applied for them,—full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper Department.

The tearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and Municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the Municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine act approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right, continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three Constitutional Amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the outhority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the War. The people of the former Slaveholding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these Constitutional Amendments, the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College; and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but, in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile, it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth; and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, the Courts, the Executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney-General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional or State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign Powers has been maintained and respected.

The Universal Exhibition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by a large number of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great Exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner-Genreal, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States Commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship, and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, three Commissioners were appointed to an International Conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The Conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the Commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the Conference. The general conclusion was reached, that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as gold,—leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British Government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the Treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the Legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal Consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European Powers.

The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign Powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the Treaty Powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of several years, the Chinese Government has again sent Envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent Legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference.

The treaty with the Samoan Islands, having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation; and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened, and still continues, between the two Governments, upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of the United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of the Mexican Government to restrain effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an International Exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tend to better understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

With Brazil, and the Republics of Central and South America, some steps have been taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean. The reports of Diplomatic and Consular officers in relation to the development of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that Department of the Government, and of the condition of the public finances.

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326.80,—leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551.90.

The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, $73,389,743.43; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, $191,110,256.57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $264,500,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, $73,344,573.27; and, for the remaining three-quarters of the year, the expenditures are estimated at $166,755,426.73,—making the total expenditures $240,100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, of $24,400,000.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be $264,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412.68,—leaving a surplus of $28,179,587.32 for the year.

In the foregoing statements of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the Sinking Fund provided for by the act approved Feb. 25, 1862, which requires that 1 per cent of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a Sinking Fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms, the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year $518,361,806.28; the actual reduction of the ascertained debt in that period has been $720,644,739.61,—being in excess of the reduction required by the Sinking-Fund act $202,282,933.33.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083.18, —a reduction since the same date last year of $23,150,617.39.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at lower rates of interest is very gratifying. The amount of 4 per cent bonds sold during the present year, prior to Nov. 23, 1878, is $100,270,900; and 6 per cent bonds, commonly known as 5-20s, to an equal amount, have been or will be redeemed as calls mature.

It has been the policy of the Department to place the 4 per cent bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested, and that, through the Post-Offices or other agents of the Government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is, that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the 4 per cent bonds authorized by the Refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security of the United States; and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed Feb. 28, 1878, amounted, on the 23d of November, 1878, to $19,814,550, of which amount $4,984,947 is in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603, is still in the possession of the Government.

With views unchanged in regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure.

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by Governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie-payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business-prosperity.

Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied; that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends:

1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieut. Henry H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.
2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster General.
3. The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose.
4. The increase of the extra per-diem of soldier-teachers employed in post-schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at different posts.
5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."
6. The passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents, and medicines which were made for the relief of sufferers from yellow fever.
7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

These recommendations are all commended to your favorable consideration.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress toward completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,468,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, inclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914.09, or $767,199.18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,928,677.74 less than the expenses, including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are $14,562,381.45,—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $33,949.75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the Department during the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1878, is $4,740,544.14, of which $70,980.75 has been refunded,—leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,669,563.39, or $520,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Post-Office Department. The expenditures of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $34,165,084.49. The receipts, including sales of stamps, money-order business, and official stamps, were $29,277,516.95. The sum of $29,436.30, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are $33,874,647.50. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was $5,307,652.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at $36,571,900, and the receipts from all sources at $30,664,023.90,—leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of $5,907,876.10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of Postmasters, and of railroads for carrying the mail, is regulated by law; and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service, the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the Department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenue or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which met at Paris May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new Convention,—to take the place of the Treaty concluded at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874,—which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved, by and with the consent of the President, Aug. 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster-General, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people. On the 1st of April next it will comprise forty-three countries and colonies, with a population of more than 650,000,000 of people; and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a Universal Union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage-rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention, in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so to do justice to all parties involved.

THE JUDICIARY.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts in many of the Circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which are thus occasioned. The incumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the Attorney-General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional Circuit Judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense—at the present rate of salaries—of not more than $60,000 a year.

THE INDIANS.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians, generally, has been orderly, and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred, which were deplorable in their character, but remained, happily, confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannocks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some members of the tribe, and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservations, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by Congress to the wants of the Indians, at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection, I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be used, with proper accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes who suddenly left their reservation in the Indian Territory, and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of their old hunting-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior, it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities; and it is a gratifying fact that, when some of them had taken refuge in the camp of the Red-Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners, and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States,—thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the Council of September, 1877, have been complied with.

Both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian Auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations, and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians, by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the Government,—it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service almost without exception are faithful in the performance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet, and orderly, and self-supporting, were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the Far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful, and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty,—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will henceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians are apt to peaceable and quiet when their children are at school; and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves, and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily-increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors, and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "The result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question, whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a Committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that, in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject,—such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the Commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors before determining the rights of claimants threatened for a time to embarrass the interests, not only of the Government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties, which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the late Commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate the future adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late Commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony in all the cases has been written out, examined, briefed, and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allow the late Commissioners for the expense incurred and the labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

THE PUBLIC TIMBER.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duies of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that, for this reason, legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

AGRICULTURE.

From the organization of the Government, the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions, has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare, Agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of Boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement,—this species of establishment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderence of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in Agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at $3,000,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were $524,000,000. The great extent of country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries, that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate, and intercommunication, it appears, from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced Agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole Nation for the benefit of the Nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration, and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A National Convention of Societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these cruelties.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common-school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look as the resource for the advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens; and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodations for the great Library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts, and illustrative art, has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this Library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the means to organize, exhibit, and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river-front of the City of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the National Capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition, these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river by restricting and consequently deepening its channel; and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground, and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the Board of Survey heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory, and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching-tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the Government of the District under the recent legislation of Congress for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new Government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1878.

THE TREASURY.

Report of Secretary Sherman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1878.—SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were:

From customs	$130,170,680.20
From internal revenue	110,581,624.74
From sales of public lands	1,079,743.37
From tax on circulation and deposits of National banks	6,803,052.96
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	1,368,834.36
From customs-fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,046,8[illegible]
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,036,515.13
From proceeds of sales of Government property	243,461.88
From premium on sales of coin	317,102.30
From profits on coinage, etc.	1,09[illegible],762.23
From miscellaneous sources	2,341,1[illegible]
Total ordinary receipts	$257,763,878.70

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$16,551,323.16
For foreign intercourse	1,229,216.74
For Indians	4,629,280.28
For pensions	27,137,019.08
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	32,154,147.85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements	

at navy-yards	17,385,301.37
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	35,397,163.63
For interest on the public debt	102,500,874.65
Total ordinary expenditures	$236,964,326.80
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$ 20,799,551.90

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, etc.	$ 13,119,825.33
To the redemption of fractional currency	3,855,368.57
To the redemption of 6 per cent bonds for the Sinking-Fund	73,950.00
To increase of cash-balance in the Treasury	3,750,408.00
Total	$ 20,799,551.90

The amount due the Sinking-Fund for the year was $35,429,001.80,—leaving a deficiency on this account of $14,629,449.90.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1878 have decreased $11,984,796.09, in the following items: In customs-revenue, $785,812.87; in internal revenue, $8,048,783.09; in semi-annual tax on banks, $215,498; in sales of Government property, $84,485.08; in profits on coinage, $1,582,476.75; and in miscellaneous items, $1,267,740.30. There was an increase of $748,088.17, as follows: In proceeds of sales of public lands, $103,489.69; in premium on sales of coin, $67,521.52; and in miscellaneous items, $577,076.96,—making a net decrease in the receipts from all sources for the year of $11,236,707.92.

The decrease of revenue is principally due to the falling off in the receipts from internal revenue, which was probably caused by the agitation in Congress, for a long time, of the reduction of the tax on spirits and tobacco.

The expenditures show an increase of $7,781,729.08, as follows: in the Navy Department, $2,405,366.01, and in the interest on the public debt, $5,376,363.07,—the latter of which was due to the large balance of $7,426,619.81 unpaid interest at the commencement of the year, and to the change from semi-annual to quarterly payments of interest on 6 per cent bonds converted into 4 per cents, which would not otherwise have been made until after the close of the year. There was a decrease of $9,477,411.21, as follows: in the War Department, $4,928,588.05; in the Interior Department, $1,474,460.13; and in the civil and miscellaneous, $3,074,363.03,—making a net decrease in the expenditures of $1,695,682.13.

FISCAL YEAR 1879.

For the present fiscal year the revenue, actual and estimated, will be as follows:

Receipts.	For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1878. Actual.	For the remaining three-quarters of the year. Estimated.
From customs	$38,868,268.10	$ 94,131,731.90
From internal revenue	28,572,144.46	86,427,855.54
From sales of public lands	260,765.63	789,234.37
From tax on circulation and deposits of National banks	3,368,519.03	3,381,480.97
From repayments of interest by Pacific Railroad Companies	397,737.10	952,262.90
From customs-fees, fines, penalties, etc.	244,833.93	705,166.07
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	508,890.76	1,491,109.24
From proceeds of sales of Government property	41,127.51	208,872.49
From premium on sales of coin	5,441.23	44,558.77
From profits on coinage, etc.	71,968.31	1,728,031.69
From miscellaneous sources	1,060,027.37	1,239,972.63
Total receipts	$73,390,723.43	$191,100,276.57

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, will be:

Expenditures.	For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1878. Actual.	For the remaining three-quarters of the year. Estimated.
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	$15,044,519.62	$ 39,955,480.38
For Indians	1,750,517.25	3,049,482.75
For pensions	7,802,465.63	21,497,534.37
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	10,258,900.87	28,741,099.13
For naval establishment, including vessels, and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	4,520,742.84	10,479,257.16
For interest on the public debt	33,967,427.06	63,032,572.94
Total ordinary expenditures	$73,344,573.27	$166,755,426.73
Total receipts, actual and estimated		$264,500,000
Total expenditures, actual and estimated		240,100,000
Leaving a balance of		$ 24,400,000

Applicable to the Sinking-Fund, which is estimated for the year at $36,954,607.87.

FISCAL YEAR 1880.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated upon existing laws, will be:

From customs	$133,000,000.00
From internal revenue	115,000,000.00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000.00
From tax on circulation and deposits of National banks	6,750,000.00
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	1,400,000.00
From customs-fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,100,000.00
From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,000,000.00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	250,000.00
From profits on coinage, etc.	1,600,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	2,400,000.00
Total ordinary receipts	$264,500,000.00

The estimate of expenditures for the same period, received from the several Executive Departments, are as follows:

Legislative	$ 2,983,109.28
Executive	13,146,092.63
Judicial	391,400.00
Foreign intercourse	1,178,635.00
Military establishment	29,335,727.33
Naval establishment	14,187,381.45
Indian affairs	4,933,244.20
Pensions	29,616,000.00
Public works:	
Treasury Department	4,247,546.65
War Department	7,601,781.30
Navy Department	375,000.00
Interior Department	422,717.94
Department of Justice	18,000.00
Department of Agriculture	6,500.00
Postal service	5,907,876.10
Miscellaneous	14,846,800.80
Permanent annual appropriations:	
Interest on the public debt	95,000,000.00
Sinking-Fund	38,802,338.26
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, etc.	4,675,900.00
Collecting revenue from customs	5,800,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,661,200.00
Total estimated expenditures, including Sinking-Fund	$275,137,250.94
Or an estimated deficit of	$ 10,637,250.94

Excluding the Sinking-Fund, the estimated expenditures will be $236,334,912.68,—showing a surplus of $28,165,087.32.

By direction of the President, the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year have been based upon the appropriations made by Congress for the present fiscal year. The rule has been departed from only as to those branches of the public service belonging to Departments the heads of which deem the estimated increase indispensable, or where existing law demands a greater sum than was appropriated. Such increase is estimated for as follows:

Legislative	$ 115,198.11	
Treasury Department	319,680.13	
War Department	740,848.14	
Navy Department	20,949.75	
Interior Department	1,462,787.70	
Post-Office Department	1,685,701.38	
Department of Justice	321,340.00	
		$4,666,505.21
Less decrease in estimates for Department of State		111,841.35
Net increase		$4,554,663.86

Earnestly desirous of co-operating with Congress in the reduction of expenditures to the lowest sum consistent with the proper execution of the law, the Secretary has reduced the expenses of the customs service, during the last fiscal year, compared with the previous year, in the sum of $778,492.25, and herein recommends changes of the law which will enable him to make further reductions therein. The great body of expenditures is fixed by laws which leave no discretion to Executive officers. The reduction of appropriations does not reduce expenditures when the law requires the service to be performed, or fixes the salary and number of employes. It must be accompanied by a careful revision of the laws, reducing the objects of expenditure or the number or compensation of employes. It is believed that, by such a revision, especially of the postal laws, and by a limitation of the amount of appropriations for public works in progress, by the postponement of new works not indispensable for the public service, and by judicious scrutiny of disbursements, the expenditures for the next fiscal year need not, in the aggregate, exceed the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The estimate of revenue, based upon existing law, is $6,736,121.30 more than the actual revenue of the past year. This estimate can only be realized by a strict and impartial enforcement of the Revenue laws. This is not only a legal duty of revenue officers, but it is the right of every honest taxpayer. The enforcement of the tax on spirits and tobacco has, in some places, been resisted by formidable combinations too powerful for the Department, with the forces at its command, to overcome. The customs-duties, in many cases, have been evaded by smuggling, fraud, undervaluation, and false claims for drawbacks and damage-allowance. Some of these obstructions are incident to the execution of any tax law, but many of them may be overcome by such modifications of the laws as are hereinafter recommended.

It is manifest, from these estimates, that, however desirable it may be to reduce existing taxes, it ought not now to be done except by supplying the reductions from other sources of revenue. Stability and certainty in the rate and subject of taxation are of great importance, and, therefore, the Secretary recommends that no change be made in them during the present session, except to convert certain ad-valorem duties, hereinafter stated, into specific duties.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS.

The important duty imposed on this Department by the Resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, has been steadily pursued during the past year. The plain purpose of the act is to secure to all interests and all classes the benefits of a sound currency, redeemable in coin, with the least possible disturbance of existing rights and contracts. Three of its provisions have been substantially carried into execution, by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold, and by free banking. There remains only the completion of preparations for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its maintenance thereafter upon the basis of existing laws.

At the date of my annual report to Congress in December, 1877, it was deemed necessary as a preparation for resumption to accumulate in the Treasury a coin reserve of at least 40 per cent of the amount of United States notes outstanding. At that time it was anticipated that, under the provisions of the Resumption act, the volume of United States notes would be reduced to $300,000,000 by the 1st day of January, 1879, or soon thereafter, and that a reserve in coin of $120,000,000 would then be sufficient. Congress, however, in view of the strong popular feeling against a contraction of the currency, by the act approved May 31, 1878, forbade the retirement of any United States notes after that date, leaving the amount in circulation $346,681,016. Upon the principle of safety upon which the Department was acting, that 40 per cent of coin was the smallest reserve upon which resumption could prudently be commenced, it became necessary to increase the coin reserve to $138,000,000.

At the close of the year 1877, this coin reserve, in excess of coin liabilities, amounted to $63,016,050.96, of which $15,000,000 were obtained by the sale of 4½ per cent, and $25,000,000 by the sale of 4 per cent bonds, the residue being surplus revenue. Subsequently, on the 11th day of April, 1878, the Secretary entered into a contract with certain bankers in New York and London—the parties to the previous contract of June 9, 1877, already communicated to Congress—for the sale of $50,000,000,000 4½ per cent bonds for resumption purposes. The bonds were sold at a premium of 1½ per cent and accrued interest, less a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. The contract has been fulfilled, and the net proceeds—$50,500,000—have been paid into the Treasury in gold coin. The $5,500,000 coin paid on the Halifax award have been replaced by the sale of that amount of 4 per cent bonds sold for resumption purposes,—making the aggregate amount of bonds sold for these purposes $95,500,000, of which $65,000,000 were 4½ per cent bonds, and $30,500,000 4 per cent bonds. To this has been added the surplus revenue from time to time. The amount of coin held in the Treasury on the 23d day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was $141,888,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the 1st of January next by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin revenue received meanwhile.

In anticipation of resumption, and in view of the fact that the redemption of United States notes is mandatory only at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, it was deemed important to secure the co-operation of the Associated Banks of that city in the ready collection of drafts on those banks and in the payment of Treasury drafts held by them. A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which all drafts on the banks held by the Treasury are to be paid at the Clearing-House, and all drafts on the Treasury held by them are to be paid to the Clearing-House at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in United States notes; and, after the 1st of January, United States notes are to be received by them as coin. This will greatly lessen the risk and labor of collections both to the Treasury and the banks.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced its premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1873 had not diminished in 1875, when the Resumption act passed; but every measure taken in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses, and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry, and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition, seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879.

The means and manner of doing this are left largely to the discretion of the Secretary; but, from the nature of the duty imposed, he must restore coin and bullion, when withdrawn in the process of redemption, either by the sale of bonds, or the use of the surplus revenue, or of the notes redeemed from time to time.

The power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not be often used, it is essential to enable this Department to meet emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the Treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated. United States notes must, however, be the chief means under existing law with which the Department must restore coin and bullion when withdrawn in process of redemption. The notes, when redeemed, must necessarily accumulate in the Treasury until their superior use and convenience for circulation enables the Department to exchange them at par for coin or bullion.

The act of May 31, 1878, already referred to, provides that, when United States notes are redeemed or received in the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued, and paid out again, and kept in circulation.

The power to reissue United States notes was conferred by Sec. 3,579, Revised Statutes, and was not limited by the Resumption act. As this, however, was questioned, Congress wisely removed the doubt.

Notes redeemed are like other notes received into the Treasury. Payments of them can be made only in consequence of appropriations made by law, or for the purchase of bullion, or for the refunding of the public debt.

The current receipts from revenue are sufficient to meet the current expenditures as well as the accruing interest on the public debt. Authority is conferred by the Refunding act to redeem 6 per cent bonds as they become redeemable, by the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The United States notes redeemed under the Resumption act are, therefore, the principal means provided for the purchase of bullion or coin with which to maintain resumption, but should only be paid out when they can be used to replace an equal amount of coin withdrawn from the Resumption fund. They may, it is true, be used for current purposes like other money, but, when so used, their place is filled by money received from taxes or other sources of revenue.

In daily business, no distinction need be made between moneys from whatever source received, but they may properly be applied to any of the purposes authorized by law. No doubt coin liabilities, such as interest or principal of the public debt, will be ordinarily paid and willingly received in United States notes, but, when demanded, such payments will be made in coin; and United States notes and coin will be used in the purchase of bullion. This method has already been adopted in Colorado and North Carolina, and arrangements are being perfected to purchase bullion in this way in all the mining regions of the United States.

By the act approved June 8, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to constitute any Superintendent of a Mint or Assayer of any Assay-Office an Assistant Treasurer of the United States to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit. By the Legislative Appropriation bill approved July 19, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coin-certificates in payment to depositors of bullion at the several Mints and Assay-Offices of the United States. These provisions, intended to secure to the producers of bullion more speedy payment, will necessarily bring into the Mints and Treasury the great body of the precious metals mined in the United States, and will tend greatly to the easy and steady supply of bullion for coinage. United States notes, when at par with coin, will be readily received for bullion instead of coin-certificates, and with great advantage and convenience to the producers.

Deposits of coin in the Treasury will, no doubt, continue to be made after the 1st of January, as heretofore. Both gold and silver coin, from its weight and bulk, will naturally seek such a safe deposit, while notes redeemable in coin, from their superior convenience, will be circulated instead. After resumption, the distinction between coin and United States notes should be, as far as practicable, abandoned in the current affairs of the Government; and therefore no coin-certificates should be issued except where expressly required by the provisions of law, as in the case of silver-certificates. The gold-certificates hitherto issued by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the Secretary will not be issued after the 1st of January next. The necessity for them during a suspension of specie-payment is obvious, but no longer exists when by law every United States note is, in effect, a coin-certificate. The only purpose that could be subserved by their issue hereafter would be to enable persons to convert their notes into coin-certificates, and thus contract the currency and hoard gold in the vaults of the Treasury, without the inconvenience or risk of its custody. For convenience, United States notes of the same denomination as the larger coin-certificates will be issued.

By existing law, customs-duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the Government; but this acceptance should be left to the option of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The Secretary is of the opinion that a change of the law is not necessary to authorize this Department to receive United States notes for customs-duties on and after the 1st of January, 1879, while they are redeemable and are redeemed on demand in coin. After resumption it would seem a useless inconvenience to require payment of such duties in coin rather than in United States notes. The Resumption act, by clear implication, so far modifies previous laws as to permit payments in United States notes as well as in coin. The provision for coin-payments was made in the midst of war, when the notes were depreciated and the public necessities required an assured revenue in coin to support the public credit. This alone justified the refusal by the Government to take its own notes for the taxes levied by it. It has now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin. To refuse them is only to invite their presentation for coin. Any other construction would require the notes to be presented to the Assistant Treasurer in New York for coin, and, if used in the purchase of bonds, to be returned to the same officer, or, if used for the payment of customs-duties, to be carried to the Collector of Customs, who must daily deposit in the Treasury all money received by him. It is not to be assumed that the law requires this indirect and inconvenient process after the notes are redeemable in coin on demand of the holder. They are then at a parity with coin, and both should be received indiscriminately.

If United States notes are received for duties at the Port of New York, they should be received for the same purpose in all other ports of the United States, or an unconstitutional preference would be given to that port over other ports. If this privilege is denied to the citizens of other ports, they could make such use of these notes only by transporting them to New York and transporting the coin to their homes for payment; and all this not only without benefit to the Government, but with a loss in returning the coin again to New York, where it is required for redemption purposes.

The provision in the law for redemption in New York was believed to be practical redemption in all parts of the United States. Actual redemption was confined to a single place from the necessity of maintaining only one coin reserve, and where the coin could be easily accumulated and kept.

With this view of the Resumption act, the Secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that, after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the Treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this Department in all payments in all parts of the United States.

If any further provision of law is deemed necessary by Congress to authorize the receipt of United States notes for custom-dues or for bonds, the Secretary respectfully submits that this authority should continue only while the notes are redeemed in coin. However desirable continuous resumption may be, and however confident we may feel in its maintenance, yet the experience of many nations has proven that it may be impossible in periods of great emergency. In such events, the public faith demands that the custom-duties shall be collected in coin and paid to the public creditors; and this pledge should never be violated, or our ability to perform it endangered.

Heretofore, the Treasury, in the disbursement of currency, has paid out bills of any denomination desired. In this way the number of bills of a less denomination than $5 is determined by the demand for them. Such would appear to be the true policy after the 1st of January. It has been urged that, with a view to place in circulation silver coins, no bills of less than $5 should be issued. It would seem to be more just and expedient not to force any form of money upon a public creditor, but to give him the option of the kind and denomination. The convenience of the public in this respect should be consulted. The only way by which moneys of different kinds and intrinsic values can be maintained in circulation at par with each other, is by the ability, when one is in excess, to readily exchange it for the other. This principle is applicable to coin as well as to paper-money. In this way the largest amount of money of different kinds can be maintained at par, the different purposes for which each is issued making a demand for it. The refusal or neglect to maintain this species of redemption inevitably effects the exclusion from circulation of the most valuable, which thereafter becomes a commodity, bought and sold at a premium.

When the Resumption act passed, gold was the only coin which by law was a legal-tender in payment of all debts. That act contemplated resumption in gold coin only. No silver coin of full legal-tender could then be lawfully issued. The only silver coin provided was fractional coin, which was a legal-tender for $5 only. The act approved Feb. 28, 1878, made a very important change in our coinage system. The silver dollar provided for was made a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The amount of this coin issued will more properly be stated hereafter, but its effect upon the problem of resumption should be here considered.

The law itself clearly shows that the silver dollar was not to supersede the gold dollar; nor did Congress propose to adopt the single standard of silver, but only to create a bi-metallic standard of silver and gold, of equal value and equal purchasing power. Congress, therefore, limited the amount of silver dollars to be coined to not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, but did not limit the aggregate amount nor the period of time during which this coinage should continue. The market-value of the silver in the dollar, at the date of the passage of the act, was 93¼ cents in gold coin. Now it is about 86 cents in gold coin. If it was intended by Congress to adopt the silver instead of the gold standard, the amount provided for is totally inadequate for the purpose. Experience, not only in this country, but in European countries, has established that a certain amount of silver coin may be maintained in circulation at par with gold, though of less intrinsic bullion value. It was, no doubt, the intention of Congress to provide a coin in silver which would answer a multitude of the purposes of business-life, without banishing from circulation the established gold coin of the country. To accomplish this it is indispensable either that the silver coin be limited in amount, or that its bullion value be equal to that of the gold dollar. If not, its use will be limited to domestic purposes. It cannot be exported except at its commercial value as bullion. If issued in excess of demands for domestic purposes, it will necessarily fall in market-value, and, by a well-known principle of finance, will become the sole coin standard of value. Gold will be either hoarded or exported. When two currencies, both legal, are authorized without limit, the cheaper alone will circulate. If, however, the issue of the silver dollars is limited to an amount for circulation, there will be no depreciation, and their convenient use will keep them at par with gold, as fractional-silver coin, issued under the act approved Feb. 21, 1853, was kept at par with gold.

The amount of such coin that can thus be maintained at par with gold cannot be fairly tested until resumption is accomplished. As yet paper-money has been depreciated, and silver dollars, being receivable for customs dues, have naturally not entered into general circulation, but have returned to the Treasury in payment of such dues, and thus the only effect of the attempt of the Department to circulate them has been to diminish the gold revenue. After resumption these coins will circulate in considerable sums for small payments. To the extent that such demand will give employment to silver dollars, their use will be an aid to resumption rather than a hindrance, but, if issued in excess of such demand, they will at once tend to displace gold and become the sole standard, and gradually, as they increase in number, will fall to their value as bullion. Even the fear or suspicion of such an excess tends to banish gold, and, if well established, will cause a continuous drain of gold until imperative necessity will compel resumption in silver alone. The serious effects of such a radical change in our standards of value cannot be exaggerated; and its possibility will greatly disturb confidence in resumption, and may make necessary larger reserves and further sales of bonds.

The Secretary, therefore, earnestly invokes the attention of Congress to this subject, with a view that, either during the present or the next session, the amount of silver dollars to be issued be limited, or their ratio to gold for coining purposes be changed.

Gold and silver have varied in value from time to time in the history of nations, and laws have been passed to meet this changing value. In our country, by the act of April 2, 1792, the ratio between them was fixed at one of gold to fifteen of silver. By the act of June 28, 1834, the ratio was changed to one of gold to sixteen of silver. For more than a century the market value of the two metals had varied between these two ratios, mainly resting at that fixed by the Latin nations, of one to fifteen and a half.

But we cannot overlook the fact that within a few years, from causes frequently discussed in Congress, a great change has occurred in the relative values of the two metals. It would seem to be expedient to recognize this controlling fact—one that no nation alone can change—by a careful readjustment of the legal ratio for coinage of one to sixteen, so as to conform to the relative market values of the two metals. The ratios heretofore fixed were always made with that view, and, when made, did conform as near as might be. Now that the production and use of the two metals have greatly changed in relative value, a corresponding change must be made in the coinage ratio. There is no peculiar force or sanction in the present ratio that should make us hesitate to adopt another, when, in the markets of the world, it is proven that such ratio is not now the true one. The addition of one-tenth or one-eighth to the thickness of the silver dollar would scarcely be perceived as an inconvenience by the holder, but would inspire confidence, and add greatly to its circulation. As prices are now based on United States notes at par with gold, no disturbance of values would result from the change.

It appears from the recent Conference at Paris, invited by us, that other nations will not join with us in fixing an international ratio, and that each country must adapt its laws to its own policy. The tendency of late among commercial nations is to the adoption of a single standard of gold, and the issue of silver for fractional coin. We may, by ignoring this tendency, give temporarily-increased value to the stores of silver held in Germany and France until our market absorbs them; but by adopting a silver standard as nearly equal to gold as practicable, we make a market for our large production of silver, and furnish a full, honest dollar, that will be hoarded, transported, or circulated, without disparagement or reproach.

It is respectfully submitted that the United States, already so largely interested in trade with all parts of the world, and becoming, by its population, wealth, commerce, and productions, a leading member of the family of nations, should not adopt a standard of less intrinsic value than other commercial nations. Alike interested in silver and gold, as the great producing country of both, it should coin them at such a ratio and on such conditions as will secure the largest use and circulation of both metals without displacing either. Gold must necessarily be the standard of value in great transactions, from its greater relative value, but it is not capable of the division required in small transactions; while silver is indispensable for a multitude of daily wants, and is too bulky for use in the larger transactions of business, and the cost of its transportation for long distances would greatly increase the present rates of exchange. It would, therefore, seem to be the best policy for the present to limit the aggregate issue of our silver dollars, based on the ratio of sixteen to one, to such sums as can clearly be maintained at par with gold, until the price of silver in the market shall assume a definite ratio to gold, when that ratio should be adopted, and our coins made to conform to it; and the Secretary respectfully recommends that he be authorized to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount outstanding shall exceed $50,000,000.

The Secretary deems it proper to state that, in the meantime, in the execution of the law as it now stands, he will feel it to be his duty to redeem all United States notes presented on and after Jan. 1 next, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New York, in sums of not less than $50, with either gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder, but reserving the legal option of the Government; and to pay out United States notes for all other demands on the Treasury, except when coin is demanded on coin liabilities.

It his duty as an Executive officer to frankly state his opinions, so that, if he is in error, Congress may prescribe such a policy as is best for the public interests.

FUNDING.

The amount of 4 per cent bonds sold during the present year, prior to Nov. 23, is $100,270,900, of which $94,770,900, were sold under the Refunding act approved July 14, 1870. Six per cent bonds, commonly known as 5-20s, to an equal amount, have been redeemed, or will be redeemed as calls mature. This beneficial process was greatly retarded by the requirement of the law that subscriptions must be paid in coin, the inconvenience of obtaining which, to the great body of the people outside of the large cities, deterred many sales. This will not affect sales after resumption, when bonds can be paid for with United States notes. The large absorption of United States securities in the American market, by reason of their return from Europe, together with the sale of 4½ per cent bonds for resumption purposes, tended to retard the sale of 4 per cent bonds. As from the best advices, not more than $200,000,000 of United States bonds are now held out of the country, it may be fairly anticipated that the sale of 4 per cent bonds hereafter will largely increase.

Prior to May, 1877, United States bonds were mainly sold through an association of bankers. Experience proves that, under the present plan of selling to all subscribers on terms fixed by public advertisement, though the aggregate of sales may be less, their distribution is more satisfactory. Under a popular loan the interest is paid at home, and the investment is available at all times, without loss, to meet the needs of the holder. This policy has been carefully fostered by other nations, and should be specially so in ours, where every citizen equally participates in the government of his country. The holding of these bonds at home, in small sums well distributed, is of great importance in enlisting popular interest in our national credit, and in encouraging habits of thrift; and such holding in the country is far more stable and less likely to disturb the market than it would be in cities or by corporations, where the bonds can be promptly sold in quantities.

The three-months' public notice required by the fourth section of the Refunding act to be given to the holders of the 5-20 bonds to be redeemed, necessarily involves a loss to the Government by the payment of double interest during that time. The notice should not be given until subscriptions are made or are reasonably certain to be made. When they are made and the money is paid into the Treasury, whether it is kept there idle during the three months or deposited with National banks under existing law, the Government not only pays interest on both classes of bonds during the ninety days, but, if the sales are large, the hoarding of large sums may disturb the market. Under existing law this is unavoidable; and, to mitigate it, the Secretary deemed it expedient during the last summer to make calls in anticipation of subscriptions; but this, though legal, might, in case of failure of subscriptions, embarrass the Government in paying called bonds. The long notice required by law is not necessary in the interest of the holder of the bonds; for, as the calls are made by public notice, and the bonds are indicated and specified by class, date, and number, in the order of their numbers and issue, he by ordinary diligence can know beforehand when his bonds in due course will probably be called, and will not be taken by surprise.

The Secretary therefore recommends that the notice to be given for called bonds be, at his discretion, not less than ten days nor more than three months. In this way he will be able largely to avoid the payment of double interest, as well as the temporary contraction of the currency, and may fix the maturity of the call at a time when the interest of the called bonds becomes due and payable.

SAVINGS.

It has been the desire of the Department to popularize the public loans, and bring them within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The popular loan of 1877, open to all alike by public advertisement, absorbed $75,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds; and during the present year these bonds have been sold in the same manner.

It is believed that, without a change of existing law, the sale of these bonds will largely increase; but it would appear advisable so to modify the law that smaller sums may be invested from time to time through popular subscriptions, and that through the Post-Offices, or other agents of the Government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is, that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the United States of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the 4 per cent bonds authorized by the Refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent bonds. The Secretary therefore recommends the prompt passage of such a law.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted without loss through the offices of the Treasurer, ten Assistant Treasurers, one Depository, and 119 National-Bank Depositaries, exclusive of those designated to receive any loan-subscriptions.

Of the entire receipts of the Government, during the year, there was deposited in National-Bank Depositories the amount of $99,781,053.48. Deposits received by the Bank Depositaries are secured by a pledge of United States bonds held by the Treasurer, and are paid out, from time to time, as the convenience of the public service may require, or transferred by the bank, without expense to the Government, to an Independent-Treasury office.

By an act approved March 3, 1857, public disbursing officers were required to place all public funds intrusted to them for disbursement on deposit with a Public Depositary, and to draw for the same only in favor of the person to whom payment was to be made, excepting that they might check in their own names when the payments did not exceed $20.

The enforcement of this provision, according to its letter, was found impracticable; and the attention of Congress was called to it in the annual reports of the Secretary for 1857 and 1858, with a recommendation for its modification.

No action in the matter appears to have been taken by Congress until the act of June 14, 1866, reproduced as Sec. 3,620, Revised Statutes, was passed. This appeared to supersede the act of 1857, in removing the restrictions as to the method in which the money was to be drawn; but, by an act approved Feb. 27, 1877, Sec. 3,620 has been amended by requiring the checks to be drawn only in favor of the persons to whom payments are to be made.

The object which the law evidently seeks to accomplish meets the entire approval of the Department; but to carry its provisions into effect would require Paymasters in the army to draw their checks in favor of the soldiers to be paid, by name; and Paymasters on naval vessels, even during absences for years from the United States, to pay the officers and men only by drawing checks, in their favor, on Depositaries in the United States.

The same embarrassment extends to all public disbursements; and the attention of Congress is called to the matter, with the recommendation that the section be so amended that disbursements may be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency presents full and interesting information as to the National banks. The number in existence on Oct. 1 was 2,053. The amount of their circulating notes outstanding, including those in liquidation, was $323,147,719; the capital invested was $466,147,436; the surplus fund and profits were $157,833,993; the loans and discounts were $830,521,542.

This system of banks, though of recent growth and adopted as an experiment amid the necessities developed by the Civil War, has, under wise management, become the most important business-agency in the country. Though still under trial, and subject at all times to the discretion of Congress to discontinue and limit its existence and operations, it may be fairly claimed as already established by experiment, that the system possesses certain advantages over any other heretofore existing in this country, and possible only with a National system.

First—The security of the bill-holder from loss through failure of the bank.

Second—The rapidity and certainty of the detection and prevention of counterfeiting, from the fact that the notes are engraved, printed, and redeemed at the Treasury Department.

Third—The frequent and careful examination of the banks, and the publication of the detailed statements of their condition.

Fourth—Uniformity and free circulation of the notes throughout the United States, without respect to the place of their issue.

Fifth—The admirable provisions by which failing banks are placed in liquidation, and their assets cheaply and promptly applied to the payment of creditors.

These and other advantages derived to the public from a National system of banks over a State system seem to be fully demonstrated, and, though irksome and apparently hard to the banks, are a benefit and security to the stockholders and a safeguard to the public.

The only franchise conferred by this system, that cannot be freely enjoyed by private bankers under State law, is the power to issue circulating notes. This, it is conceded, is a franchise conferred by the Government, but it is not in the nature of a monopoly. It may be exercised by any five persons who have the means and will comply with the law.

Whether the power to issue circulating notes should be granted to private corporations, or be exercised only by the Government, is purely a question of public policy and public interest. In behalf of a circulation issued by the Government, it is claimed that interest is saved to the public on the full amount of the notes issued. To this it is replied that the issue of such notes necessarily involves their redemption in coin, and this can be secured only by coin reserves and the ordinary machinery of banks. If the banks issue notes, they expect to derive a profit from their loan; but this profit is diminished by the burden of redemption, by the large taxes imposed upon the franchise, and by the risk always incident to the issue of circulating notes. These are considerations which will, no doubt, enter into the question of the permanency of the National-Banking system; but, as the banks of this system are each organized under the law for twenty years, and none of them expire until June, 1883, it is respectfully submitted that it is good policy to continue the experiment until that date, when the public mind will be better prepared to consider the questions involved.

COINS AND COINAGE.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint exhibits in detail the operations of the several Mints and Assay-Offices, and also presents interesting information relative to the production of gold and silver in the United States, the estimated amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the country, the depreciation of silver, the position of the American trade-dollar in the Oriental trade, and other subjects connected directly or indirectly with the coinage:

The value of the gold coinage executed during the last fiscal year was	$52,798,980.00
Of trade-dollars	11,378,010.00
Of standard-silver dollars	8,573,500.00
Of fractional-silver coin	8,339,315.50
And of minor coin	30,694.00
A total coinage of	$81,120,499.50

In addition to the coinage, fine and unparted bars were prepared for depositors in the amount of $12,501,926.23 in gold, and $11,854,385.87 in silver.

It is manifest, from the proven capacity of the several Mints, that our coinage facilities are ample for all purposes.

The present production of bullion from the mines of the United States appears to approximate $100,000,000 in value. All the gold bullion produced in the country contains more or less silver, and the greater portion of the silver bullion from our mines contains a percentage of gold, making it difficult to determine with accuracy the proportion of each. It is safe, however, to state that the production of the two metals, calculated at their coining rates, is nearly equal.

During the year 1877 and the first few months of the present year, trade-dollars, to the amount of probably 4,000,000 pieces, were placed in circulation in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, with a full knowledge on the part of the parties engaged in business that the coin was not a legal-tender.

This coin is in no sense money of the United States which the Government is bound to redeem or care for. The Government stamp upon it is to certify to its weight and fineness for the convenience of dealers in silver bullion. It is precisely like any other silver bullion assayed at any Assay-Office or Mint. The limited legal-tender quality originally given to it was taken away before any of the coins were put into domestic circulation, and it should not now be given any value or attribute at the expense of the public that is not incident to any other silver bullion. The Government has received no benefit from this coinage, and has neither received it nor paid it out. The whole connection of the Government with this bullion was to perform the mechanical work of assaying and dividing it into convenient form for the merchant, at his cost, and for his benefit, for exportation only.

Recent advices from our Minister to China indicate that a considerable amount of trade-dollars is now being hoarded in that Empire, and will be returned to us if a discrimination is made in their favor over other bullion. No distinction can be made between trade-dollars in the United States and those out of the United States; but, if redeemed at all, they must all be redeemed alike. The bullion in 35,853,360 trade-dollars outstanding can now be purchased from our miners for $31,256,050. It would be a manifest injustice to deprive them of our market for their bullion, in order to discriminate in favor of bullion coined for exportation and held chiefly in foreign countries.

At times the fractional coins of the United States accumulate at certain places and are wanted at others. It is recommended that this Department be authorized to redeem them in United States notes when presented in sums of $100, or any multiple thereof, at the Mint at Philadelphia, where they can be recoined, if necessary, and distributed.

The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country Sept. 30 is estimated by the Director at $259,353,390, and of silver coin and bullion at $99,090,557,—a total of $358,443,947.

The estimating of the production of the precious metals in this country, and of the amount of coin and bullion, is a matter attended with great difficulties, and the estimates can only be regarded as approximately correct, though they have been compiled from the best attainable sources.

By reason of the acts authorizing this Department to purchase gold and silver bullion at the several Mints and Assay-Offices, its transportation is thrown upon the Government. The great body of the bullion accumulates in San Francisco and Carson, and the chief transportation is from those places to New York. Efforts were made to secure favorable rates, but the lowest offer 3-10 of 1 per cent for gold, and 1 2-10 per cent for silver, which was deemed to be excessive. Silver coin and bullion can be transported with but little risk, while, at the rate proposed for transporting a car containing $250,000, or about eight tons, the cost would be $3,000. The chief cost is in the transportation over the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, both largely indebted to the United States. It is respectfully submitted that the rate over these roads be prescribed by Congress, and that the proceeds form part of the sinking-fund of said railroads, provided by law.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

At the close of the last fiscal year there was an unexpended balance of $652,836.17 of the appropriation for labor and other expenses of this Bureau. Of this amount, in accordance with the act approved June 20, 1878, the sum of $327,536.50 will be expended in the purchase of a site for and the erection of a fire-proof building for the Bureau, the work on which is now progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be completed during the fall of 1879. It is assumed, from the action of Congress at its last session, that it holds that the engraving and printing of the public securities can be more cheaply, perfectly, and safely done in this Bureau than in private establishments; and the Secretary has, therefore, directed that all work of this description, except certain proprietary stamps, shall be done therein. The cost of the work is less than one-half the prices previously paid.

After careful inquiry, it has been ascertained that the prices paid for the paper used for public securities are greatly in excess of its cost, and proposals have been invited for the manufacture of a suitable paper, of a distinctive character, for this purpose,—no action upon which has yet been taken.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The act of Congress of last session, providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, committed Congress to an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for future years, so long as said act should remain in force, of one-half of the expenses for the government of said District, as estimates therefor should be approved by Congress. It also provided that all taxes collected should be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and that they, as well as the appropriations to be made by Congress, should be disbursed for the expenses of said District on itemized vouchers, audited and approved by the Auditor of the District, and certified by said Commissioners, or a majority of them; and that the accounts of said Commissioners, and the Tax-Collectors and all other officers required to account, should be settled and adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department of the United States.

A provision was, however, enacted that the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District should be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and credited as part of the appropriation for the year by the United States towards the District's expenses.

The act was approved June 11, 1878; and the approval was consequently too near the end of the session of Congress to have estimates prepared for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, in conformity to the provisions of said act.

The Commissioners of the District had, however, on the 21st of January, 1878, submitted estimates to Congress, amended afterwards by them on the 4th of June of that year, for the general expenses of the Distrist for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879; and Congress, by the Sundry Civil act, approved June 20, 1878, appropriated for the general expenses of the District $1,250,000, to be disbursed by the Commissioners for the purposes set forth in said last-named estimates; and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to advance, from time to time, to said Commissioners, from the money thus appropriated, such sums as, in his judgment, might be necessary to carry on the government of the District, including accruing interest on bonds.

It has been held by the accounting officers that these acts are to be construed together as parts of one scheme of legislation. It will be perceived that the disbursements made by the Commissioners are to be regulated and limited by estimates approved by Congress; that accounts are to be kept by the Commissioners of the District, independent of those kept by the Tax-Collector and other officers.

It has also been held that all disbursements for the expenses of the District, except where otherwise particularly specified, are to be made by the Commissioners; that these disbursements are to be regulated and limited by estimates approved by Congress; that an accurate account is to be kept by the Commissioners of receipts and disbursements; that they are to be made upon vouchers, audited and approved by the Auditor of the District, and certified by at least two Commissioners; that the accounts of the Commissioners, with the original vouchers for disbursements, are to be submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and adjustment; and that advances for the payment of the current expenses of the District are to be made to the Commissioners, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall approve requisitions made by them.

This construction has been adopted after a careful examination of the acts, and will be continued unless Congress shall signify its disapproval by additional legislation.

CLAIMS.

The attention of Congress is again called to the necessity of some legislation as to the adjudication of claims which are now within the jurisdiction of this Department.

While the Department is well organized for the investigation of accounts accruing in the ordinary course of current business, it is not adapted to the examination of old and disputed claims of a different character.

For the proper investigation of such claims the methods adopted in all our Courts for ascertaining the truth are undoubtedly the best. For this purpose, a tribunal which will require the best evidence of which the nature of the case will admit—the production of original papers rather than pretended copies, the sworn statement of the witness himself to facts in his own knowledge, and not the hearsay of third parties, the examination and cross-examination of the witness, not his exparte statement privately taken, a public hearing, and a public record of porceedings open to inpection—is essential.

These are some of the safeguards which the experience of the wisest legislators has placed around the judicial investigation of questions of law and fact.

It is evident that this Department cannot furnish these safeguards; and a provision of law which will relieve the Department of all important disputed questions of law and fact is recommended. The Court of Claims is a tribunal well qualified for such jurisdiction. It has the prestige of a Court of Justice; its Judges are appointed for life, and transact their business deliberately, systematically, and publicly. They are governed by the ordinary rules of law, and their decisions are of record, with an appeal in proper cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the importance of providing some limitation of time within which claims against individuals and against the Government shall be prosecuted, or, for want of such prosecution, be forever barred. Such limitations, which form part of the codes of all civilized nations, rest partly upon the theory that the public peace demands an end of litigation, but mainly upon the well-founded assumption that a delay beyond a reasonable time to prosecute a claim furnishes a presumption that it is unfounded.

Even as to real estate, an acquiescence in a known adverse possession for twenty years, in most of our States, furnishes a conclusive bar to the claim of any person out of possession. The limitation of six years after the claim against the Government first accrues, established by law in the Court of Claims, seems to be reasonable.

With regard to the claims in favor of the Government, especially against those who have executed bonds as sureties, it seems just that some provision should be made for the protection of the defendants. Cases frequently arise where suits are brought against a surety upon a bond, upon the revision of some account which has been apparently finally settled for many years, where the principal and other sureties have died or are insolvent, and where the Government should have enforced its claim while they were alive and solvent. In such cases the only relief which the Secretary can extend is under the general law authorizing compromises,—a remedy subject to much doubt and embarrassment.

All legislation upon this subject should look to the quieting of old claims, whether against or in favor of the Government. A decision, made as final by the accounting officers, or by the Secretary, or other officer of this Department having jurisdiction, should be regarded as final, both in the Department and in all other tribunals; and all propositions providing for the revision, in the Court of Claims or elsewhere, of such decisions, are opposed to the true principles of legislation.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The embarrassments alluded to in the last annual report in regard to the collection of duties on sugar have not ceased. Seizures have been made of cargoes of sugar claimed to be artificially colored for the purpose of reducing the duties at the Custom-House, and a suit involving one of these cases was tried at Baltimore at great expense to the Government and to the importers, and was recently concluded,—the verdict being that the sugars were artificially colored after the process of manufacture was completed, but that it was not proven that the importer of the sugars had a knowledge thereof at the time of making entry. Though the claim of the Government, that the sugars had been artificially colored for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, is maintained, it is powerless, under the Anti-Moiety act of June 22, 1874, to enforce fines, penalties, and forfeitures, against persons or property, unless there is proof of guilty knowledge of fraud.

It is deemed imperative that some change in the mode of collecting duties on sugar should be had; and it is preferred, as stated in the last report, that the duty should be at one rate on all sugars, up to a point which will exclude temptation either to color sugar for the purpose of reducing the duty, or to commit fraud by means of sampling and classification. The duties now are, to a large extent, dependent upon the fidelity of the sampler,—one of the lowest-paid officers in the public service.

In the event that duties upon sugars are made dependent to any considerable extent upon color by the Dutch standard, it is recommended that authority be given to this Department to ascertain the true saccharine strength of imported sugars by means of the polariscope, and that the relations between the color of sugars and their saccharine strength be definitely prescribed by Congress.

In this connection the attention of Congress is called to the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty between Hawaii and the United States, concluded Jan. 30, 1875. The value of goods shipped from the United States to Hawaii

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1875 (the year before the treaty went into operation), was	$ 947,260
And for the year ended Dec. 31, 1877	1,762,805
Excess in 1877 over 1875	$ 815,545
The duties surrendered by virtue of the Treaty on goods imported into the United States for the year ended Dec. 31, 1877, were	831,206
Difference between duties remitted by the United States in 1877, and value of excess of imports in 1877 over 1875	$ 15,661

So that we have surrendered duties in an amount greater than the entire excess of exports in 1877 over those of 1875.

Of the duties thus surrendered in 1877, $716,732 was on sugars alone. The advantages have thus far not been reciprocal, but, as has been shown, have been largely in favor of Hawaii, and it is probable that the benefits in favor of Hawaii will increase largely.

While not recommending a general revision of the tariff at the present time, it is deemed important that upon some articles the ad valorem duties now assessed should be converted into specific duties. As a rule, specific duties are to be preferred to either ad valorem or compound rates, and, in any future revision of the tariff, it is hoped that Congress will give preference to this system of imposing duties, as far as practicable. The argument in favor of specific duties applies with great force to kid gloves, concerning the value of which, under the present ad valorem duties, serious differences of opinion have occurred between the importers and the Government during the past year, which have led to protracted delays in the ascertainment of the dutable value, and consequent injury to the mercantile community.

While it may not be practicable to frame a specific duty which would be entirely equitable upon all classes of leather gloves, it is believed that such specific rates of duty can be levied as, while yielding as much revenue as the present rate based upon the market-value, will make a just distinction between the higher and lower grades of gloves, and avoid the uncertainty and contention produced by the present duty.

The subject of specific duties upon silk piece-goods is also commended to the consideration of Congress. The efforts of the Department to collect duties on silks upon such a basis of value as shall meet the demands of the present law have not been attended in all cases with success. The law contemplates the assessment of duty on the market-value or wholesale price, and presupposes a price at which any person in the ordinary course of trade may purchase the goods. European manufacturers of silks consign their goods to agents in this country for sale, and no sales for shipment to the United States are made in the open foreign market of such goods. Consequently there is no basis upon which their dutiable value can be ascertained.

It is believed that invoices of goods consigned to the United States for sale are as a rule undervalued, and that by such consignments the trade in silks and kid gloves is kept within the control of a small number of commission-merchants, while the mass of American importers are excluded therefrom. This faulty system has had the effect, if not so designed, largely to defraud the revenue, and to enable the few who control the business to invoice their goods at the lowest rates, and to command the highest rates from purchasers.

The adoption of specific duties would place the importer who purchases in the foreign market, and the manufacturer who ships his goods on consignment, upon an equal footing at the Custom-House, and obviate the difficulties in collecting the revenue on this class of goods.

Examinations made during the past year by the officers of this Department have led to the conviction that the present provisions of law allowing abatements of duties on account of damage to imported merchandise on the voyage of importation, are neither, upon the whole, equitable to the importer, nor just to the Government. The extent of such damage on many classes of goods can only be conjectured; and it has been alleged that larger allowances have been made at some ports than at others, on goods of the same class, which occupy about the same time in transit from the foreign market.

The repeal of all laws allowing damage upon the voyage of importation would place all persons upon an equal footing, as loss by damage can be guarded against by prior insurance. There is reason to believe that the larger importing houses of the United States would gladly favor such a measure, and its adoption is therefore recommended.

The continued experience of this Department during the past year has justified the recommendation made in the last report in favor of such a change in the law as will offer increased inducements to parties who may be able to secure a knowledge of frauds upon the customs-revenue, to bring it to the attention of the customs-officers.

The pecuniary inducements which this Department has been able to offer under existing laws have not been sufficient to induce parties to make active efforts to search out such frauds and bring the offenders to punishment. The Secretary does not recommend a return to the system which prevailed prior to the passage of the so-called Anti-Moiety act of June 22, 1874, so far as that system conferred large emoluments upon officers of the Government; but he is satisfied that additional legislation is necessary in order to place within the control of this Department the machinery necessary to develop proof of frauds, which under any system of customs-duties are likely to arise.

There appears to be a necessity for the adoption of some measure by Congress to secure greater efficiency and uniformity in appraisements of imported merchandise.

Under the present system, each local Appraiser is independent, and has no knowledge of the action taken by Appraisers at other ports upon the articles which he is called upon to appraise. It thus occurs that the values found at the various ports are not at all times uniform upon the same class of goods. It is also a matter of frequent occurrence that merchandise is classified under one rate of duty at one port, while at other ports it is entered by a different name, and subjected to a different rate of duty. A bill will be prepared and submitted to the proper Committee of Congress to remedy this and other defects in the present machinery for collecting the customs-revenue.

Every possible effort has been made during the past year to reduce the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, with the result already stated. There are many customs-districts, however, which might be abolished, and in which the interests of the Government could be well protected by subordinate officers connected with the more important districts in the same region of country, and with considerable saving of expense.

Under Sec. 253 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of the Treasury may discontinue any port of delivery the revenue received at which does not amount to the sum of $10,000 a year. It is recommended that authority be given, also, to abolish ports of entry where the receipts do not amount to the sum specified,—placing subordinate officers, if necessary, at such ports, to be attached to other collection districts; or to consolidate two or more districts, should it be found desirable.

Attention is called to the report of the Chief of the Special Agents, showing the nature and character of the duties performed by them during the past year. The importance of this service is manifested in the economy and efficiency produced by the efforts of these Agents, who, being generally familiar with the customs-service, are able to discover and check irregularities, and to detect and prevent frauds.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The gold values of the exports of merchandise from the United States, and imports of merchandise into the United States, during the last fiscal year, as appears from returns made to, and compiled by, the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$680,709,268
Exports of foreign merchandise	14,156,498
Total exports of merchandise	$694,865,766
Imports of merchandise	437,051,532
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise	$257,814,234

Compared with the previous year, the importations are less by $14,271,594, and the exportations greater by $92,390,546.

The annual average of the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, for the ten years ended June 30, 1873, was $104,706,922; but, during the last three years, there has been an excess of exports over imports, as follows: in 1876, $79,643,481; in 1877, $151,152,094; and in 1878, $257,814,234.

The total amount of exports and imports of specie and bullion, during the last fiscal year, has been as follows:

Exports of specie and bullion	$33,740,125
Imports of specie and bullion	29,821,314
Excess of exports over imports	$3,918,811

The importation of specie and bullion was less than for the preceding year by $10,953,100, and the exportation less than for the preceding year by $22,422,112.

The excess of such exports over imports has decreased from $71,231,425 in 1875 to $3,918,811 in 1878, as above stated.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, during the first four months of the current fiscal year, amounted to $81,415,477, and, during the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, to only $34,295,076.

During the first four months of the last fiscal year there was an excess of exports over imports of coin and bullion amounting to $3,430,787, whereas, during the first four months of the current fiscal year, there has been an excess of imports over exports of coin and bullion amounting to $3,355,882,—making a change in this respect of $6,786,669.

The total gold value of exports of domestic merchandise from the United States has increased from $269,389,900 in 1868 to $680,709,268 in 1878,—an increase of 153 per cent.

With one or two unimportant exceptions, the United States stands alone among the commercial nations of the globe with respect to the excess of exports over imports.

The increase in our exports consisted mainly of breadstuffs, provisions, agricultural implements, iron and manufactures of iron, copper and manufactures of copper, manufactures of cotton, leather and manufactures of leather, and petroleum.

The exportation of the manufactured articles referred to increased from $14,287,486 in 1868 to $37,250,862 in 1878.

Many highly-wrought products of American manufacture, previously exported in very small quantities, or not at all, now find profitable markets in foreign countries; and certain of these commodities are now being exported to countries from which, a few years ago, they were largely imported into the United States.

Many branches of industry are now feeling the quickening influences of a foreign demand; and the possibility of successfully competing in the markets of the world with some of our older commercial and manufacturing rivals, is a source of the highest encouragement and of confidence in the future.

Of the exports of domestic merchandise during the year, the products of agriculture comprised 77 per cent, and exceeded the entire value of our imports of all classes of merchandise from foreign countries.

The exports of these products have risen from $388,332,972 in 1872 to $536,039,951 in 1878, and the capacity for their further increase would seem to be limited only by the demand therefor.

In connection with the increase of our exports, attention is invited to the decrease of our imports of merchandise from $642,136,210 for 1873, when they reached their maximum, to $437,051,532 for 1878,—a decrease of $205,084,678.

This decrease of imports consisted chiefly of cotton, flax, and silk, of wool and manufactures of wool, and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof.

Of the latter, the importation of railroad-bars of iron and steel decreased from 595,821 tons in 1872 to 12 tons in 1878; but their product in the United States increased from 2,958,141 tons during the five years from 1867 to 1871 to 4,056,340 tons during the five years from 1873 to 1877; and from this product has been supplied the demand for such bars necessary for the extension and renewal of railroads, of which there are in operation 79,000 miles.

ALASKA.

Amicable relations have, generally, been sustained between the Indians and whites in the Territory of Alaska during the past year. Some outrages have, however, occurred, and the Collector of Customs at Sitka states that bloody outbreaks may be apprehended at any time, in consequence of the means now existing for producing intoxicating liquor, and from the lack of any organized government in the Territory.

It is recommended that authority be conferred upon this Department to prevent the shipment to that Territory of molasses, or other articles from which intoxicating liquors are ordinarily made. The condition of affairs there also demands the establishment of some form of government competent to restrain disorder and insure the safety of the inhabitants. No expensive system is necessary; but the establishment of some supreme authority for the Territory would tend to encourage immigration, and insure protection to those who may go there. At present, the only officers exercising any authority on the main-land are the Collector of Customs at Sitka and his subordinates, and their authority is confined to the execution of the Customs laws. There is but little customs-business transacted in the Territory, and it is possible that the additional authority necessary might be wisely conferred upon these officers.

The Alaska Commercial Company, under its lease of the seal islands, has taken during the present season the maximum number of 100,000 skins allowed by law, upon which the tax due the Government is $262,500, which, with the rental of $55,000, will make a total revenue of $317,500 derived from that source. The Alaska Commercial Company appears to have faithfully complied with all the conditions of its contract with the Government.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several sources of taxation under the Internal Revenue laws for the fiscal years ended, respectively, June 30, 1877, and June 30, 1878, are shown in the following tabular statement:

Sources.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	$57,469,429.72	$50,420,815.80		$7,048,613.92
Tobacco	41,106,546.92	40,091,754.67		1,014,792.25
Fermented liquors	9,480,789.17	9,937,051.78	$456,262.61	
Banks and bankers	3,829,729.33	3,492,631.85		337,097.48
Penalties, etc.	419,999.41	346,007.55		73,991.86
Adhesive stamps	6,430,429.15	6,350,405.13		80,024.02
Back taxes under repealed laws	238,280.53	429,588.71	191,308.16	
Total	$118,995,181.25	$111,097,725.49	$647,570.77	$8,554,519.53

The amount of collections exhibited in the foregoing table includes commissions on sales of stamps, paid in kind, as well as certain sums collected, but not deposited during their respective fiscal years. An apparent discrepancy is thus caused between the amounts of collections given in the table and those shown by the covering-warrants of the Treasury.

By comparing the internal revenue for the fiscal year terminated in June last with that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, it will be seen that there has been a decrease during the past year of nearly $8,000,000, and that of this amount upwards of $7,000,000 arose in the collections on spirits, owing to causes which have been already adverted to.

The needs of the public service require that no reduction of internal-revenue taxes be made. The commodities from which the internal revenue is mostly collected, namely: spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and stamps, are those which properly bear the burden of the tax; and the present rates are, in the main, equitable and satisfactory, and to them the trade in those commodities has become adjusted. Any change in these rates, or agitation of change, disturbs the course of business, and is prejudicial both to dealers and the revenue. Stability in the rates of taxation is, in view of the present condition of the country, especially desirable. The number of Collectors is, at present, 126.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The total tonnage of vessels of the United States is 4,212,764 tons,—a decrease of 29,836 tons from that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. The following table exhibits the total tonnage for the last two years:

	1877. Vessels.	1877. Tons.	1878. Vessels.	1878. Tons.
Registered, engaged in foreign trade	2,988	1,611,193	3,037	1,629,047
Enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce	22,398	2,631,407	22,227	2,583,717
Total	25,386	4,242,600	25,264	4,212,764

The decrease in the total tonnage is exhibited in the following table:

Increase.	No.	Tons.
Vessels built	1,258	235,504
Wrecked and rebuilt	1	185
Balance (absolute decrease)	122	29,836
Total	1,381	265,525
Decrease.	No.	Tons.
Sold to foreigners	138	43,607
Lost at sea	760	165,547
Abandoned	463	56,195
Loss by readmeasurement and vessels not documented	20	176
Total	1,381	265,525

The tonnage of vessels built is about 33 per cent in excess of that of last year.

By reference to the foregoing table, it will be seen that the excess or the losses of tonnage by wrecks, sales to foreigners, and other causes, over the gains by building, amounts to 29,836 tons. On the other hand, the increase of tonnage in vessels built is about 30 per cent over that of last year. But the number of vessels built includes only such as have been documented, and does not embrace vessels built and sold to foreigners without registration.

The vessels built during the year ended June 30, 1878, are classed as follows:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Sail-vessels	532	106,066.51
Steam-vessels	334	81,859.60
Enrolled canal-boats	19	1,908.50
Barges	373	45,668.96

The discrimination between boats and barges, not propelled by sail or steam, which arises from the operation of the act of April 18, 1874, still continues to exist, to the great embarrassment of the Department. Under the construction which it has been considered necessary to give to this statute, one class of barges, that are partially employed in the internal waters of a State, is exempt from enrollment and license, while other vessels of similar structure, employed exclusively on the navigable waters of the United States, are required to be enrolled and licensed.

This discrimination is pernicious, and should not be permited to exist. But I see no practical remedy for it other than by restricting the issue of enrollments and licenses to vessels propelled by sail or steam. A bill to that effect has already received the favorable consideration of one branch of Congress.

The total number of entries of vessels into ports of the United States from foreign countries, as returned by the Bureau of Statistics, during the year ended June 30, 1878, was 30,796; of these entries, 10,594 were of American vessels. The total number of clearances foreign, during the same time, was 31,364; of this number, 10,872 were clearances of American vessels. Of the total tonnage thus entered, about 25 per cent was American and 75 per cent foreign; of the total number of clearances foreign, about 26 per cent was American and 74 per cent foreign.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION.

During the past year there have been inspected 4,137 steam-vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,017,432.05 tons, and licenses have been issued to 14,489 officers.

The total receipts from the inspection of vessels and licensing of officers amounted to $272,703.85, and the total disbursements for salaries and traveling and other expenses were $216,249.65,—leaving a surplus unexpended of $56,454.20.

REVENUE-MARINE.

The thirty-seven vessels of the Revenue-Marine have cruised during the year an aggregate of 238,505 miles, and their officers have boarded and examined 31,096 vessels, of which 2,009 were found to have violated the law in some particular, and, accordingly, were reported to the proper authorities or seized. One hundred and ninety-two vessels wrecked or in distress, with an aggregate of 926 persons on board, have been assisted. The estimated value of property saved, consisting of these vessels and their cargoes, is about $1,700,000. One hundred and forty-two persons have been saved from drowning.

The expenses of the service for the last fiscal year were $844,001.70.

Under the law passed at the last session of Congress, fifteen officers of the Revenue-Marine have been detailed for duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service. In addition to these services, such officers are required, whenever practicable, to perform their regular duties.

Special services have been rendered by the vessels of the Revenue-Marine in assisting the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in the prosecution of his labors; in placing buoys and transporting supplies on the Pacific Coast for the Light-House Establishment; in aiding the officers of the Government to recover timber wrongfully taken from the public reservations; and in conveying to the life-saving stations their supplies and outfits.

To maintain the public peace on the main-land, and enforce the laws and regulations relative to the seal-fisheries and sea-otter hunting-grounds, two revenue-steamers were detailed to cruise in the Alaska region the past season. One of them, the Richard Rush, remained during the season in the region of the seal islands. The reports received from the commanders of these vessels show that their presence is effective in accomplishing the object sought. Mining operations upon the Stikene River are reported as active, and to have attracted to that locality a large number of miners.

The revenue-cutters which can be made available for service in Alaska were not designed originally for such long voyages as this work requires, and are not well adapted to this cruising. Should Congress deem it advisable to continue such service, a vessel specially designed to perform the duty should be provided.

A few of the older vessels of the Revenue-Marine will soon need extensive repairs. Some of them are provided with machinery of the old patterns, and are expensive in the consumption of fuel. It is believed that to replace them with new vessels, of improved design, would be true economy.

The recommendation, contained in the last annual report, for an appropriation of $25,000 to provide a new vessel for use in the shoal waters upon the Gulf Coast, between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile Bay, is renewed.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The report of the General Superintendent of this service exhibits the usual gratifying results.

The statistics of the past year show that the cases of disaster have been more numerous and severe than during any year of the existence of the service. The number of disasters to vessels reported by the Superintendents of the several districts during the fiscal year is 169. These vessels had on board 1,611 persons, of whom 221 were lost. Of this latter number, 183 perished at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis. Three hundred and ninety shipwrecked persons were cared for at the stations,—818 days of succor being afforded them. The value of property involved was $2,622,335, of which $1,094,975 was saved, and $1,527,360 lost,—there having been fifty-nine instances of the total loss of vessels and cargoes. Five of the fatal disasters reported occurred at seasons when the appropriations did not admit of the stations being open for service, and two at such distances from the stations as to prevent early and efficient assistance,—conditions which had repeatedly been pointed out by the officer immediately in charge of the establishment, as defects calling for remedy, and likely to involve calamitous consequences. If allowance is made for partial failure to save life in these cases, the mortuary record is smaller, in proportion to the number of disasters and the number of lives imperiled, than in any previous year since the enlargement of the field of the operations of the establishment under the legislation of 1874. In the seven disasters referred to 197 persons perished, leaving the loss of life where the efforts of the service were not thus trammeled at twenty-four. The report of the General Superintendent gives in detail the circumstances attending the loss of all the lives referred to.

Since the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, providing for the extension and development of the service, measures for carrying into effect this legislation have been pursued as rapidly as possible. Thirteen new stations have been erected, and most of them manned for service, upon the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, and three upon the coasts of Delaware and Maryland, at points especially needing this protection. Sites have been selected for all the stations designated by the act on the sea and lake coasts, with one exception; and titles for these have been secured, except in one instance. The establishment of the contemplated stations upon the Gulf coast has been delayed by the prevalence of yellow-fever at the South; but steps have been taken for the commencement of work early in the spring upon these and the other stations authorized. The organization of the life-boat service upon the Lakes has been placed upon a better footing than before; and this, together with the earlier opening of the stations for service at all points, has had the effect of saving many lives, during the late autumnal storms, which would otherwise have been lost.

A corps of efficient Keepers have been secured under the operation of the provision for the increase of their compensation, and they have been duly clothed with the powers of Inspectors of Customs, and have received such instructions as will enable them to perform satisfactorily their added duties in regard to the protection of the revenue and of private property. The recent examinations of the Keepers and crews show that the detail of Revenue-Marine officers as Assistant Inspectors in the several districts has resulted in their improvement in personnel and discipline.

The great good which this service has accomplished in recent years, and the marked progress which it is making, amply justify this extension of its powers and resources, and promise still greater usefulness in the future, corresponding to the aid it may receive from fostering legislation.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

During the last fiscal year, eight new light-houses, 151 river-lights, one fog-signal, fifty-one day-beacons, and forty-seven buoys have been established, and one light-house, sixty-four river-lights, and two light-ships have been discontinued.

The total at the close of the year was 660 light-houses, 630 river-lights, 22 light-ships, 55 steam fog-signals, 471 day-beacons, and 3,002 buoys.

The Board has commenced using the mineral oil in the smaller lights on the New England coast, and by the end of the year it is expected that this oil will be used in all the lights of the fourth, fifth, and sixth orders located on land.

The Fowey Rocks light-house has been completed, and is now in operation. It gives the anticipated protection to shipping in the more dangerous part of the Florida reefs. When the light-house for American Shoal is completed, these reefs will be thoroughly lighted.

The lights on the Western rivers give great satisfaction to all interested in the river commerce. They are economically and thoroughly kept. A new lantern has been introduced, which protects the light from wind and rain, and at the same time lessens the obscuration.

The lighting of these rivers has now fairly passed through the stage of experiment, and may be considered as forming a part of the light-house system.

The Department, as well as the whole scientific world, has suffered a great loss by the death, during the past year, of Prof. Joseph Henry, Chairman of the Board. Rear-Admiral John Rogers has been selected to fill the Chair thus vacated.

COAST-SURVEY.

An abstract of the report of the Superintendent for the present year shows that the work in its several branches has been advanced at upwards of 100 localities on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coast of the United States, and at geodetic points on land.

The results of this important National Survey include, amongst many intricate details, the accurate marking on charts of the dangers that beset navigation, and of the soundings generally in our sea-approaches, of all light-houses, buoys, sea-marks, and life-saving stations in true position, and the variation of the compass; and the giving of exact information respecting tides and currents, and the position and aspect from the sea of objects that serve as aids to the mariner. Information respecting the variation of the compass, like all marine features [illegible] field-work. The determination of the curves of equal compass variation for the use of mariners along the coast can be well ascertained only by a combination of the results obtained by observations at sea and at stations in the interior of the country. So, also, coast-lines for charts of considerable extent can be correctly traced only from inland points precisely known in relation to each other; and of these upwards of 16,000 have been finally determined in latitude and longitude. For present and future uses the positions are marked in the ground, and the locality of each is described in the records of the Survey.

It will be readily seen that work for the coast development serves very important purposes in the interior. From that quarter calls are frequent for exact geographical positions on which future State surveys may be founded.

Much of the field-work involves computation requiring in the office the highest mathematical ability. From long-continued series the daily tides are computed at the office, and published a year in advance. In each year data of special importance for public uses are supplied from the computing division.

The coast topography, as far as completed, has been mapped on a scale sufficient for any purpose, not only of navigation, but for nearly all cases of engineering, and is represented by 1,460 sheets. The soundings are contained on 1,380 sheets. Many of the topographical and hydrographic sheets are yearly in request when local or harbor improvements are under consideration.

As heretofore, close relations are maintained between this and other branches of the public service, especially with the Navy, the Engineer Department, and the Light-House Board.

The Coast-Survey Office is the depository of the standard weights and measures of the United States. Copies there constructed have been supplied to many, and are being supplied to others, of the States and Territories, and to the Custom-Houses, as rapidly as the appropriation for the purpose will permit. The comparisons are made with the originals by methods which meet every requirement for exactness.

THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service reports 18,223 sick and disabled seamen cared for during the year ended June 30, 1878, —the number exceeding by 1,415 the largest number relieved in any previous year. As in the preceding year, there was again a small surplus of receipts over expenditures, as shown by the statement of the Treasury—

The receipts covered into the Treasury being	$369,678.67
And the expenditures	365,292.90
Leaving unexpended	$4,385.77

On the basis of expenditures as here stated, the average per capita cost of the relief furnished was $20.04,—which is less by $4.18 than the lowest average cost for any previous year, and $18.37 less than the average for 1870. At the same time, the character of the relief furnished has steadily improved.

The National Quarantine act, with the execution of which the Surgeon-General is charged, was passed so late in the last session of Congress that the appropriation necessary to carry out its provisions could not be made. Notwithstanding this fact, everything has been done under the act which could be accomplished without the expenditure of money.

By the aid of voluntary contributions, an investigation as to the cause of the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878 has been undertaken, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, by a Commission of experts, whose report will be submitted to Congress.

The attention of Congress is called to the expediency of requiring by law an examination of the officers of this service as a requisite to their appointment. The Secretary renews the recommendation several times made to that effect.

The metric system of weights and measures has been adopted for medical and pharmaceutical purposes in the service during the year. No embarrassment has resulted from its adoption.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the Supervising Architect shows a satisfactory progress in the construction of the public buildings. During the year, four buildings have been commenced, seven have been practically completed, and five others are so far advanced that they will be completed by spring,—some of these latter considerably within the estimates and appropriations made therefor. In addition to the work of construction, necessary repairs have been made upon various public buildings under the control of this Department, of which there are 134, besides those in course of erection. Large vaults are being constructed for the storage of silver dollars at the Sub-Treasuries in New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, the aggregate cost of which will be about $65,000.

The details pertaining to the rental of buildings and rooms for officers of Customs, Supervising and Local Inspectors of steam-vessels, and Assistant Treasurers, are under charge of the Supervising Architect; and he reports that the number of buildings and portions of buildings rented for these purposes is 188, the aggregate rental of which is $149,878 per annum.

OFFICIAL SERVICE.

In closing his annual report, the Secretary deems it proper to call attention to the great variety of jurisdiction imposed by law upon the Treasury Department. Since its organization, by act approved Sept. 2, 1789, it has been placed in charge of the commerce and navigation of the country; of a revenue-marine, consistiong of thirty-seven steam and sailing vessels, engaged in the prevention of smuggling and the assistance of distressed and wrecked vessels; of the engraving, printing, and redemption of United States notes; of the collection of commercial and other statistics; and of the construction and custody of public buildings. It has also the exclusive supervision of the National banks, of the Light-House Establishment, the Coast-Survey, the Life-Saving Service, and the Marine-Hospital Service,—together constituting a diversity of duties requiring the highest skill, learning, fidelity, and enterprise on the part of its officers. The laws relative to these matters have been supplemented by regulations and decisions, and all combined form an admirable system for the administration of the business of the Department. It will, accordingly, be seen that the collection and disbursement of public revenues, and the settlement of the accounts therefor, constitute a small part of the work of the Department; and it would seem proper that the persons performing duties so varied and important should have a tenure of office terminable only for cause, as is the case in the army and navy, and that provision be made for increased pay as a reward for long-continued and faithful service.

The general conduct of the officers of this Department has been exemplary, and probably no service presents a better record of responsible trusts faithfully and honestly discharged.

The several reports of the Heads of Bureaus and Divisions are herewith respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STRANGE STORY.

How Two Men and One Woman Attempted to Change Partners, and How the Game Was Frustrated by the Indignant Fourth Party with Her Little Pistol.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—A very singular story has just come to the knowledge of persons living in the neighborhood of Henderson, one of the most wealthy and aristocratic sections of Western Kentucky, and an *Enquirer* representative, who devoted ten days to an investigation, has unearthed some astonishing facts. At Robard's Station, a little railroad village fourteen miles from Henderson, have resided for generations a family named Arthur. One of the younger representatives, Nathan Arthur, owned a drug-store in the village, and some years ago married his first cousin, a daughter of Emmanuel Arthur. She was very young then, and is now only 21 years of age.

Four years since a Dr. Brown moved to Robard's Station from Louisville, Ky., bringing with him a remarkably handsome wife and several children. They were hospitably received by the residents of the village and neighborhood, and, being educated people, at once took a prominent position. Brown's practice made him soon intimate with the Arthurs, and, as a consequence, the families became intimate.

Thus matters ran along three years or more. Mrs. Brown is about 32, and young Arthur, who is a dashing-looking fellow, is about 27. A short time ago it began to be rumored that Mrs. Brown and Arthur were very fond of each other, and the woman did not attempt to conceal it even from her husband. Further, and to the great astonishment of all, Dr. Brown did not seem to object, but paid Mrs. Arthur the most elaborate attention. Mrs. Arthur alone seems to have been ignorant of how matters actually stood, and, before her friends informed her, she went with Mrs. Brown to visit several weeks in Illinois. While there correspondence was kept up with the husbands they left behind. Mrs. Arthur, being a poor [illegible] from dictation. It transpires now that Mrs. Brown wrote for herself in her friend's letters, and made love to the husband.

In the meantime the husbands at home became more intimate in temporary bachelorhood, and one evening, while drinking together, began to discuss their wives. Both soon got under the influence of liquor and emboldened. Finally, Brown told Arthur he had observed his fondness for his (Brown's) wife, and had not objected, because he had conceived a fondness for his (Arthur's) wife. This led to maudlin confessions, and finally to a proposal to swap wives, and before they separated the arrangement was made. Next day they met, and the following agreements were signed:

BROWN'S PROFESSION.

"I love Mrs. Arthur better than any human being on earth, and will never be satisfied without I live with her. I am in earnest, and will make the swap, so help me God. WASH. L. BROWN."

ARTHUR'S AGREEMENT.

"I am willing to swap. I love Mrs. Brown better than any body else, and I am in earnest, just as sure as I am sitting on this barrel, as God is my judge; and the one that backs out first is to forfeit $5. MATTHEW ARTHUR."

From this a further contract was drawn up for the women to sign. This is not to be obtained. It disposed of Brown's four children, of whom three were to remain with their father and one go with Arthur, who had none. These preliminaries arranged, they wrote to their wives to return, and, on arrival, Mrs. Brown at once agreed to the exchange.

Mrs. Arthur was still ignorant of the arrangement, and was to be approached. Brown at once began to write her love-letters of the most ardent description. These were conveyed to her by her own husband. She indignantly destroyed the missives, and did not speak of their contents to Arthur. In a few days she observed that her photograph was removed from her album and Mrs. Brown's inserted in its place. Then she spoke to her husband, and he told her all, asking her to consent to the exchange, and that she would accompany Dr. Brown, who was well supplied with this world's goods, to another State. She indignantly refused, and when next day he again insisted, and produced the contract for her signature, she went to her desk, took out a revolver, and told him if he did not leave she would shoot him and Brown. She then informed her father, a stern and fearless man, who came to Robard's Station at once. Brown and his wife had fled, however, and last Friday Arthur disposed of his drug-store and fled in a buggy to this city, whence he went North, ostensibly to New York to attend medical lectures. His wife and father followed and overtook him here, and he promised to return in six weeks, and was allowed to proceed.

These facts were given by Mrs. Arthur herself, a modest young woman, who says her husband was led astray by drink, and will soon return to her. Both men were deacons in the Campbellite or Christian Church, and the letters, etc., written in the strange intrigue were given to the local minister, who burned them, but repeated the above agreements from memory.

NOTE.—The above names are fictitious, but the actual parties exist, and we suppress the real names through deference to the ladies.

Mrs. Ralston.

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 22.

In the Probate Court yesterday, the hearing of the petition of A. J. Ralston, J. D. Fry, and J. C. Wadsworth for the guardianship of the person and estate of Lizzie T. Ralston, widow of W. C. Ralston, deceased, was continued until Friday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock. The continuance was granted, on the motion of the petitioners, because of the absence of W. H. L. Barnes, of their counsel, who is one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention now in session. Robert Harrison, retained by Mrs. Ralston, announced himself as fully ready to proceed with the hearing, and it was owing to his persistent arguments that the hearing was set for the 29th, the counsel on the other side suggesting that, because of the continuous session of the Constitutional Convention, they might be called upon to move for a continuance from time to time until the said Convention shall have brought forth something in the way of a Constitution and adjourned to a blessed sine die. Mrs. Ralston declines as yet to make any statement in regard to the proceeding, but avers that if there had ever been any danger that the enlivening toasting encouraged in the best society was growing into a perilous habit, it has long since become an overcome and half-forgotten folly. Even if it were not, she is unable to see why the courts should specially select her as a person from whom the management of her own private fortune should be taken, while not only some other ladies, but innumerable gentlemen of large fortune, are freely permitted, in a state of ceaseless inebriety, to do as they will with their own.

In court yesterday, something was said about there being no inventory filed of the late W. C. Ralston's estate, and it was explained that he left no estate, having transferred all his property to Senator Sharon the day before his death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial Distress Among All Classes of Workingmen.

Suffering, and Even Starvation, Staring the Laborer in the Face.

No Hopeful Prospects, but Every Evidence of a Continuing Decline in Trade.

Beaconsfield's Foreign Policy and American Competition the Causes of the Commercial Depression.

Are the Days of Britain's Manufacturing Greatness Approaching an End?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—With a view to give your readers some idea of the British workman's condition just now, I have been for a week or two looking him up. He is not at present living in an earthly paradise, nor is he likely to during the coming winter. "A nation of 34,000,000, who are enjoying the two greatest blessings of civil life,—justice and liberty," was the Premier's description of the United Kingdom, last Saturday evening, at Guildhall. He might with truth have added, that, of these 34,000,000, a considerable portion are now unable to enjoy either of these blessings, simply because they are hungry. Unfortunately, however, Lord Beaconsfield seems to have so little sympathy with the hundreds of thousands who are now suffering the deepest distress, that he did not think it worth while to give them one word. Yet the distress is growing to

AN ALARMING EXTENT,

and reports from manufacturing cities come in daily, telling us that exceptional measures of relief are being taken.

For five years the depression in trade has existed, but it was never so apparent as now. Of course the opponents of the Disraeli Administration blame its members, and attribute the commercial troubles of Britain to the perpetual state of uncertainty caused by the diplomatic jugglery of the political equilibriat who is at the head of the Government. Others believe that the days of Britain's manufacturing greatness are about finished, unless the British workman will consent to a great reduction in wages, so that his employers may compete successfully with the Americans. These philosophers say that the struggle with American manufacturers has been going on for five or six years,—British merchants during that time trying to comply with the exactions of Labor-Unions,—and now they find it is impossible to stop the march of Transatlantic products into the markets of the United Kingdom, or to compete successfully at present wages. I am inclined to the opinion that

BOTH CAUSES

have produced the present state of affairs. It certainly cannot be attributed to purely political reasons, for those who indulged the hope that the ratification of the Berlin Treaty would be followed by an immediate revival of trade in England have been sadly disappointed.

So far from there being any hopeful prospect of increased activity in trade, there is evidence on every side of continued decline. Not a single furnace has been put in blast, nor a single spindle set in motion, by the Berlin Treaty. On the contrary, daily, furnaces are being blown out and mills are being stopped. From the manufacturing districts

THE MOST OMINOUS REPORTS

come to London with nearly every mail. On the banks of the Clyde the chorus of hammers grows fainter and fainter. At present prices the ship-builders find it impossible to [illegible] business. The roar of [illegible] is well-nigh hushed, while in others the whirl of the spindle and the loom is silenced in the children's cry for bread. In Ashton-under-Lyne district, nearly half the mills are stopped, and the remainder are running short time: while all the mills in the Oldham district are at a standstill, owing to a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. As for the iron and coal trade in the Midland districts, people are actually starving. Whole families, I am told, go for days without food, and workmen have become so debilitated by long-continued privation that they are

UNABLE TO ENDURE PHYSICAL EXERTION.

Incredible as this may appear, I have abundant testimony corroborating the statements. In the Tyne region, few factories or colleries are even running on three-quarter time. Every day for the last fortnight there have been announced the successive reductions of 5 per cent in the North Wales iron trade; a further diminution of the working hours throughout Lancashire; 5 per cent in the Sheffield iron trade,—making 17½ per cent since January last; a general reduction of 10 per cent in the Staffordshire and Durham iron trade; and another 12½ per cent taken from the Northumberland miners, who were earning scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. All this does not mean mere frugality in living, but

HARD, BITING PRIVATION.

The *Times* puts the present wages of the Scotch miner at 2s 9d—68 cents—a day; but, for months past, few have been working more than three-quarter time. When you consider that provisions are actually higher than in America, and that clothing is not much cheaper, you can imagine what a man with a family can do on such wages.

But it is not from the manufacturing districts alone that the terribles stories of suffering and privation come. The cry of distress is heard in the homes of the agricultural laborers. The farmers of Kent and Sussex have determined to reduce the already miserable wages of their help from something like $5 to $4 per week. The laborers have a large Union, a strike has been ordered, and the scenes of three or four years ago will no doubt be renewed. Five hundred of them threaten to march to London and arouse public feeling.

MUCH BAD FEELING

is already creeping into the matter from the fact that the farmers, finding the men unwilling to accept the reduced wages, are increasing the number of orders for eviction from the cottages. Several have increased the rents from 62 cents a week to $2.50. Notwithstanding this, the men seem determined to resist,—they claiming that the proposed reduction will bring them to the point of starvation. The excitement in the region is intense. In the East Kent district alone, nearly 1,000 men, women, and children have been thrown upon the funds of the Laborers' Union; while in Sussex the number is not far short of 1,200.

Public meetings are being held throughout the region, to warn the men against resistance,—the prominent speakers at which are clergymen of the Church of England. However much the laborer may be oppressed, the State-Church system almost compels the clergy to

TAKE SIDES AGAINST HIM.

The land-owners are their "patrons," and they are also the leaders of society in the rural districts. Either the clergy must snap their fingers at society, or they must follow their leader, even in the starving of their parishioners. Said a Reverend Prebendary—Dr. Briscol—at one of these meetings, the other day: "It did not seem to him that 15s a week—suppose the laborer put in all his time—was a low rate of wages. They must remember that several articles of food were cheaper than formerly, and there was every indication that butcher's meat would soon be cheaper than it was now,—from 10d. to 1s. 4d. However, he was afraid that butcher's meat was likely to be always a delicacy or a rarity in the workingman's family, rather than an article of consumption," —and the Rev. Mr. Gowering consolingly told a crowd of those starving farm-hands, yesterday, that, "When they could not get animal food, they could have recourse to vegetable food; and that they could strengthen and maintain their frames with vegetable food if they could not get any other. If, for instance, he took oatmeal,—a valuable article,—he found in it almost everything that was necessary to life. A pound of oatmeal contained as much of that peculiar substance which was necessary for the formation of their bodies as a pound of meat would. They did not require butcher's meat; oatmeal was quite sufficient to maintain the powers and to sustain the fabric."

The clergymen preach to the laborers the advisability of

LEARNING TO STARVE WITHOUT DYING,

and the policy of contentment. The divine rights of the land-owners are set before the diggers of the soil, and the beauties of vassalage descanted upon, and practiced with an outcome of destitution and misery that would even make a Fenian think his countrymen in the rural districts of Ireland had a pretty good time in comparison to that of his English brother.

As a reason for the movement, the farmers state that the owners of the soil, during the past five or six years, have increased their rents nearly 15 per cent, and, owing to the low price of grain, they are now compelled to reduce the price of labor, or to appeal to their landlords to convert arable into pasture land.

So it is all over the land. Farmers and laborers, mechanics and manufacturers, builders and workers in iron, and hewers of coal, are living under a state of financial depression unknown even in our darkest times in America; and, were it not for the fact that the laboring classes of England have become impregnated with tales of commercial stagnation in the United States, I am sure the emigration-rush would be quite

AS GREAT AS IT WAS A DOZEN YEARS AGO.

As an instance of the desire to immigrate to any country where they suppose they can better their condition, Mr. Henry Taylor, the Inspector of Emigrants for the South Australian Government, advertised, the other day, that he would attend at Norfolk and Newcastle for four days, to see agricultural laborers, pick-and-shovel men, and skilled mechanics, not miners, anxious to toil. Each day the office was besieged with applicants, many of whom piteously begged to be selected, and more than 10,000 went away unable to reach the office for the crowd.

It is true that London scarcely feels the severity of the pressure; but its turn

MUST COME ERE LONG,

for London cannot continue to be moderately prosperous while the manufacturing districts are sunk in the deepest distress. A day or two ago, at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it was stated that, in the last five weeks, there had been 120 English and eighty Scotch bankruptcies, twenty-nine winding-up notices, and 1,315 liquidations. No hope was expressed of reviving trade for some time to come; and the only gleam of light was an instruction to the Directors to inquire how far Government was responsible for the depression of trade,—intimating their belief that the home and foreign policy of the Administration must surely affect the country's commercial well-being, and that the experimental Imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield stood very much in the relation of cause and effect. H.

OLD VIRGINIA.

A Chicago Gentleman's Adventures in the Celebrated and Famous Shenandoah Valley—An Instance of Genuine Southern Hospitality.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 17.—I left Winchester Friday to come to this place, taking dinner with other passengers at Woodstock. There was simply an announcement by the conductor that there was time for dinner, and, on going outside, I found the conductor and many others getting into a long covered carriage, which, I learned, was to take us to Wilson's Hotel to dine, and I joined the crowd, though something new in my experience in traveling. It is a beautiful village, the shire town of the county, and lying on the turnpike running from Harper's Ferry to Staunton, and I found here as good a dinner as I ever desire to eat. I got an idea of Virginia roast beef that will always make me long for more of it, chickens roasted just right, coffee, with pure cream, and with such butter as I had not seen for many a day. I found that I had also got into the best portion of this far-famed valley, and engaged in conversation with several gentlemen who were smoking in front of the hotel, in regard to the customs of the section, and the style and profits of cultivating the soil. One of the gentlemen, Col. Newman, invited me to discontinue my journey in the cars, and accompany him to his home, a large farm some miles above, near Mount Jackson, which he assured me was the finest section of the valley, and as fine land as there is in the whole State of Virginia. His appearance was so gentlemanly and his invitation so cordial, that I concluded to accept it, and rode with him behind a fine team to his home. We traveled due south some ten miles over the pike, a macadamized road maintained by payment of tolls, some two cents per mile; the residents living near it and having occasion for its frequent use contract by the year at a merely nominal sum. I have never seen such a country highway before,—as hard as rock itself,—and Col. Newman assured me it was equally good throughout its entire extent. He said it was a regular race-course throughout the War, one week in possession of the Nationals and the next controlled by their enemies, and that the children would in those times sit in the door-yards and on the [illegible] granaries, and hay-stacks were burned, after taking what was wanted, and stock driven off for supplies, to prevent its falling into the hands of the opposing party and give them means of sustenance. Only a few marks of the War now remain, though occasionally some remains of hastily-thrown-up breastworks are seen.

The Shenandoah Valley was regarded as the granary of Virginia, and probably no section of the entire South was more earnestly fought for by both armies than this particular section I am describing, and no body of men suffered more from the effects of the War than the people through whose lands I rode during my afternoon's journey. Of course it left them all poorer, some with everything gone but their bare acres; yet during the past ten years new barns have been built on almost every farm, and the farmers are beginning to get back into their old style of independent life. With all these evidences of destruction before them, and the recollections of scenes of cruelty they were compelled to witness for years, and the deprivations they then suffered, and their struggles since to recover the losses they then sustained, I really wondered how they could so cordially welcome me, a Northern man. During our ride we called at several farmers' homes, and I was introduced to the owners, and in two instances to their families, and not only most courteously treated, but in two instances was invited to eat of their fruit and drink of their domestic wine, and on leaving most pressingly invited to visit them again. I can only say that if these Rebels that I have thus far met in the Valley are samples of the rest of the Virginians, I can never again patiently sit and hear them assailed and defamed. Their welcome seems a real one, coming from the heart, and when they tell me, as many of them did, that they earnestly desired Northerners to settle among them, I believe every word they say, and I would as soon risk them for neighbors as the people of any section of the Republic where I have ever traveled.

To show their style in business I will relate an incident at Winchester. I wanted an apple, and walked into a store where several varieties were displayed, and inquired for a really sour one. The storekeeper showed me all he had, but said: "If you want a really sour appple, you will find it across the street, where I saw some pippins this morning." How many dealers in Chicago would direct you to their rivals' establishment, instead of asserting that their apples were just what you were inquiring for?

I found upon our arrival at Col. Newman's home that he was the owner of one of the finest farms I had ever seen. A fine large old brick house in perfect repair, substantially furnished, with outbuildings to match, and straw stacks which he had not room to cover, with a corn-field of twenty-five acres all in shock, with winter wheat harrowed in where it grew, and covering it with growth already some inches in hight.

After introducing me to his family, and explaining the circumstances of my coming, I was as warmly welcomed by his family as by himself, and at once shown to the large front chamber, and requested to come down to tea as soon as I was ready, showing that they were prepared for strangers at all times.

My first glance at the tea-table showed me that I was in the home of a good housekeeper, and, before we had completed our meal, that I was in a family of refinement, where the parents were educated in all the courtesies of life, and where the children had had all the advantages of education at home and in society. It was too late to look around, and we sat down and smoked, and I looked over his library, which was quite an extensive one. We were soon joined by his son and two grown-up daughters, and I passed two hours in as pleasant conversation as I ever enjoyed in my life. It was entertaining to listen to the mother as she related many incidents of the War coming under her own observation, and to hear her description of the terror of her children at the first sight of armies going by her door. But they soon got used to it, and after a time would play on the roadside as the soldiers marched by. In a skirmish at Cedar Run, not far from this house, many were wounded, and some were brought to her house for care. Some were Unionists and some Confederates, but she said she did her best for all till they could be removed. Their barns and stacks were burned, but Col. Newman drove his stock away on several occasions, and pointed out a place at some distance in the forest where for weeks at a time he kept them herded, out of the reach of either army. During the evening we had apples, wine which almost every family makes, and elegant grapes which they raise in abundance.

After some fine music from the daughters, one of whom had been educated in a Catholic establishment, the Colonel asked me if I was fond of negro minstrelsy, and upon my answering in the affirmative, called me into his long kitchen and had his two maids and a hired man sing some of their Virginia songs. The negroes went into it with a vim, and seemed to enjoy it exceedingly, and I know I did. The Colonel suggested that they show me a specimen of their dancing, but his wife checked it by suggesting that that portion of the entertainment be resumed in the morning and on the floor of the barn near by. I could see that the negroes wanted to do some dancing, but that they recognized the fact that they had already gone out of their usual course, and it ended there. The Colonel also gracefully submitted, but slyly remarked that things were getting too nice for comfort in his house since his daughters had returned from boarding-school.

We had breakfast early, to enable me to see the farm before train-time. One of the black house-girls was the cook, who received six dollars per month, and who would be worth four times this price to many Chicago families if they could secure her. But she had everything to do with: new milk, yellow cream, the finest water I ever drank, fruit fresh from the gardens, and the broiled chickens of their own raising. The farm, though a little rolling, all admitted of the use of machinery in its cultivation, which was largely made use of. The corn would probably average fifty bushels per acre; the wheat was threshed, and yielded twenty-two bushels per acre. There was no sale for the apple-crop,—they grew so abundantly this year all throughout the Valley. Potatoes averaged 125 bushels per acre, and were selling at 50 cents per bushel. The butter was sent to Baltimore at an average price for the season of 32 cents. I have hardly ever seen so fine a herd of cows, some twenty-five in number.

Not far from the house a spring of elegant water came out of the hillside, giving water enough to make quite a brook, and over this spring the milk-house was built, and the milk was cared for by a black man, who made the butter, and who proved by his works that he needed no directions. The house was a pattern of neatness. I was compelled to leave on the train earlier than I desired, but I saw enough during my brief visit to convince me that this section of the Shenandoah Valley is as fine as any I have ever yet seen in this country, and that, if this family are fair specimens of the people, I should never expect to meet with any more courteous, cordial, generous, or intelligent than these have shown themselves to be. If any one, or every member, of this family ever visit Chicago I shall leave no means untried to make their visit a pleasant one.

But they will never come to Chicago. Why should they? Within about 100 miles of Baltimore and Washington they make a few visits there a year, and they are in the midst of a wealthy, refined, and well-educated population when at home, for, although the district is a strictly agricultural one, it has been long settled, and its fertility, climate, and accessibility have made them rich, and contented, and refined. They believe they live in a section which is unequaled in location, fertility, climate, and scenery, where God Almighty showed a little favoritism when He finished up the job of creation, and they believe in staying at home and enjoying it. They know now to dispense an elegant hospitality, and give a welcome that makes one feel it comes from the heart. J. F. L.

THE LAST OF THE MODOCS.

Bogus Charley and His Fading Little Band in the Indian Territory.

Isaac H. Bromley writes from the Indian Territory:

"Leaving the barbaric glitter and filth of the camps of the Nez Perces with the lazy braves in their tents, the squaws bartering their Government rations with the traders, the medicine men beating the lodge-poles and making their doleful mummery, we started on our return, intending to visit some of the Modocs, who occupy a large reservation in the vicinity. These people came here in 1873; or, rather, they were brought here by the Government, virtually as a punishment for having engaged in the Modoc massacre and the hostilities in the lava-beds; and are compelled to remain. The Modocs, I believe, had in a measure abandoned nomadic life, and were settling gradually into pastoral habits before the outbreak of hostilities, so that at the close of the war, when the present occupants of this reservation came here, they were so far removed from the blanket Indians in their progress toward civilization that they settled down, as a general thing, to the business of cultivating the soil, without feeling the change very seriously. We saw only one or two of the log buildings in which they live, and these at a long distance. They looked as though they might be comfortable for shelter, but that was all. The square log-hut, for which the Indian exchanges his [illegible] from the weather; and when I came to contrast the graceful form of the tent and the bright colors of the camp in the savage life we had just seen with the sombre and gloomy aspect of these ugly square cabins into which civilization invites the Indian as his first step out of savagery, I could hardly wonder that the barbaric love of bright colors and graceful forms should draw him back so strongly to the old life. A field of 350 acres of corn, cultivated by the Modocs, was shown us. In the field were several members of the tribe gathering the crop, and among them Bogus Charley, the present chief. We stopped at the edge of the field to feed our horses, and at our invitation Bogus Charley came out, and we talked with him about the present condition and prospects of the tribe. He speaks English quite well, and understands readily ordinary conversation. Like all the Indians we saw, he seemed shy and silent, answering our questions freely, but making no conversation himself. He said there were 155 in the party that came here in 1873, but that they had dwindled now by deaths to one hundred. In answer to our inquiry if they were contented, he said, sadly, 'Oh, well, I expect to stay here now. We no get back.' 'But don't you like it here?' 'No, we not like it,' he said. 'Too many die. We come here one hunner fifty-five—we only one hunner now. All over there,' and he pointed to the burial-place over on a hillside half a mile away. There was an exquisite tenderness in his way of saying this, and his 'only one hunner now' was so full of gentleness and gravity that, though he plainly did not aim at any effect beyond answering us, he did really touch the feelings of all of us. Then when we asked him if he wanted to go back to his old home among the lava-beds, his eyes just brightened a little and turned westward with the far-away look of home-sickness and longing, and he said: 'Yes, I like to go back; my sister there, my friends there.'

"I was much interested in this chief, Bogus Charley. Other Indians complained or begged, were sullen or haughty; either posed or groveled. This man, with felt hat, blue shirt, and overalls, without bead, or feather, or a touch of color,—an utterly unheroic person in appearance, with no effort at display or attempt to excite sympathy or admiration,—seemed to me great; great in the simplicity of his talk, his mis-studied eloquence, his profound natural pathos, his dignity without haughtiness and grace without affectation, and greatest of all in the philosophic resignation with which he accepted his fate with hardly a murmur or complaint. As he stood there on a little eminence overlooking the corn-field, his arms folded and his lithe figure limned against the sky, not looking at us as we drove away, it was not difficult to picture in him a heroic Last of the Modocs. He had said little, but the tone and manner of what he did say so impressed me that for a while I did feel as though this man represented an aggrieved and despoiled race, and that I, as representative of the race that had wronged him, had something to be sorry for. I presume I idealized him. Well, at any rate, I have the picture, and that I shall retain. But what an unromantic name! 'Bogus Charley!' Well, let him be Bogus, and go back to the squalor of his cabin. The picture in my memory is of 'The Last of the Modocs,' and transfused with a glow from the sunset. Bogus Charley is a fact, and a clod, of course. My Indian is a poem."

Lack of Books in Russia.

In Russia there are districts where it is said one may pass through a population of a hundred thousand people without seeing anything in the form of a book, except the Slavonic Bible or the well-worn book of an official. According to a correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, there are in Moscow, a town of 800,000 inhabitants, only four or five Russian book-shops worthy of the name, while there are four German shops. St. Petersburg is better off, but it has only fifty booksellers, or one to evrey 14,000 persons. These towns are, of course, the centres from which proceed the publications that supply the rest of the Empire. Warsaw has one vender of books to every 16,000 people, and Odessa one to every 10,000, but half of the Odessa shops are in a decayed condition. Cronstadt, in spite of its large garrison of educated officers and Finnish sailors, has only two shops to 48,000 people; Abo, in Finland, one to 20,000; and Omsk, the exile centre of Siberia, and the site of the future university, one to 27,000. Finally, Tashkend is the worst of all, having only a single book-shop to 76,000 people, and that a bad one. Taking provincial Russia, the proportion of booksellers to the town population is roughly estimated to be one to every 20,000 people, while none at all will be found in towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants. At the same time it may be noted that an Odessa correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* reports that the three best books on farming in South Russia are purchased chiefly by Englishmen. One bookseller told him that he sold twice as many of those books to Englishmen than he did to Russians, and that the purchasers were either tourists or men who had bought farms in the neighborhood of Odessa.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold Down Again---Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange.

Heavy Receipts of Currency from New York to Pay for Wheat.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier--Provisions More Active--Hogs Steady.

Large Deliveries of Wheat, and a Firm Closing—Other Grain Quiet—Stocks of Produce.

FINANCIAL.

The rise in gold came to its end. The price at the opening in New York was 100½, but it declined first to 100⅜, and at the close to 100¼. There was none but a speculative reason for the advance, and the advance was not important outside of its temporary effect on stocks. New York gold exchange in Chicago was sold at 100⅝, and later at 100⅜, and for coin 100¾ was charged.

Government bonds were active, and prices firm.

Under an increasing supply of grain and provision bills, foreign exchange rates were weaker, without any quotable change. Sterling grain bills were at 480½@479½ currency. French grain bills were 525 gold. The posted rates were 482½ and 486½ for sterling, with actual transactions at 481¼@481½ and 485½. Paris exchange was 524⅜ and 521¼; commercial, 526⅛. Antwerp, 525 and 521¼; commercial, 527⅛. Reichmark, 94 and 94⅞; commercial, 93½. Guilders on Holland, 39⅞ and 40¼; commercial, 39⅝.

Consols were quoted ex. interest, which accounts for the apparent decline. The price was unchanged all day at 94 9-16. In answer to a correspondent: the par of consols is 100.

The event of the day in Chicago financial circles was the arrival of $1,500,000 in currency by express from New York to pay for the wheat to be delivered to the Chicago brokers of the New York wheat-cornerers. Mr. Keene left New York at the same time the currency did, and was to have arrived here simultaneously with it. He failed to ship himself as successfully as he did his $1,500,000, and was left behind on a broken-down train. But his brokers were instructed by telegraph to receive all the wheat contracted for, and to get the money from the bank to which the currency had been consigned. Another shipment of currency is expected this morning, and altogether there will be enough greenbacks to pay for all the cash wheat. This arrival of currency from New York puts an end to any doubt as to the existence of a New York deal in wheat of the most extensive character, and establishes the correctness of what we have previously published about the negotiation in New York of the loan to carry it. The loans that are represented by the currency received here are secured by the wheat receipts, and it is understood that the borrowers have the option of withdrawing the receipts and substituting stock collateral for them. The Chicago banks were offered these loans at 6 per cent, but as they refused to take them at less than 7 per cent the money was borrowed in New York.

The bank clearings were swelled by the Board of Trade settlements to $6,800,000.

The demand for discounts was moderate, and rates remain unchanged.

The stock market was depressed in the early hours by the state of the gold market, but reacted as the gold premium declined. The highest prices of the day in a majority of cases were reached at the close. It was stated in advices from New York that the bears had made heavy purchases at the low prices of the opening.

The gains of the day were Michigan Central ⅛, to 68⅝; Lake Shore ⅝, to 69⅝; Northwestern common 1, to 47¼; the preferred ⅞, to 77¼; St. Paul common ⅜, to 35⅜; the preferred 1⅜, to 72⅝; Rock Island ¾, to 118; C., C., & I. C. ⅝, to

The losses were Illinois Central ½, to 76; Union Pacific ⅛, to 65¼; Erie ⅝, to 18⅝; Delaware & Hudson ½, to 37.

Northwest gold bonds were 103, ex. interest. St. Paul Sinking Funds 100½, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 71⅝.

Unchanged were New York Central at 111⅜. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at 110½. Alton at 79, the preferred at 102, Wabash at 20¼, C., C., C. & I. at 32, St. Joseph preferred at 35½, Jersey Central at 28⅜, and Atlantic & Pacific at 28⅛.

In New York, on Saturday, railroad bonds were strong. The Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose from 90½ to 92¾, and reacted to 91⅞. Alton & Terre Haute Incomes rose from 31 to 40; Cedar Falls & Minneapolis firsts rose from 87 to 90; New York Elevated firsts from 99 to 99½; C., C. & I. C. firsts, from 54¼ to 57; Great Western seconds, ex coupon, from 75⅜ to 76⅜; do, firsts, from 105 to 105½; Wabash seconds, ex coupon, from 75 to 78; Northwestern gold coupons from 105¼ to 106⅜; and New Jersey Central assented consols from 71 to 71⅜; Delaware & Hudson firsts of 1891, fell from 97⅜ to 96⅜.

In referring to the reports that there are to be a dividend of 3½ on Northwest preferred and 3 on the common, the *American Exchange* says:

In the last annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the year ended May 31, 1878, was shown an apparent surplus of $598,453 after the payment of 7 per cent on the preferred stock and 3 per cent on the common stock. But the balance-sheet of the same date showed that there was a deficit in cash of $709,456 to meet the payment of the dividends for the six months ended May 31. In other words, the cash balance on May 31 was $493,294, with which to pay a dividend on the preferred stock of $753,284, and a dividend on the common stock of $449,466. The same report showed that the material on hand had been reduced during the year $356,738. Here was a problem in mathematics which would have puzzled Euclid himself to solve. But as usual in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, Amsterdam, Holland, furnished the solution. In October the American public was informed that the Company had there negotiated $900,000 bonds, secured by mortgages on several of its branches.

The Continental Telegraph Company, which solicits subscription to its stock from the business public as a cheap and economical competitor of the Western Union, has made a contract with its controlling Director, Edwin Middleton, to build for $825 cash a mile a telegraph line that could be built at a profit for $300 a mile.

The fight in the stock market, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is between two prominent gamblers and an uptown clique on the bear side and three or four leading brokers and speculators and some Western operators, backed by large capital, on the bull side. The bears expect aid from a disturbed condition of the money market, which they hope will follow the assembling of Congress and the introduction of adverse financial legislation, and the conspirators look for success in their manipulation of gold through the assistance of some of the banks. But it was reported this afternoon that those of the banks which were most relied upon to assist them were freely loaning gold, possibly fearing that an unexpected examination might lead to unpleasant disclosures.

The following statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the issue and retirement of National-Bank notes and legal-tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1878:

National-Bank notes outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed		$349,894,182
National-Bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
National-Bank notes redeemed and retired between same dates	2,767,232	
Increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875		1,967,268
National-Bank notes outstanding Jan. 14, 1875		$351,861,450
National-Bank notes redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date	$71,517,952	
National-Bank notes surrendered between same dates	10,409,052	
Total redeemed and surrendered	$81,927,004	
National-Bank notes issued between same dates	51,897,790	
Decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date		30,029,214
National-Bank notes outstanding at date		$321,832,236
Greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks		$3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date to retire National-Bank notes		80,405,007
Total deposits		$84,218,682
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue		74,285,184
Greenbacks on deposit at date		$9,933,498
Greenbacks retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875		$35,318,984
Greenbacks outstanding at date		346,681,016

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement showing by States the amount of National-bank circulation issued, the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Treasury, to retire National-bank circulation, from June 20, 1874, to Dec. 1, 1876, and the amount remaining on deposit at the latter date:

States and Territories.	Additional circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Legal-tender notes deposited to retire National bank circulation, since June 20, 1874. For redemption of notes of liquidating banks.	To retire circulation under act of June 20, '74.	Legal-tenders on deposit with the United States Treasurer, at date.
Maine	$1,379,680	$41,200	$600,000	$39,454
N. Ham're	490,265	27,400	10,800	2,039
Vermont	1,559,370	151,097	932,340	86,268
Massach's	12,425,925	234,800	5,887,200	234,683
Rd. Island	532,350	32,350	617,385	21,170
Connect't	1,740,010	65,350	1,249,400	21,328
New Y'k	13,952,665	1,848,061	16,912,100	1,256,915
N. Jersey	1,437,065	119,260	1,093,940	195,597
Penn'a	6,940,180	970,811	5,612,488	782,161
Delaware	155,275			
Maryland	350,310	166,600	1,066,470	230,124
Dist. Col.	453,900	395,164	427,510	69,161
Virginia	408,100	805,569	853,510	251,171
W. Va.	45,370	731,060	270,000	169,663
N. Carol'a	831,560		886,585	100,070
S. Car'li'a	45,700		953,380	59,825
Georgia	352,930	287,725	437,675	126,904
Florida	45,000			
Alabama	198,000		94,500	683
Mississi'pi				506
Louisiana	932,630	645,750	2,089,250	388,303
Texas	116,100	5,000	229,340	985
Arkansas	135,000		135,000	17,883
Kentucky	2,686,210	575,867	1,378,033	427,850
Ten'essee	430,100	235,901	276,000	72,997
Missouri	254,050	816,810	3,544,410	749,704
Ohio	1,406,240	1,403,319	2,419,662	916,248
Indiana	2,384,880	991,297	4,364,643	1,100,433
Illinois	1,450,885	1,371,274	6,179,906	954,163
Michigan	867,710	337,500	1,948,790	422,515
Wisconsin	208,000	433,460	837,939	266,931
Iowa	1,027,800	607,169	1,554,955	356,632
Minnesota	741,400	332,095	1,218,515	172,963
Kansas	75,600	781,721	190,550	335,081
Nebraska	45,000	45,000	188,080	38,184
Nevada				2,349
Dakota	54,000			
Colorado	392,400	125,083	149,400	33,320
Utah		161,191	196,800	27,076
Washi'g'n	54,000			
Montana	39,600	5,500	45,000	3,130
Total	56,632,290	14,810,384	65,594,623	9,933,498

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Closing Saturday	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
N. Y. Central	111⅜	111⅜	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
Mich. Central	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
Lake Shore	69¼	69	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝
C. & N. Western	46¼	46⅜	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛
Do preferred	77⅜	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77½
M. & St. Paul	35⅛	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
Do preferred	71¼	71	72⅝	71	72⅝
C., R. I. & Pacific	117¼	117¼	118	117	118
Illinois Central	77	76½	76½	76	76
Chicago & Alton	79	79			79
Do preferred	102	102			102
Union Pacific	65½	66	66	65¼	65¼
Erie	18⅞	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
Wabash Railway	20¼	20¼			20¼
Ohio & Miss	7¾				7¾
C., C., C. & Ind	32½	32			32
C., C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
H. & St. Jo	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
Do preferred	35⅝	35½	36⅛	34½	35⅝
Del. & Hudson	38	37½	37½	35⅝	37
D., Lack. & West	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞
N. J. Central	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
W. Union Tel	94⅜	94⅛	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛
A. & P. Tel	28⅛	28⅛			28⅛

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$95	$98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency.		
Mexican dollars, old and new	80	
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.60

Gold and silver dollars were 100½ in currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481½	486
Belgium	522½	518¾
France	522½	518¾
Switzerland	522½	518¾
Germany	94⅜	95¼
Holland	40	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27¾
Sweden		27¾
Denmark		27¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	109	109⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	104¼	104⅝
United States 5-20s of '67	108	108⅜
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅞
United States new 5s of '81	106⅜	106⅝
United States new 4½s	103⅜	103⅝
United States new 4 per cent coupon	100⅜	100⅝
United States currency 6s	119½	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*108	*109
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¾	*106½
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*99	
City Railway (South Side)	164½	
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div	117	120
Chamber of Commerce		55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's		*104
City scrip	93½	

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Gold weak, opening at 100½, closing at 100¼. Carrying rates, 1@6. Borrowing rates, 1 to flat.

Governments were firmer.

Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were dull. Louisiana consols were 1¾ lower.

The stock market was weak early in the day, and prices declined 2½ on Delaware & Hudson, and ¼ to 1¼ for the rest of the list, but, during the afternoon, a better tone prevailed, and there was an advance of ½@1⅜. The principal activity was in Northwestern, St. Paul, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Transactions were 164,000 shares, of which 3,600 were Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Northwestern common, 7,500 preferred, 17,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 preferred, 34,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Union Pacific, 5,400 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 6,000 Western Union, and 2,500 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 2½@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $383,000.

Customs receipts, $202,000.

Clearings, $35,500,000.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 482; sight, 486.

Bar silver here, 110¾ greenbacks and 110¼ gold. Subsidiary silver coin, ⅝@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106⅜	New 4½s ex	104¼
New 65s	104	New 4s	100⅜
Coupons, 67s	108⅜	10-40s	107⅝
Coupons, 68s	108½	10-40s, coupon	107⅝
New 5s	106⅛	Currency 6s	119¼

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	94⅞	C., C., C. & I	32⅛
Quicksilver	10¼	New Jersey Central	28¾
Quicksilver, pfd	33	Rock Island	117⅝
Pacific Mail	14⅜	St. Paul	35⅛
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	72⅝
Mariposa, pfd	[illegible]	Wabash	20⅛
Adams Express	106	Fort Wayne	99½
Wells, Fargo	98½	Terre Haute	4¼
American Express	49¼	Terre Haute, pfd	9½
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	79
N. Y. Central	111⅜	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102
Erie	18⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie, pfd	32⅞	D., L. & W	46⅞
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	28⅛
Michigan Central	68⅞	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	121	C., B. & Q	110⅛
Union Pacific	65¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅛
Lake Shore	69⅝	H. & St. Joe, pfd	35⅛
Illinois Central	76¼	C. P. bonds	107⅝
C. & P	81½	U. P. bonds	107⅛
Northwestern	47⅛	U. P. Land Grant	106⅞
Northwestern, pfd	77⅛	U. P. Sinking Funds	103⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	32	Virginia 6s, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	31	Missouri 6s	106¼
Virginia 6s, old	25		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	10	Hale & Norcross	12¾
Alta	7	Julia Consolidated	3¼
Belcher	4¾	Justice	4½
Best & Belcher	20¼	Mexican	33¾
Bullion	6¼	Ophir	43
Caledonia	2½	Overman	13
California	10⅞	Raymond & Ely	9¼
Chollar	39½	Savage	10⅛
Consolidated Virginia	8¼	Sierra Nevada	51⅜
Crown Point	5⅜	Union Consolidated	58
Eureka Consolidated	36¾	Yellow Jacket	14
Exchequer	4½	Bodie	16¾
Gould & Curry	4½	Washoe Consolidated	3
Grand Prize	9⅜		

VIRGINIA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 30, via NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In the 1,200-foot level of the Sierra Nevada, the face of the cross-cut is in porphyry again. The north cross-cut struck the ore-body this morning. The ore is very rich. The bonanza firm will take control to-morrow. Alexander G. McKenzie, of the Ophir Company, will become Superintendent at the same time. They will begin taking out ore from the 2,000-foot level next week. The mine looks well now, and I think will improve. In the north (the Bonanza) the face of the cross-cut is in ore of good quality. The new management of the Sierra Nevada give confidence here in the Comstock. The market is improving, and there is a good prospect for the future.

DAN DEQUILLE.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Gold, 100⅛@100⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Consols, money, 94⅜; account, 94 9-16, ex. interest.

American Securities—Reading, 12¼; Erie, 19¼; preferred, 33.

United States Bonds—'67s, 108⅜; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 108⅞; 4½s, 103⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rentes, 112f 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, w of Campbell av, n f, 20x123 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (Michael J. Eich to Henry Schauze)	$3,000
Cottage Grove av, 85 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 21 3-10x105 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (S. E. & G. D. Cole to Nellie J. Dana)	7,000
West Taylor st, s w cor of Lincoln st, n f, 115x119 ft, dated Oct. 23 (A. A. & W. H. Wellington to Mary A. Warren)	5,000
Perry st, s w cor of Belden av, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Nov. 26 (Frederick Birkist to Franz Schroeder)	800
West Sixteenth st, s e cor Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 28 (Fred Ohmacht to Christ Westfall)	2,000
Wabash av, 76 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 80x180 ft, dated Dec. 2 (Van Inwagen & Hamill to J. Lewis Crozer)	62,000
Webster av, 96 ft w of Dayton st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (William Scott to Henry H. Gage)	1,000
May st, 50 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (Bernard Kenedy to Matij Stepanek)	1,500
May st, 104 ft n of Twentieth st, e f, 26x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (Bernard Kenedy to John Golubiensky)	900
North LaSalle st, 50 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 25x151 2-10 ft, dated Sept. 2 (John M. H. Burgett to Horace F. White)	3,750
West Thirteenth place, 299 ft w of Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (George H. Rapp to Paul F. A. Pundt)	850

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot on street near Ashland av and Forty-fourth st, undivided ¾ of 50x412 ft, dated Oct. 1 (estate of John F. Tracy to William Moore)	$3,000
Lot on street near Ashland av and Forty-fourth st, undivided ¼ of 50x412 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Martin L. Sykes to William Moore)	1,000
Oswell st, 100 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 31 (James Allen to Nels Peterson)	200

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for December delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Mess pork	$6.65	$6.67½
Lard	5.70	5.65
Shoulders, boxed	2.80	2.75
Short ribs, boxed	3.87½	3.82½
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	83¼	83⅝
Corn	30⅞	31
Oats	20	20
Rye	44½	44½
Barley	96	95
Live hogs	2.65@2.90	2.60@2.85
Cattle	2¼@4¾	2@4¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	16,894	12,716	13,987	10,365
Wheat, bu	170,577	102,875	119,434	27,456
Corn, bu	139,603	157,144	47,788	10,863
Oats, bu	39,348	44,900	19,901	13,307
Rye, bu	7,815	5,680		
Barley, bu	26,860	17,360	19,400	8,452
Grass seed, lbs	56,643	141,299		63,369
F. seed, lbs	155,660	24,600	24,000	64,100
B. corn, lbs		154,000	75,690	60,000
C. meats, lbs	481,800	120,100	4,035,468	3,250,020
Beef, tcs			75	
Beef, brls			362	320
Pork, brls		70	615	280
Lard, lbs	136,210	22,140	1,752,060	612,056
Tallow, lbs	69,911	35,260		49,900
Butter, lbs	174,909	134,642	158,661	124,760
D. hogs, No	102	126	20	
Live hogs, No	28,159	11,803	2,438	1,708
Cattle, No	1,470	1,386	1,128	1,188
Sheep, No	413	1,039	396	
Hides, lbs	230,113	360,536	248,448	179,725
Highwines, b'ls	50			
Wool, lbs	161,375	255,665	186,163	206,034
Potatoes, bu	973	3,362	26	
Coal, tons	9,577	13,177	1,448	1,010
Hay, tons	90	70		
Lumber, m ft	1,948	1,418	2,388	2,161
Shingles, m	5,480	2,235	750	
Salt, brls	163	2,701	3,843	2,038
Poultry, lbs	23,914	23,253	21,400	48,000
Poultry, coops	1			
Game, pkgs	2			
Eggs, pkgs	254	321		297
Cheese, bxs	4,452	3,864	3,649	2,481
G. apples, brls	2,900	292	2,311	3
Beans, bu	2,290	490	81	440

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 350 bu wheat, 377 bu corn, 461 bu rye, 2,281 bu barley. During last week: 12,477 bu wheat, 6,734 bu corn, 8,135 bu oats, 1,820 bu rye, 19,425 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 21 cars No. 2 red, 11 cars No. 3 do, (37 winter wheat), 37 cars mixed wheat, 107 cars No. 2 spring, 138 cars No. 3 do, 99 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (382 spring wheat); 56 cars high-mixed corn, 20 cars new do, 24 cars new mixed, 103 cars No. 2 corn, 67 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (271 corn); 15 cars white oats, 15 cars No. 2 mixed do, 7 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (38 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (21 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars extra No. 3 do, 14 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 6 cars feed (37 barley). Total, 786 cars, or 322,000 bu. Inspected out: 74,404 bu wheat, 120,643 bu corn, 4,033 bu oats, 10,255 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
To Buffalo	21,768	401,520	198,457	
To Erie		94,000		
To Huron	1,200		125,433	16,258
To other U. S. ports	320		7,550	50,283
To Montreal			5,612	
To other Can. ports			22,719	

Also, 8,355 bu rye and 89,942 bu barley shipped by rail.

The latest advices from France are to the effect that the shortage there is far from supplied by the large importations of wheat since last harvest; and that there will probably be a steady demand for foreign wheat during the spring and summer.

The deliveries of wheat yesterday morning on month contracts were unusually large, and most of the wheat was delivered to two firms, who paid for all of it without "putting it out" again. So far the announced programme has been carried out by the parties supposed to control the wheat deal in this city, and the shorts have not now the fact of a big stock hanging interrorem over them, though it is still here. Those who "believe in wheat" say that after the 18th or 20th of this month the receipts here will be small, as they are already much diminished at winter wheat points, and that they expect a radical turn in the market next month.

Rail freights are quoted as "tight as a brick," whatever that may mean. Carriers are not willing to shade from this point to the seaboard. The recent discrimination in favor of Milwaukee to the East is explained by saying that the railroad had to compete with the lines across Lake Michigan, and reduced 2c per 100 lbs accordingly, but that the cutting has about ceased.

New Orleans men are again agitating the proposition to ship grain to Europe via the Mississippi. They have received the assurance that most of the grain in the Northwest is sold in the country to representatives of Chicago houses, and hints that little is to be gained by memorializing without making an effort to buy the material they wish to see moved their way.

The leading produce markets were rather tame yesterday, and averaged easier. Provisions were really weak, parties selling largely who had been free buyers at the close of last week. Wheat was steadied by the fact that the wheat delivered on December contracts was not offered on the market, but it tended downward in sympathy with a dull New York. Corn was dull and lower, because shippers professed themselves unable to operate at Saturday's prices with stiff rail freights. Oats were easy, and rye steady. There was not much done for shipment in any quarter except in low-grade wheat, rejected corn, and a few meats.

The demand for dry goods remain without signs of activity. The daily sales, however, show as large an aggregate as in past seasons at the beginning of winter, and jobbers are not disposed to find fault with the present state of trade. Prices remain steady and uniform. There was moderate activity in the grocery market, and the tenor of prices was again fairly steady, none of the articles being subjected to any quotable change. Coffees remain without positive strength, lower prices being looked for a little further along. No changes were developed in the market for dried fruits, canned goods, and fish. Butter remains as previously quoted, choice and fancy grades being active and firm, while other descriptions are neglected and weak. Cheese was dull and unchanged. In the leather market there was a quiet feeling, with prices ranging as before. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted in fair seasonable demand at unchanged prices. Coal and wood were dull.

The offerings of cargo lumber were larger than for several days past, and a moderate business was done, two-inch stuff being a shade firmer. At the yards trade was fair. The wool market was unchanged in its general features, the trade being of the hand-to-mouth order. The demand for hides was fair at the reduced prices of last week. Broom-corn was steady under a fair Eastern inquiry. Prarie hay was firmer, and the offerings sold readily. No change occurred in timothy. Potatoes were firmer, under an excellent demand with very light offerings. Game and poultry were both dull and irregular in price, the street being chiefly supplied with old stock, the condition of some of which is questionable. Seeds were steady and rather quiet, except clover, which was more plenty and in fair request.

Rail freights were quiet and firm at the advance of last week. The new rates are:

	Fourth class.	Grain.	Flour.	Dressed beef.	Dressed hogs.
To Baltimore	.37	.32	.64	.67	.72
Philadelphia	.28	.33	.66	.68	.73
New York	.40	.35	.70	.90	.75
Boston	.45	.40	.80	.95	.80

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Dec. 2.—Receipts—Flour, 40,469 brls; wheat, 249,651 bu; corn, 110,574 bu; oats, 111,374 bu; corn-meal, 642 pkgs; rye, 29,400 bu; barley, 25,100 bu; malt, 21,330 bu; pork, 1,056 brls; beef, 4,022 pkgs; cut meats, 4,440 pkgs; lard, 3,100 pkgs; whisky, 1,327 brls.

Exports—Forty-eight hours—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 228,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 30,000 bu.

STOCKS OF PRODUCE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Nov. 30, 1878.	Nov. 23, 1878.	Dec. 1, 1877.	Dec. 2, 1876.
Wheat, bu	4,108,000	4,237,000	2,735,214	3,075,330
Corn, bu	3,707,000	3,989,000	1,252,452	3,534,608
Oats, bu	1,270,000	1,271,000	1,912,820	1,064,969
Rye, bu	601,000	608,000	232,776	223,389
Barley, bu	940,000	919,000	929,935	828,827

Flour in store in Chicago Dec. 2, 1878, 77,600 brls, against 62,450 brls Nov. 1, 1878, and 63,863 brls Dec. 1, 1877.

Stock of pork in New York Dec. 2, 1878, 40,180 brls, against 42,008 brls Nov. 1, 1878, and 19,734 brls Dec. 1, 1877.

Pork and lard in Chicago, as reported by the Secretary of the "Call" Board:

	Dec. 1, 1878	Nov. 15, 1878.	Dec. 15, 1877.	Dec. 15, 1876.
Mess pork, brls	*59,900	61,065	60,859	61,920
Other pork, brls	400	2,559	2,363	
Lard, tcs	45,977	37,281	10,956	11,175

*5,000 brls new.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g Nov. 30, '78.	Week end'g Nov. 23, '78.	Week end'g Dec. 1, '77.
Flour, brls	100,970	106,130	57,901
Wheat, bu	1,737,860	1,784,314	846,465
Corn, bu	695,073	626,224	1,275,263
Oats, bu	6,761	44,106	
Rye, bu	44,291	65,221	7,144
Barley, bu	150		132,886
Pork, brls	8,985	6,771	5,837
Lard, lbs	6,299,434	8,357,988	3,824,938
Bacon, lbs	13,611,938	17,163,421	10,583,265

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	170,577	119,434
Milwaukee	121,834	62,188
New York	250,000	225,000
Detroit	31,860	16,717
Toledo	50,000	61,000
St. Louis	81,000	85,000
Baltimore	114,800	75,000
Philadelphia	69,000	70,000
Total	888,131	725,339

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Dec. 2: Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases of dry goods. Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., 1 cask of wine. Kirchhoff & Neubath, 75 cases of wine. George S. Haskell & Co., 63 packages of seed. Rowe & Co., 3 cases of clocks. L. H. Flersheim, 3 cases of fancy goods. Lyon & Healy, 6 cases of musical instruments. Bloch & Arnstein, 7 cases of looking-glass plates. G. W. Sheldon, 1 case of brushes. Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 2 casks of earthenware, Grommes & Ullrich, 105 cases champagne. Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 20 cases of figs. Collection, $3,389.69.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, but again weak, though hogs were quoted steady at Saturday's figures. The deliveries on December contracts were rather large, and Liverpool reported a decline in meats, hams being 2@3s per 112 lbs lower. The trading was largely in turning over product from one month to another. There was not much apparent demand for shipment.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active under free offerings, and declined 10@12½c per brl, but closed relatively firm on old. Sales were reported of 7,000 brls seller December at $6.57½@6.75; 7,500 brls seller January at $7.90@7.95; and 7,750 brls seller February at $8.00@8.07½. Total, 22,250 brls. The market closed dull at $6.62½@6.70 for old spot, $7.75@7.87½ for new do, $6.62½@6.65 for December, $7.87½@7.90 for seller January, and $8.00@8.02½ for February.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $7.00@7.25.

LARD—Was active, but generally tame, and declined 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at $5.65; 4,500 tcs seller December at $5.62½@5.65; 5,250 tcs seller January at $5.72½@5.75; 5,000 tcs seller February at $5.82½@5.87½; and 1,500 tcs seller March at $5.92½@5.95. Total, 17,000 tcs. The market closed dull at $5.62½@5.65 for spot, $5.62½@5.65 seller December, $5.72½@5.75 seller January, and $5.82½@5.85 for February.

MEATS—Were nearly ⅛c per lb lower, the easiest feeling being on green lots, with only a moderate demand at the decline. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y. cut) at $2.60; 250 boxes do at $2.75 seller January; 120 tcs sweet-pickled do at $3.37½@3.50; 500,000 lbs short ribs at $3.70 for January, and $3.82½@3.85 for February; 95 boxes do at $3.80@3.85 spot; 750,000 lbs do on the call at $3.75 for January, and $3.8 @3.85 for February; 75 boxes long clears at $3.77½@3.95; 600 boxes long and short clears at $3.85 spot, and $3.95 seller last half of January; 350 boxes short clears at $3.95@3.97½; 50 boxes Wiltshire on private terms; and 17,500 pcs and 300,000 lbs green hams at 4⅛c per 16 lb average. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$2.55	$3.62½	$3.65	$3.77½
Boxed	2.75	3.82½	3.85	3.97½
December, boxed	2.75	3.82½	3.85	3.97½
January, boxed	2.80	3.87½	3.90	4.02½

Long clears quoted at $3.55 loose and $3.75 boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 5@5½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 4⅛@4¼c for same average; green shoulders, 2⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 3⅛@3⅜c for shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c for short ribs, 4⅜@5c for short clears, 7½@8½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at 5@5½c for white, 5¼c for very choice do, 4½@5c for yellow, and 4@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and $13.50@14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6½c for city and 5¾@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and averaged easier, though fancy old Minnesotas were held higher, being now quite scarce. Shippers were not on the market. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $4.70@4.75, and 725 brls springs chiefly at $3.25@4.75. Total, 925 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, $4.00@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.00@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.50; fair to good spring, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; patent springs, $6.00@7.50; low grades, $2.50@3.00. Buckwheat flour, $4.50@4.75 per brl.

BRAN—Was less active and easier. Sales were 60 tons at $7.00 per ton on track, and $7.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at $10.90 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and lower. The market declined ⅜c, and closed ¼c below the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were irregular, London being firm, but there was not much demand for cargoes. New York was dull, and closed easier, while our receipts were rather large, though not equal to those of Saturday. Receipts at winter-wheat points were smaller, and expected to be light henceforth. The early feeling on futures here was rather weak, in the expectation that a good deal of December wheat would be offered for sale; but when it was found that the deliveries of the morning were all paid for without being placed on the market, the shorts grew more anxious, and the better demand caused a slight reaction. There was a good shipping inquiry for the lower grades, and No. 2 was freely taken to carry into next month, the difference being about ⅝c. Seller January opened at 83⅝@83¾c, declined to 83⅜@83½c, advanced to 83⅞c, and closed at 83⅝c. Seller February was quiet at ⅝@¾c above this range. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 82⅞@83¼c, closing at 83c; and cash No. 2 closed at 83c. Spot sales were reported of 54,000 bu No. 2 at 82⅞@83¼c; 64,000 bu No. 3 at 69c in Central, 69½c in N. W., and 70@70½c elsewhere; 24,000 bu rejected, outside Central, at 55½c; and 10,000 bu by sample at 58½@82c. Total, 152,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and ½@¾c lower under a decreased demand. Seller January was nominal at 88c. Spot sales were reported of 23,000 bu No. 2 red at 87@87½c, chiefly at the inside; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 82c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 75@85c. Total, 27,000 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active and easier. The market declined ⅛@¼c, but closed firmer at the latest prices of Saturday, except that the lower grades were about ½c off. Liverpool reported dullness in corn in store, but a strong feeling in cargoes, and New York was dull, while our receipts were little more than half as large as those of Saturday. The market fell off early in sympathy with wheat, shippers refusing to take hold except at concessions, and futures shared in the dullness, but a better demand sprung up later, chiefly for next month. Seller January opened at 31⅛@31¼c, declined to 31c, and closed at 31⅛c. Seller May was more active at 34⅞@35c, closing at 34⅞c. Seller the month was quiet at 30⅝@30¾c, closing with spot No. 2 at the outside, with no discrimination in favor of high-mixed. Spot sales were reported of 142,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 30½@30¾c; 3,200 bu new high-mixed at 27½c; 5,400 bu new mixed at 27½c; 29,400 bu do and rejected at 27@27½c; 8,000 bu by sample at 27½@31c on track; 800 bu do at 29@29½c free on board cars; and 400 bu ears at 29c. Total, 189,200 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand and a shade easier. The receipts were fair and the reported shipments light. The deliveries were rather free, and the market weakened early under the offerings of round lots, but these were soon taken up, and prices then recovered an ⅛c, and closed at the outside. The trading in futures was light, and chiefly in closing sales for this month. No. 2 sold at 19⅞@20c, and closed at 20c. January sold at 20@20⅛c, and closed at 20⅛c. December closed at 20c, ranging the same as No. 2. May was quiet at 23⅛c. Rejected sold at 17c. Samples were dull. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 20⅛@20¼c; 40,800 bu No. 2 at 19⅞@20c; 1,800 bu rejected at 17c; 6,600 bu by sample at 15½@22c on track; and 20,400 bu by sample at 17@23c free on board. Total, 72,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair local request and steady. The trading in futures was light. December sold at 44½c and January was nominal at 45@45½c. Some deliveries were made. Cash sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 400 bu by sample at 46c on track; and 800 bu do at 46@46½c free on board. Total, 14,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, except extra 3, which was firmer under a fair inquiry for car lots. The receipts were light. No. 2 and futures were offered, but there seemed to be little sale for them, and prices closed 1c lower than on Saturday. January sold at 97c, and closed dull at 96c. December sold at 95@96c, and closed at the inside. No. 2 sold at 95c. Extra 3 was firmer at 48½c for miscellaneous receipts, and 53½@54c for A., D. & Co.'s. December was nominal at 48½c, and January at 49c. No. 3 was quiet at 35@36c. Feed was quiet at 28c. Good samples were in moderate demand. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 95c; 4,000 bu extra 3 at 48½@55c; 1,200 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.'s) at 39c; 400 bu feed at 28c; 4,000 bu by sample at 29c@$1.00 on track; and 2,000 bu do at 40@69c free on board. Total, 12,400 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer. Sales 230,000 bu at 83⅛@83⅜c for December, and 83⅝@83⅞c for January.

Corn—Sales 15,000 bu at 31c for December and 35c for May.

Oats—5,000 bu for December at 20⅛c.

Mess pork was stronger. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls at $7.90 for January and $8.02½ for February.

Lard—250 tcs for December at $5.65.

Short ribs—Sales 100,000 lbs at $3.70 for January and $3.80 for February.

LATER.

Wheat was firmer under a fair local demand. December sold at 83⅛@83⅜c, and closed at 83⅜c. January sold at 83⅝@83⅞c, and closed at 84⅛@84⅜c. Red winter sold at 87c for the month.

Corn closed at 31⅛c for January, and 31c for December. May sold at 35⅛@35¼c, and closed at 35⅛@35¼c.

Barley sold at 95c for December.

Oats sold at 20⅛c for January, and 23½c for May.

Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 750 brls at $6.70 for December and $7.92½ for January.

Lard was stronger. Sales were reported of 1,350 tcs at $5.65@5.67½ cash; $5.82½@5.85 for February.

Green shoulders—20,000 lbs New York cut at 2⅝c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $6.65@6.70 cash or December, $7.92½@7.95 for January, and $8.05@8.07½ for February. Sales 500 brls seller February at $8.05.

Lard was quiet at $5.65@5.67½ for December, $5.72½@5.75 for January, $5.82½@5.85 for February, and $5.92½@5.95 for March. Sales 2,000 tcs at $5.75 for January and $5.85 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were quoted at $1.25@1.50 per brl. The offerings were liberal.

BROOM-CORN—The shipments continue fair. The market is well stocked, and broom-corn continues to arrive in liberal quantities: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 3½c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3¼@3½c; red-tipped do, 2¾@3c; inferior, 1½@2¼c; crooked, 1@2½c.

BUTTER—Prices range the same as for a number of days previous. There was a well-sustained movement in choice qualities, while low and medium grades remained under neglect. We again quote as follows: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—Met with a light demand, and was quoted steady and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in this market. Prices of fine goods were well supported, but other grades were weak. We repeat our list: September and October, full cream, 8@8½c; August, do, 7½@8c; part skim, 6@7½c; low grade, 2@4½c.

COAL—The demand continues light, nor is any improvement likely to take place until the weather becomes more wintry. Prices remain firm and unchanged: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in fair request at the given quotations: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.40@1.50; alcohol do, $1.50@1.60. Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@28.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@18.00; and do tierce, $25.00@27.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

DRESSED HOGS—A few small lots were offered on the street. The demand was very light. Quotations were $2.75@3.25 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Were steady at 17@18c, and some packages bring 20c. The mild weather prevents a falling off in supply.

FISH—A light business was doing at about steady prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.50; family whitefish, $1.75@1.80; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; select mess, per ½-brl, $10.00; extra shore, $14.00; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $7.50@8.00; do, No. 2 shore, $5.00@5.50; No. 2 bay, $6.00@6.50; large family, $5.00; fat family, do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.30@1.40; do, medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, $3.75@4.00; compressed cod 6c; dressed do, 7c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.50; do round, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.10@1.15; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No marked changes were noted in connection with this market. A good demand existed and prices were very generally sustained. Below are the current quotations:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@5½c; figs, layers, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, 6@7c; French do, kegs, new, 7@8¾c; do, boxes, 10@15c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.90; London layers, new, $2.25@2.40; loose Muscatel, $1.80@1.90; Valencias, new, 6¾@7c; Zante currants, 3½@5c; citron, 14½@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; evaporated, 7@9c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2½@4¼c; Ohio, 3@3½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 3¾@4c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 30@33c; blackberries, 6@6½c; pitted cherries, 22@25c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Brazils, 6@6½c; Texas pecans, 5½@7c; river pecans, 5@6c; Wilmington peanuts, 4½@5½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady. The receipts of apples are beginning to fall off, but the large stock does not yet show signs of diminution: Apples, $1.25@1.50 in car-lots, and $1.50@2.00 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, $5.00@7.50 per brl; lemons, $4.50@6.00; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; Malaga grapes, $6.00@7.00 per brl; coast oranges, $6.00@8.00 per brl; Florida do, $3.50@4.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Jobbers had nothing new to report. Trade, though not active, was better than is usually witnessed at this stage of the season. Prices ruled about steady, no quotable changes being noted. Following is the list:

RICE—Carolina, 6¼@7¼c; Louisiana, 6@7c; Rangoon, 6@6½c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 27@29c; O. G. Java 24@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 17½@18½c; good to prime, 16@17c; common to fair, 14@15½c; roasting, 12½@13½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10½@10¾c; crushed, 10@10¼c; granulated, 9¾@9⅞c; powdered, 10@10¼c; A standard, 9¼@9⅜c; do No. 2, 8⅞@9c; extra C, 8¼@8½c; C No. 1, 8¼@8⅜c; C No. 2, 7¾@8c; yellow, 6⅞@7¼c; New Orleans white, clarified, 8¼@8½c; do prime to choice, 7⅝@7¾c; do fully fair to prime, 7@7¼c; do fair, 6⅝@6¾c; do, common, 6¼@6½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver-drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, new, choice, 48@51c; do prime, 43@48c; fair, 38@43c; do old, 28@33c; common molasses, 33@35c; black strap, 25@26c.

SPICES—Allspice, 19@19½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Was in moderate request, and steady, prairie being firmer: No. 1 timothy, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 do, $7.50; mixed do, $6.50@6.75; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50; and No. 1, $6.50@6.75.

HIDES—Were steady under a fair inquiry from the regular city buyers: Cured hides, light, 7¼c; do, heavy, 6¾@7c; do, damaged, 5¼@5½c; green, and part cured, 5¼@6c; calf, 10c; long-haired kip, 7¼c; deacons, 40c; do, flint, 14@15c; dry salted, 11@12c; green city butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c.

OILS—Quotations remain as before, with prices ruling steady: [illegible] 12c; carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test, 14½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 18½c; Michigan, legal test, 23c; extra winter strained lard oil, 57c; No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 46c; linseed, raw, 58c; boiled, 63c; whale, winter-bleached, 58c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 80c; do extra, 70c; do No. 1, 51c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 57c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POTATOES—Were scarce and firm. The receipts are falling off, and there is a good inquiry from shippers and the local trade. The city stock is said to be light, and dealers think prices will advance as soon as the weather turns cold. Peachblows were quoted at 53@62c, and early rose at 50@55c in car lots.

POULTRY—Was quiet, as usual on Mondays. The fresh receipts were light, but there was a fair stock left over. Live poultry was almost unsalable. Game was slow and weak: Live fresh chickens, $1.50@2.00 per doz; dressed do, 5@6c; live turkeys, 4½@5c; dressed do, 5½@8½c; geese, $5.00 per doz; do dressed, 6@7c; ducks, $2.25@2.50; do dressed, 7@8c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; quail, 75c@$1.00; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; venison, 9@10c.

SALT—Trade continues good at the current prices: Fine salt, 90c per brl; coarse, $1.30 per brl; dairy, per brl, without bags, $1.15; do, with bags, $1.50@1.70; Asaton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Clover was in good request and steady. The offerings were larger, and buyers improved the opportunity to fill their orders. Sales were made at $3.50@4.05, prime being about $3.90@4.00. Timothy sold at $1.03@1.06. The offerings were meagre. Flax brought $1.20@1.22.

TEAS—In the tea market nothing new was developed. Business was reported fair for the time of year, and prices were steadily maintained:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 40@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 23@25c; good do, 25@30c; medium, 33@35c; good do, 35@40c; fine, 40@45c; finest, 45@50c; choice, 55@60c; choicest, 80@90c.

JAPAN—Common, 18@25c; good common, 26@30c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 40@45c; finest, 45@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 60@65c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 65@70c.

WHISKY—Chicago distillers reported sales here yesterday of 300 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for highwines. New York was quoted nominal at $1.06¼. Cincinnati at $1.05, and Peoria nominal.

WOOL—Was steady under a moderate inquiry from Western manufacturers. Following are the quotations: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 22@23c; fine do in good condition, 18@20c; unwashed, 15@18c; tub-washed, choice, 33@38c; common to fair do, 30@33c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,600 head; same time last week, 3,225 head. The liberal run, the less favorable news from the East, and the very undesirable quality of the larger part of the supply combined, resulted in a dull and unprofitable market day. The weakness in shipping grades arose more from anticipated liberal receipts than from the excess of supply actually on sale, the offerings of prime cattle falling within moderate proportions, but the depression in the poorer qualities was plainly the result of the too free offerings. Of ordinary butchers' stuff, which includes poor to fair cows and inferior to common steers, oxen, stags, and bulls, there was at least one-third more than there was any legitimate demand for. Therefore buyers were enabled to further depress values, and the day's trading was done at a decline from Friday last of 10@12½c. In shipping beeves there was no quotable decline, but the market was weak with an unmistakable downward tendency. Sales ranged from $1.75@2.00 for inferior grades, to $4.75 for extra export cattle. The latter figure was paid in two instances. The ruling prices, however, were $2.15@2.50 for butchers' stuff, and $3.00@4.35 for fair to choice smooth fat shipping steers. The general market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.40@4.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.00@4.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	3.50@3.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.10@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.15@2.60
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@2.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	1,500	$4.75	25	916	$2.40
10	1,525	4.75	19	911	2.62½
51	1,503	4.40	14	1,005	2.40
31	1,388	4.25	14	968	2.55
18	1,048	4.60	23	1,058	2.55
91	1,502	4.35	14	806	2.50
77	1,377	4.25	10	1,235	2.50
42	1,320	4.20	13	949	2.42½
32	1,378	4.20	29	950	2.42½
31	1,386	4.15	20	965	2.40
16	1,376	4.05	13	1,030	2.40
75	1,261	4.10	18	958	2.37½
32	1,331	4.00	22	1,002	2.35
15	1,484	4.10	20	818	2.35
63	1,267	3.90	19	875	2.35
34	1,282	3.85	26	822	2.30
17	1,310	3.80	20	837	2.35
18	1,214	3.80	17	892	2.35
6	1,140	3.50	23	913	2.30
53	1,222	3.75	22	930	2.25
21	1,025	3.50	10	1,110	2.25
31	1,115	3.30	31	869	2.25
28	1,086	3.45	24	937	2.25
21	1,099	3.30	65	802	2.20
212	840	2.70	18	894	2.20
44	921	2.70	23	990	2.15
11	946	2.60	25	757	2.05
24	984	2.55			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 35,000; same time last week, 32,615. The heavy receipts—heavy for the time of the week—caused a decline of 5c, but at the reduction the market was active and steady throughout the day. The quality was excellent, very few light grades being included in the arrivals, and packers bought briskly at $2.60@2.80 for common to choice lots. Bacon grades sold at $2.60@2.70, and good to extra shipping hogs at $2.75@2.90. A car-load of hogs of very superior quality, averaging 427 lbs, were bought by Armour, and will be placed on exhibition at the Fat-Stock Show, which opened at the Exposition Building yesterday. They were fed by T. Conover, Bradford, Ill. The market closed steady, with pens pretty well cleared of stock.

All sales of hogs are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow, and 80 lbs for each stag.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	343	$2.90	43	300	$2.75	49	290	$2.70
49	290	2.90	65	271	2.75	22	201	2.70
28	302	2.90	95	368	2.75	97	267	2.70
46	394	2.90	94	279	2.75	44	270	2.70
58	321	2.90	56	322	2.75	52	277	2.70
53	307	2.85	50	353	2.75	39	273	2.70
73	258	2.85	64	315	2.75	47	280	2.70
45	393	2.85	57	305	2.75	27	197	2.70
34	279	2.85	45	323	2.75	67	235	2.70
45	292	2.85	95	282	2.75	42	288	2.70
50	370	2.85	73	201	2.70	43	317	2.70
61	290	2.80	74	206	2.70	21	302	2.70
54	376	2.80	173	297	2.70	40	189	2.70
45	371	2.80	121	228	2.70	55	170	2.70
108	310	2.80	34	209	2.70	33	272	2.65
48	321	2.80	78	292	2.70	58	283	2.65
50	274	2.80	52	247	2.70	21	201	2.65
75	308	2.80	20	232	2.70	36	315	2.60
48	323	2.80	124	205	2.70	45	189	2.60
50	295	2.75	33	227	2.70	21	300	2.60
49	302	2.75	40	307	2.70	20	148	2.60
98	308	2.75	63	250	2.70	83	151	2.60
52	303	2.75	33	228	2.70	130	204	2.60
60	273	2.75						
198	305	2.75						

SHEEP—There was a moderate supply and a moderate demand, with but little change in prices,—quoted at $2.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

The official report of the receipts and shipments of live stock during November exhibits a very gratifying increase as compared with November, 1877, in the receipts of cattle and hogs. The former have increased 13,510, and the latter 407,829. The average weight of the hogs received was 268 lbs, as against 265 lbs for November, 1877. Following is the report:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	10,417	141,233	956
Illinois Central Railroad	12,152	160,580	1,869
C., B. & Q. R. R.	18,935	213,608	1,665
C. & N. W. R. R.	16,424	182,772	5,613
C. & A. R. R.	12,754	48,108	819
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	219	24,326	51
Michigan Central Railroad	117	22,786	
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	720	23,465	369
P., C. & St. L. R. R.	245	13,910	
C. D. & V. R. R.	1,935	18,988	431
C., M. & St. P. R. R.	13,204	31,738	11,499
B. & O. R. R.	249	11,247	332
C. & P. R. R.	265	5,043	343
Driven in	277	65	74
Total	87,917	907,629	24,012
Receipts for Nov., 1877	74,407	499,800	28,701
Shipments—			
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	12,121	512	593
Michigan Central Railroad	4,909	45,132	1,402
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	9,446	26,328	5,072
B. & O. R. R.	4,016	82	
P., C. & St. L. R. R.	90		
C., D. & V. R. R.	753		
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	814		245
Illinois Central Railroad	3,233		
C., B. & Q. R. R.	600		885
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,111	118	232
C. & A. R. R.	1,295		505
C., M. & St. P. R. R.	16		120
C. & P. R. R.	47		
Total	38,451	72,172	9,094

Average weight of hogs for the month, 268 lbs.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,800; demand strong for good and prime; market active and firm at better prices than for many weeks; best 3 car-loads in the market, 10⅛c; second choice, 10@10⅛c; 3 prize cattle, 2,550 lbs, 11⅛c; other sales, 7⅛@10c, including Texans, 1,050 lbs, at 50c per head less than 8⅛c; exporters used 1,100 at 8⅛@10⅛c; shipments for the week, 356 live and 8,500 qrs of beef.

The failure of Laugran & Conningham, one of the largest beef-slaughtering firms of this city, with liabilities reported at $100,000, was made public. They owe cattle salesmen here about $75,000.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,500; market quiet at 3¾@4½c; bulk sales, 4⅛@5c; exporters used 9 car-loads; shipments for the week, 1,550 live sheep and 2,100 carcasses of mutton.

SWINE—Receipts, 18,700; market dull and lower; 11 car-loads live at $3.15@3.20 per 100 lbs; exports for the week, 400 live.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 1,071 head through and 612 local; total for the week ending to-day, 3,054 through and 1,646 local, against 3,296 through and 1,713 local last week; supply for this week light so far, and nearly all sold; prices 10@15c higher than last week; feeling good.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,860; total for the week, 25,600, against 24,915 last week; Yorkers, $2.70@2.80; Philadelphias, $2.90@3.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100 head; total for the week, 6,100, against 3,300 last week; supply light; market active, and all sold; prices 25c higher than last week.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Fairly active for all grades; demand really exceeds the supply; heavy fat native steers, $4.00@4.25; light do, $3.30@3.75; native butchers' steers, $2.75@3.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; cows, $2.25@3.25; feeding steers scarce and wanted at $2.25@3.37½; receipts, 900; shipments, 30.

SHEEP—Fair demand; wethers, $2.25@2.62½; fair to good muttons, $2.75@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.37½@3.75; receipts, 500; shipments, 350.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Market been lightly supplied; more active, with an advance of ¼@½c; very best, 4½@5c; first quality, 3¾@4½c; medium, 3⅜@3¾c; ordinary, 2½@3¼c; most sales at 3½@4¼c; receipts, 1,561; sales 1,040.

SWINE—Market fairly active; fully ⅛c higher; quotations, 3¾@4¼c; receipts, 5,274.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,127; quotations 3¼@4¼c; active trade.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—HOGS—Quiet; common, $2.25@2.50; light, $2.55@2.70; packing, $2.65@2.80; butchers', $2.80@2.90; receipts, 16,385; shipments, 445.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—BOURBON STOCK-YARDS—HOGS—Easier; medium packing, $2.70@2.80; best, $2.80@2.85; best butchers', $2.85@2.90; receipts, 6,000.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active. The offerings were nearly 20 loads, chiefly of inch and odds and ends which the mill men want to get off their docks. Piece stuff was in request, and choice offerings were firmer at $7.25@7.50. Inch was rather slow, and several loads were unsold. Shingles sold at $1.85 and $2.10. The receipts will probably be very small after this week.

Sales cargo schr Dunham from Manistee, 100,000 ft Norway piece stuff at $7.25. Barge S. A. Irish from Grand Haven, 2,387,000 B and A shingles at $1.85. Schr Pratt to arrive from Ludington, 197,000 ft piece stuff at $7.50. Schr. G. Murray from Ludington, strips and boards at $9.25.

The yard market was steady. The orders continue to come forward freely and the shipments indicate a fair movement. The market is steady at the appended prices:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	28.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.00@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@13.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.50@9.50
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.00@2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 10d@9s 6d; white, 9s 7d@9s 10d; club, 9s 10d@10s 2d. Corn, 23s 9d@24s. Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 50s; Western, 43s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 31s; long clear, 25s; short clear, 28s; shoulders, 20s. Hams, 40s. Lard, 33s. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 93s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, 37s.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn Dull. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady; fair average California, 47s. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, not much demand. Corn inactive. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 38s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s@23s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English firm; French unchanged. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50,000@55,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 7d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 23s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Moderate demand at 5¼@5 11-16d; sales, 16,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 3,800.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—Winter wheat moderately active, chiefly in the option line, opening, however, at a reduction of ½@1c per bu, later dealings showing a trifle more firmness; spring attracted little attention, and was much depressed in price, leaving off very irregularly; cable advices were less favorable; 24,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee spring at 90½c. Corn more active, but quoted lower, in most instances about ½c per bu; mixed Western, ungraded, 44@47c. Rye dull at about the former prices; No. 2 Western, afloat, 58@59c. Oats in light demand and quoted generally lower. Barley steady, though not offered with much urgency; white Western, 8,100 bu at 30@35c; mixed Western, 4,100 bu at 29@30½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 30½@31c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork very slow and easier; Western mess offered 5@10c lower, easier and inactive; December, $7.35@7.45; January, $8.55@8.65. Cut meats moderately sought. Western steam lard fairly active for early delivery, but at a decline; sales of 1,350 tcs at $6.05@6.07½, closing at $6.05.

TALLOW—Fairly active and firmer; prime to choice at 6⅝@6 1-16.

SUGARS—Raw moderately active on a basis of 6⅝@7c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in moderate request.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06¼ asked, with $1.06 bid.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement, weak, and irregular; market offerings of accommodation gaining on demand; for Liverpool, engagements included 8,000 bu grain at 7½c per bu; from the West, through freight, 3,100 pkgs provisions, part within a range of 62½@72½c per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Steady; 9⅛@9⅜c; futures dull; December, 9.17c; January, 9.25c; February, 9.37c; March, 9.49c; April, 9.63c; May, 9.74c.

FLOUR—Nominal; receipts, 40,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@3.60; common to good [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—COTTON—[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—HOGS—[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—FLOUR—[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—GRAIN—[illegible]

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—Market firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—[illegible]

OIL CITY, Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[illegible]

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—COTTON—[illegible]

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 26½c.

SCALES.

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